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ANNEX II

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of Peru for 2022

Action Document "Consolidation of Peruvian Democracy"

ANNUAL PLAN
This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans 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	**Consolidation of Peruvian Democracy** CRIS number: NDICI/2021/043-863 – OPSYS: ACT 60634 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Peru
4. Programming document	Multi-annual Indicative Programme Peru 2021-2027[1]
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	**MIP Priority Area 3: Governance and rule of law** **Sector 1: Good governance and democracy** Specific objective 3.1: Strengthen democracy and improve effectiveness, accountability and inclusivity of institutions at all levels Expected results 3.1.1: Institutions are effective, accountable and transparent, including at central, regional and local level Expected results 3.1.2: Human Rights and Democracy are strengthened in Peru
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	151 - Government & Civil Society
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Other significant SDGs: SDG 5 - Gender Equality; Target 5.5: Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making
8 a) DAC code(s)	15150 – Democratic participation and civil society – 30% 15151 – Elections – 30%

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[1]   C(2021) 8996 14.12.2021

	15152 – Legislatures and political parties – 30%
	15153 – Media and free flow of information – 10%
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance – 47058
9. Involvement of multilateral partners	Yes International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
10. Targets	☐ Migration ☐ Climate ☐ Social inclusion and Human Development ☒ Gender ☐ Biodiversity ☐ Education ☒ Human Rights, Democracy and Governance

11. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	☐	☐	☒
	Aid to environment @	☒	☐	☐
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	☐	☒	☐
	Trade development	☒	☐	☐
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	☒	☐	☐
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	☒	☐	☐
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	☒	☐	☐
	Nutrition @	☒	☐	☐
	RIO Convention markers	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**
	Biological diversity @	☒	☐	☐
	Combat desertification @	☒	☐	☐
	Climate change mitigation @	☒	☐	☐
	Climate change adaptation @	☒	☐	☐
12. Internal markers and Tags	**Policy objectives**	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**
	Digitalisation @	☒	☐	☐

	Tags: digital connectivity		☐	☐
	digital governance		☐	☐
	digital entrepreneurship		☐	☐
	job creation		☐	☐
	digital skills/literacy		☐	☐
	digital services		☐	☐
	Connectivity @	☒	☐	☐
	Tags: transport		☐	☐
	people2people		☐	☐
	energy		☐	☐
	digital connectivity		☐	☐
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	☒	☐	☐
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	☒	☐	☐
	Covid-19	☒	☐	☐

BUDGET INFORMATION	
13. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14 02 01 40 Total estimated cost: EUR 2,500,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 2,500,000

MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	
14. Type of financing	**Indirect management** with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance - International IDEA

1.2   Summary of the Action

Not least due to the findings and recommendations by the EU Election Observation Missions in 2016, 2020 and 2021, Peru has introduced numerous changes to its rules of political representation in the last years, replying to different demands. These include legislation for a more democratic candidacy selection processes, gender parity and alternation in the lists of candidacies, additional mechanisms for facilitating transparency and control of political financing.

Despite the important and positive changes, problems persist in the Peruvian regulatory framework that transcend the dispersion of rules, since there are few ways through which citizens, especially those part of vulnerable groups can join politics and represent their interests, needs and expectations. The OECD's recent opening of accession discussions with Peru is an important opportunity to promote reforms of democracy and accountability.

The 2021 General Elections, and especially the second presidential election, despite being considered fair and within the standards of electoral integrity by the international community, were perceived as fraudulent by some political actors and by an important sector of the population. The distrust in the fairness of the process has been amplified by media coverage characterised by ignorance of the basic rules of the process and in which false news proliferated.

