

***Thematic evaluation of the European Commission
support to respect of Human Rights and
Fundamental Freedoms
(including solidarity with victims of repression)***

2011 Nobel Peace Prize

"for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work":



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Volume 3 - Inventory of Human Rights Interventions

December 2011

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European Commission support to
respect of Human Rights and
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(including solidarity with victims of
repression)

**Volume 3 - Inventory of Human
Rights Interventions**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. METHODOLOGY	1
1.1 Elaboration of the inventory of EC projects in the relevant areas of the evaluation	1
1.2 Setting-up the Master data base – All intervention over the period of evaluation January 2000 – December 2010.....	1
1.3 Filtering and extraction of HR related intervention.....	1
1.3.1 Level 1: Extraction of a first list of activities easily linked to HR.....	3
1.3.2. Level 2: Identification by search keys on a broader list using thematic, geographical budget lines and country/regional code	4
1.3.3 Level 3: Interventions in the HR sector channeled through international organisations	11
1.4 Human Rights Thematic Categories and Intervention Areas	12
1.5 Sector classification of interventions	13
2. LIMITS OF THE INVENTORY	13
3. RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY	15
3.1 Introduction.....	15
3.2 Trends in Commission Human Rights funding	16
3.3 Geographic overview of human rights funding	18
3.4 Human rights funding by macro-areas and thematic categories.....	20
3.5 Breakdown of human rights funding by financing instruments.....	23
3.6 Breakdown of human rights funding by contractor	25
3.7 EC Financial contribution for the dialogues	29

List of figures

Figure 1 – Human Rights Thematic Categories	12
Figure 2 – Human Rights Inventory Classification	13

List of graphs

Graph 1 – Trend of human rights financial commitments (in mln €)	16
Graph 2 – Trend in human rights' planned and disbursed amounts (in mln €)	17
Graph 3 – Human rights financial commitments: breakdown between the Commission General Budget and the EDF (in mln €).....	17
Graph 4 – HR funding by macro-regions (2000-2010)	18
Graph 5 – Human rights' commitments by region (between 2000 – 2010 and in mln€)	18
Graph 7 – Breakdown of HR funding by macro-sector.....	20
Graph 8 – Trend in human rights commitments by macro-sector (in mln €).....	21
Graph 10 - Breakdown of human rights funding by thematic category (2000 and 2010).....	22
Graph 11 – Trend in human rights funding by geographic and thematic instruments (in mln €)	23
Graph 12 - Top instruments in funding HR interventions (2000-2010)	24
Graph 13 – Overall HR commitments and relative breakdown by contracting party (2000 and 2010).....	25
Graph 14 – Overall HR planned amounts and relative breakdown for the main international organisations (2000 and 2010)	26
Graph 15 – Overall amounts planned and relative breakdown by main regional organisations (2000 and 2010).....	28

List of tables

Table 1 - Top recipient countries: commitments and disbursements (2000-2010)	19
Table 2 - Human rights funding by geographic and thematic instrument: yearly commitments and relative breakdown (2000-2010).....	23
Table 3 - Overview on HR funding for the main international organizations: commitments and disbursements (between 2000 and 2010).....	26
Table 4 - List of dialogues financed by the EC by country (2000-2010)	29

ACRONYMS

ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific countries
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
AIDCO	EuropeAid Co-operation Office
AFS	Instrument for South Africa
ALA	Community financial instrument for support to Asia and Latin America
AMIS	African Union Mission in Sudan
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation
CEMAC	Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale
COM	Commission Communication
CRIS	Common Relex Information System
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DDH	Democratie et droits de l'homme (European Initiative on Democracy and Human Rights)
DG	Directorate General
DG DEV	Directorate General for Development
DG ECFIN	Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs
DG ELARG	Directorate General for Enlargement
DG RELEX	Directorate General for External Relations
DG JLS	For Justice, Freedom and Security
EC	European Community
ECA	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights - European Convention on Human Rights
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIDHR	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights - European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighborhood Partnership Instrument
ENP	European Neighborhood Policy
EOM	Election Observation Mission
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union

FED	Fonds européen de développement (European Development Fund)
GAERC	General Affairs and External Relations Council
GBS	General Budget Support
HRDN	Human Rights and Democracy Network
HR	Human Rights
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
HRC	Human Rights Clause
HRDN	Human Rights and Democracy Network
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICC	International Criminal Court
IfS	Instrument for Stability
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IEFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
LA	Local Authority
LOFTA	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEDA	European financial instrument for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
MIGR	Instrument for Migration
MS	Member State
MDTFANS	Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and North Sumatra
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSA	Non-State Actor
OAS	Organisation of American States
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLAS	On-Line Accounting System
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreements
REH	EC budget line on rehabilitation
ROM	Result Oriented Monitoring (System)
RRM	Rapid Reaction Mechanism
RSP	Regional Strategy Paper
SEC	Commission Staff Working Document
TACIS	Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States
3 Cs'	Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDG-ITF	United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees
WB	World Bank
WB-ITF	World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