Contributing to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), the intervention logic for this action is that an integrated approach is needed to address the decline in quality of democracy. Aiming to consolidate Peruvian democracy, the Action pursues 3 specific objectives to:

1 Strengthen electoral integrity, in line with EU EOM recommendations.

2 Increase political representation and participation of under-represented groups, in particular women and youth.

3 Ensure citizens are better informed about political issues and electoral processes.

It shall be implemented by Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), for a total amount of EUR 2,500,000. It is complementary to actions of the US (implemented by IDEA) and UNDP, including an EU-funded action under the Rapid Response Pillar of NDICI-GE aiming to reduce the risk of violence and conflict through the promotion of transparent, trustworthy and peaceful electoral processes and democratic solutions to electoral and political conflicts in Peru

2   RATIONALE

2.1   Context

In the last years, Peru has introduced numerous changes to its rules of political representation, in response to different demands. These include legislation for a more democratic candidacy selection processes, gender parity and alternation in the lists of candidacies, additional mechanisms for facilitating transparency and control of political financing, among others. The resulting legal framework is made up of more than twenty regulations that are not necessarily consistent with each other. Many of these changes were fostered by a broad public debate that had as input the recommendations made by the European Union Electoral Observation Mission for the 2016 General Elections.

Despite the important and positive changes, problems persist in the Peruvian regulatory framework that transcend the dispersion of rules, since there are few ways through which citizens, especially those part of vulnerable groups (women, youth, indigenous peoples, Afro-Peruvians, persons with disabilities and the LGTBIQ+ community) can join politics and represent their interests, needs and expectations.

The 2021 General Elections, and especially the second presidential election, despite being considered clean and within the standards of electoral integrity by the international community, were perceived as fraudulent by some political actors and by an important sector of the population (31% of those surveyed in June 2021[2]). The distrust in the fairness of the process has been amplified by media coverage characterised by ignorance of the basic rules of the process and in which false news proliferated. Even after some improvements, the Peruvian electoral framework still shows deficiencies. The political parties' law is considered too restrictive, but at the same time, the electoral system cannot avoid the emergence of "shell parties" without a programme or real militancy. In addition, the polarised electoral process of 2021 has affected the population's confidence in electoral authorities. Currently, and due to the mentioned shortcomings, the Peruvian electoral system is vulnerable to the emergence of extremist voices, fragile political organisations and the impact of disinformation on democracy.

International IDEA commissioned the Institute of Peruvian Studies to do a national survey applied in September 2021[3], where 72% of those surveyed said they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with democracy, while 77% perceived that the rulers are little or not interested in citizens' opinions. However, 57% of those surveyed said they were interested in politics and, in particular, it was noted that attitudes towards political reform are positive.

The political crisis unleashed by the close results of 2021 shows the need to build comprehensive solutions that go beyond improving the legal framework and strengthening the competence of electoral bodies to fulfil their functions. Actions to reinforce the capabilities of the media for electoral coverage and articulate civil society and citizens around the defence of democratic values such as tolerance, respect for institutions, and the rule of law, are equally needed.

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[2]   Encuesta IEP de junio de 2021
https://iep.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Informe-IEP-OP-junio-II-2021-Elecciones-Segunda-vuelta.pdf
[3]   Prioridades y demandas ciudadanas frente al actual Congreso (2021-2026) Setiembre 2021. Inédito.
https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:5572fe49-4fb6-3884-8756-5256601b5aec

2.2 Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

Since 2001, Peru has experienced its longest period of a succession of democratically elected governments. Despite the acute crisis of representation, Peru has been able to resolve extreme circumstances within the margins of institutionality. However, the weakness of political institutions has increased the risk that a new crisis will lead the country to an authoritarian breakdown.

One of the problems that contribute to producing this constant political crisis is that the rules that convert the popular will into representation and government do not guarantee the representation of all citizens, excluding large sectors belonging to historically excluded groups from representation. These are women, indigenous peoples, Afro-Peruvians, LGTBIQ people, and persons with disabilities. In addition, there are rules that do not generate incentives for political organisations to improve their contact with citizens and become spaces for inclusive participation.

The dispersion of norms and the obsolescence of electoral procedures that cover the entire electoral cycle (electoral education, registration of candidacies, electoral campaign, electoral day, counting and resolution of electoral conflicts) add to these substantive aspects.

In the 2021 elections, the deficiencies of the political system have resulted in an increase in mistrust in the electoral process that has been amplified by biased media coverage and the proliferation of false news on social networks.

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

Main stakeholders include i) duty bearers, ii) rights holders and iii) secondary stakeholders. The level of interest to participate and power of each stakeholder are described in the table:

Stakeholders	Main interest of the project in relation to stakeholder	Level of interest	Power
Duty bearers			
Congress of the Republic Parliamentary Groups and Committees	Increase capabilities to debate and adopted legal reform on political representation	Medium	High
National Jury of Elections (JNE)	Increase capabilities to propose legal reform on political representation. Strengthen capabilities to implement new rules on political representation	High	High
National Office of Electoral Processes	Strengthen capabilities to implement new rules on political representation	High	High
Political parties	Increase capabilities to generate dialogue spaces to debate new rules on political representation	Medium	High
Journalists	Receive technical support to spread information on political representation reform	High	High
Rights holders			
Women involved in political participation	Technical assistance. Creation of synergies to improve political participation	High	Medium
Underrepresented groups: women, youth, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, Afro-Peruvians and LGBTIQ	Technical assistance. Creation of synergies to improve political participation	High	Low

Civil Society Organisations	Technical assistance	High	Medium
	Creation of synergies to improve political participation		
Secondary stakeholders			
Consultants, legal experts,	Provide technical assistance	Medium	Low
EMB, political parties from Latin America and Europe	Interchange of knowledge and sharing of good practices.	Low	Medium
International Cooperation	Coordinate support	High	Medium

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to contribute to the **consolidation of democracy** in Peru.

The Specific Objective (Outcomes) of this action are to:

1. **Strengthen electoral integrity, in line with EU EOM recommendations.**

2. **Increase political representation and participation of under-represented groups, in particular women and youth.**

3. **Ensure citizens are better informed about political issues and electoral processes.**

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are:

Specific objective 1:   Electoral Integrity

1.1 Proposals for reform of electoral legislation in line with the recommendations of the EOM-EU 2020 and the MEE (Misión de Expertos Electoral) 2021 supported.

1.2 The capacities of electoral bodies to enforce current regulations are strengthened

1.3 The capacities of elected authorities and political parties to promote and facilitate the implementation of reforms and good practices are strengthened.

Specific objective 2:   Participation

2.1 Strengthened capacities of organisations of underrepresented populations to promote their political participation

2.2 Women and youth leadership (from underrepresented groups) strengthened.

Specific objective 3:   Information and media

3.1 Mechanisms for verification and monitoring of information on political-electoral issues installed.

3.2 Investigative journalism from different areas of Peru strengthened to better cover the actions of political representatives, including from a human rights and gender approach.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Specific objective 1:   Electoral Integrity

Activities related to Output 1.1 **Reform of electoral legislation**

1.1.1 Provide assistance to parliamentary commissions and benches for the promotion of better electoral rules and for supporting the accession process of Peru to the OECD

1.1.2 Implement spaces for dialogue to generate consensus around better electoral rules

1.1.3 Organise international meetings to present comparative experiences in electoral reforms

Activities related to Output 1.2 **Electoral bodies**

1.2.1 Assist the National Elections Jury (JNE) in optimising its competencies in the administration of electoral justice and citizen civic education

1.2.2 Assist the National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE) in optimising its competencies in the organisation of electoral processes and the control of political financing

1.2.3 Support gender mainstreaming on JNE and ONPE policies related to strategic planning, civic and voter education, and information management

Activities related to Output 1.3 **Elected authorities and political parties**

1.3.1 Facilitate at least an annual meeting with parliamentary groups to analyse their performance in political representation as well to strengthen their capacities to promote democratic improvements and governance including awareness activities to promote better understanding on Peru's accession process to the OECD.

1.3.2 Implement actions to strengthen women local authorities (mayoresses) such as an annual meeting for exchange experiences and promote the strengthening of female authorities' organisations.

1.3.3 Promote democratic labs for young elected authorities and members of political parties to receive input on political reform and promote democratic values, especially outside the capital.

1.3.4 Provide technical expertise to improve legislation on political finance and effective implementation

Specific objective 2:   Participation

Activities related to Output 2.1: **Strengthened capacities of organisations of underrepresented populations to promote their political participation**

2.1.1 Support the design of effective advocacy strategies by CSOs to advance inclusion and participation of under-represented groups in politics and the electoral process, including women, indigenous peoples, Afro-Peruvians, LGTBIQ+ and people with disabilities

2.1.2 Support the development of (a) mechanism(s) to articulate civil society organisations for the promotion of democratic values and governance

2.1.2 Increase information and tools among local CSOs on the importance of fighting against violence, discrimination and political harassment towards underrepresented populations

Activities related to Output 2.2 **Women and youth leadership (from underrepresented groups) strengthened**.

2.2.1 Design and implement leadership training modules and programmes for women and youth leaders including mentorship programmes

2.2.2 Contribute to conducting assessments, analyses and knowledge dissemination on gender and elections and women's political participation

2.2.3 Provide specialised training and awareness-raising for electoral authorities, political parties, civil servants, parliamentary representatives, CSOs, academics, journalists, and media professionals on gender and elections, women's political participation, masculinities, and other related topics.

2.2.4 Provide assistance for facilitating electoral campaigning for women and youth leaders.

Specific objective 3:   Information and media

Activities related to Output 3.1 **Information on political-electoral issues**

3.1.1 Advise and promote strategies to shield and protect democracy from digital threats, such as mass manipulation, misinformation, fake news, gender discriminatory and hate speech

3.1.2 Assist and provide cascade funding to non-partisan undertakings of citizens to promote democratic values

3.1.3 Assist and provide cascade funding to citizen information campaigns on electoral aspects

3.1.4 Promote consensus on mechanisms against disinformation which includes normative and ethical compromises

3.1.5 Articulate CSO, electoral management bodies, and citizen in informative campaigns to promote digital literacy in an electoral context

Activities related to Output 3.2 **Investigative journalism**

> 3.2.1 Provide training for a network of at least 30 investigative journalists at national level with a focus on marginalised, under-resources and under-represented communities.
>
> 3.2.2 Promote Story Labs aimed at providing support to new investigative journalism initiatives and fostering debates, exchanges of experiences, inclusion of gender and human rights approaches and support use of innovative tools.

3.3   Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

The Action focuses exclusively on improving the quality of democracy. No environmental hazards can so far be imagined. It will be seen how far it is feasible to exclude political actors with doubtable environmental projects from support activities.

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

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

Gender equality and empower

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality will be mainstreamed throughout the programme.

A gender perspective will be reinforced by supporting initiatives led by women, providing trainings for gender equality and creating spaces of dialogue aiming to increase participation and leadership of women in political positions and combating discrimination. Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be centred on indicators with gender perspective. Increasing women's representation in politics and obtaining a higher share of women elected in public offices is a concrete objective of the programme. In addition, in the media component the journalist will be trained to challenge discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes about women's and girls' participation and leadership in the political sphere. The Action will contribute to the Gender Action Plan III, especially to the thematic area of engagement "Promoting equal participation and leadership".

Human Rights

The principles of good governance, participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability will be at the core of the Action. This project will support the implementation of human right-based actions; including by promoting the political participation and representation of civil society organisation who represent minority groups or people living in vulnerable situation. A core element of the project is the incorporation of a gender perspective in the electoral reform and political participation.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that while persons with disabilities figure among the identified vulnerable groups, specific support is considered too marginal to be qualified higher.

Democracy

The principles of good governance, participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability will be at the core of the Action. This project will support the implementation of right-based actions; including by promoting the political participation and representation of civil society organisation who represent minority groups of people or people living in vulnerable situation. A core element of the project is the incorporation of a gender perspective in the electoral reform and political participation.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

By supporting the consolidation of a political culture and of democracy, the Action aims to contribute to the prevention of potential conflict.

Disaster Risk Reduction
Not applicable
Other considerations if relevant
Not applicable

3.4   Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (H/M/L)	Impact (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
1. RELATED TO THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT 1.1 Macro-environment	Political instability and changes in key positions delay project activities.	**L**	**M**	The actions will be designed in a way that they are not directly affected by political changes.
1.2 Political decisions and priorities outside the Commission	The slow and weak response of the actors involved may affect some project activities.	**M**		Communication strategy and general development of project initiatives with sufficient incentives to maintain the commitment of the actors involved.
1.2 Political decisions and priorities outside the Commission	The low propensity of political actors to work together and engage in dialogue and cooperation	**M**		Identification of actors in each group of stakeholders in line with the objectives of the project, strengthening of alliances and support to these actors to generate synergies.
1.2 Political decisions and priorities outside the Commission	Strong opposition to gender approach in politics and promotion of rights of historically excluded populations	**H**		Strengthen partnerships and capacity building on gender equality for government officials, media actors and CSO. Ensure consultation and collaboration with underrepresented and invisible communities.

Lessons Learnt:

The action is based on lessons learned in the implementation of related projects also implemented by IDEA: LA/2018/395-540 and EIDHR/2020/418-083.

- Promote a broad public debate to generate favourable conditions for the adoption of reforms

- Continue assistance to National Elections Jury (JNE) and ONPE. Important advances in making suffrage more inclusive were promoted in association with ONPE, with which they carried out a reengineering of their educational materials for suffrage, as well as versions in native languages.

- Ensure an environment that facilitates the application, development and perpetuity of rules, including an active civil society that produces information and raises awareness about the advisability of changes adopted to improve political representation and increase the inclusiveness of democracy.

- Incorporate CSO more actively to build an agenda of priority public policies.

3.5   The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that an integrated approach is needed and can succeed in halting and possibly reversing the decline in quality of democracy. Too much is at stake to not engage in the sector.

The Action takes into consideration the recommendations of the EU Electoral Observation Mission for the Extraordinary Congressional Elections of 2020, and the Mission of Electoral Experts deployed by the EU for the General Elections of 2021. In all the recent crises Peru continues to be a democratic country, and despite the difficulties the key actors plan to continue in this way.

Working from various angles, the Action will seek to i) strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework, ii)

strengthen the representativeness that democracy entails, and iii) sustaining both transparency and truthfulness in the treatment of public information that allows for a well-informed citizenry, willing to encourage democratic values.

- IF it achieves electoral legislation reforms, THEN the regulatory framework will be strengthened and institutional conditions for compliance are more favourable.
- IF the capacities of the electoral bodies and authorities, and political parties are strengthened, combined with measures to combat disinformation and promote transparency, THEN these institutions will be better prepared to comply with the regulatory framework.
- IF the capacities of leaders or organisations of underrepresented populations - women leaders and young leaders from sub-represented, often vulnerable groups – are improved, THEN their leadership, political participation, and representation can be increased, leading also to increased identification and satisfaction with electoral democracy.
- IF mechanisms for verifying and monitoring information on political and electoral issues are installed and/or reinforced, via a unified media platform and citizen undertakings to promote democratic values, THEN better and more truthful information, a key input for a well-informed citizenry, is available.
- IF investigative journalism is strengthened, jointly with citizen information campaigns on electoral aspects, THEN journalists and media can better report on actions of political representatives and citizens are better informed.

3.6   Logical Framework Matrix

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	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To contribute to the consolidation of democracy in Peru.	1 Satisfaction with the functioning of democracy 2 Bertelsmann Transformation Index: Political Transformation Score	1 28% (2019) 2 6.55 (2020)	1 TBC (TBC) 2 6.7 (2027)	1 www.latinobarometro.org 2 www.bti-project.org	*Not applicable*
Outcome 1	1 Electoral integrity strengthened, in line with EU EOM recommendations	1.1 Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process (EURF; 35) 1.2 Number of measures in line with EU EOM recommendations approved with EU support	1.1 0 (2021) 1.2 0 (2021)	1.1 1 (2023) 1.2 5 (2025)	1.1 Decision contracted 1.2 Progress reports; for law www.elperuano.pe	Continued support for consolidation of democracy
Outcome 2	2 Political representation and participation of under-represented groups, in particular women and youth, is increased	2.1 Number of leaders of under-represented groups in elected offices disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and ethnicity	2.1 TBD (2022)	2.1 TBD (2025)	2.1 ONPE statistics	Elections take place in 2025 as scheduled
Outcome 3	3 Citizens are better informed about political issues and electoral processes.	3.1 Number of people reached by information generated with EU support	3.1 0 (2021)	3.1 100.000 (2025)	3.1 Progress reports of sub-grantees	

Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Proposals for reform of electoral legislation in line with the recommendations of the EOM-EU 2020 and the MEE 2021 are supported.	1.1.1 Number of measures in line with EU EOM recommendations proposed, with EU support 1.1.2 Number of government policies developed or revised w CSO through EU support (EURF 37)	1.1.1 0 (2021) 1.1.2 0 (2021)	1.1.1 10 (2025) 1.1.2 5 (2025)	1.1.1 Progress reports 1.1.2 Progress reports	
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 The capacities of electoral bodies to enforce current regulations are strengthened	1.2.1 Number of specific trainings of electoral bodies provided (with % women participation)	1.2.1 0 (2021)0	1.2.1 10 (2025)	1.2.1 Progress reports	
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.3 The capacities of elected authorities and political parties to promote and facilitate the implementation of reforms and good practices are strengthened.	1.3.1 Number of trainings, experience exchanges, seminars organised and/or benefitting from EU support (with % women participation)	1.3.1 0 (2021)	1.3.1 20 (2025)	1.3.1 Progress reports	Political parties are interested in trainings and support
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1 Strengthened capacities of organisations of underrepresented populations to promote their political participation	2.1.1 Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (EURF), disaggregated by type	2.1.1 0 (2021)	2.1.1 40 (2025)	2.1.1 Progress reports	
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2 Women and youth leadership (from underrepresented groups) strengthened	2.2.1 Number of women leaders who successfully complete the leadership training programme 2.2.2 Number of young leaders who successfully complete the leadership training program, disaggregated by sex	2.2.1 0 (2022) 2.2.2 0 (2022)	2.2.1 100 (2025) 2.2.2 100 (2025) 50 women	2.2.1 Progress reports 2.2.2 Progress reports	
Output 1 related to Outcome 3	3.1 Mechanisms for verification and monitoring of information on political-electoral issues installed.	3.1 Number of mechanisms for the verification and monitoring of information on political-electoral issues installed	3.1 0 (2021)	3.1 3 (2025)	3.1 Progress reports	
Output 2 related to Outcome 3	3.2 Investigative journalism from different areas of Peru strengthened to better cover the actions of political representatives.	3.2 Number of journalists benefitting from (or reached by) EU support, disaggregated by sex	3.2 0 (2021)	3.2 100 (2025) 50 women	3.2 Progress reports	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

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

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 40 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.[4]

4.3.1 Indirect Management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance – International IDEA. This implementation entails the totality of the action. IDEA's team of experts will provide technical support to different stakeholders involved in the action, in designing and conducting ongoing legal and future electoral reforms to be launched, as well as for its effective implementation; support inter-party dialogues initiatives and strengthen capacities of duty bearers and right holders to integrate the principles of integrity, inclusion, transparency and accountability in their respective fields of activity.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- A specific mandate to advance democracy worldwide, as a universal human aspiration and an enabler of sustainable development;
- Recognised political neutrality;
- Broad worldwide expertise and experience in electoral issues;
- Strong presence and specific experience in Peru;
- Technical, administrative and financial capacities;
- Capacity to channel funding to civil society and grassroots organisations;
- Satisfactory visibility of EU funding.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

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, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

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[4]   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.

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Indirect management with International IDEA - cf. section 4.3.1	2,500,000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

International IDEA and the European Union will establish a programme steering mechanism to ensure steering and implementation of the programme. This mechanism will have the task to define, approve and fine-tune the programming of activities. This also includes sub-grants to CSO or citizen initiatives.

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). Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex. All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach and gender equality.

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

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

International IDEA will be responsible for collecting all data required to define both the baseline, monitor progress and results achieved.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term or final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission or via the implementing partner.

A mid-term or final evaluation would be carried out for problem-solving and/or learning purposes, in particular with respect to analyse the feasibility to achieve results and adapt the design if necessary.

If an evaluation is to be contracted by the Commission, the Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

Gender equality expertise will be included in monitoring and evaluation teams as appropriate. All evaluation shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment. Expertise on human rights and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

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.

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:

Action level		
☒	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action