1. METHODOLOGY

1.1 Elaboration of the inventory of EC projects in the relevant areas of the evaluation

The inventory presents a complete overview of the EC financial contribution in the field of human right over the period 2000 to 2009, as requested by the Terms of Reference of the evaluation. Moreover, in order to grasp more recent trends, also the interventions in the year 2010 have been taken into account.

Based on objective data, directly extracted from the available EC project database (the Common Relex Information System - CRIS), the inventory has two main objectives. Firstly, it allows illustrating in a synthetic way, through tables and graphs, the size, sectors and geographical distribution of the EC interventions in HR-related areas and their evolution over time. Secondly, the data of the inventory highlight the *realised (ex-post)* intervention logic, as compared to the *intended (ex-ante)* intervention logic coming from the analysis of EU/EC policy documents and related objectives. Only when all the activities, spending and non-spending, will be identified an ex post intervention logic can be designed. The methodology and steps that were followed for constructing the inventory have been indicated in the following paragraphs.

1.2 Setting-up the Master data base – All intervention over the period of evaluation January 2000 – December 2010

Since the projects in HR-related areas are included in several domains, we needed to start from the largest possible sample of projects so as to avoid exclusion of any relevant intervention. To obtain this sample, we applied the following data extraction approach.

The first step was the extraction of all available data from **CRIS database** and **DATA Warehouse**¹. DATA Warehouse, which is accessible from the CRIS interface, is a larger EC database where all financial information on projects is stored. Although the information in CRIS is more articulated, it was deemed necessary to complete it with the DATA warehouse, which generates a complete list of EC financial commitments in a non-filtered and more exhaustive way².

The combination of the two extractions allows retrieving all financing decisions and contracts approved by the Commission at country and regional levels in the period covered by the evaluation, without any kind of quantitative limitation or filtering and thus providing a more comprehensive and reliable dataset. The only criterion applied in the extraction was the period of reference. This implied that the extraction also contained decisions not relevant for this evaluation.

It should be noted that the CRIS database gathers operational data (decisions, projects, contracts descriptions) and financial data (budget lines, commitments, payments) on the Commission's external assistance managed by the Directorates-General for Development and Co-operation/EuropeAid, (DEVCO), Enlargement (ELARG) and the European External Action Service (EEAS). Since 15 February 2009 CRIS also encompasses data relating to the European Development Funds (previously encoded in the On-Line Accounting System – OLAS - database), in addition to the data on the interventions financed by the general Community budget.

CRIS allows extraction of data at decision, project, and contract level. One decision can relate to one or more projects, for each of which one or more contracts may exist. The evaluation team decided to create a comprehensive MASTER, but to elaborate the inventory with the information extracted at contract level, which provides the most detailed information.

1.3 Filtering and extraction of HR related intervention

The Commission's strategy supporting human rights covers a very wide range of activities in a large number of fields.

One problem however is that in the CRIS database many of the activities that might be relevant are not identified as HR activities as such. Hence the extraction of a readily available list of relevant activities is not possible. This explains why the team needed to develop a specific and systematic approach to compiling the list of relevant EC interventions in HR. This approach consisted of 3 LEVELS:

¹ The last extraction from CRIS and DATA Warehouse Databases dates back to May 2011.

² The information is extracted at once and it includes every single contract of a given decision.

LEVEL 1: *Extraction of a first list of interventions easily linked to HR using: a) the HR specific DAC code (15162) and CRIS thematic budget lines (DDH and EIDHR); b) other thematic domains linked to HR, such as the governance-related DAC codes (e.g. 15150: strengthening of civil society and 15161: elections) and thematic domains, such as the Instrument for Stability (IFS).*

LEVEL 2: *Extraction of HR interventions from geographical and thematic domains other than HR using keywords on HR to narrow down the research and filtering data from a broader lists. The keywords have been identified from EC official documents used for the preparation of the intervention logic and include thematic and geographic domains, like ONG, MIGR, NSAED and ENPI, MED.*

LEVEL 3: *Identification of HR interventions financed by the EC through international organisations (UN Agencies, World Bank, Council of Europe, etc...) and the domain: Trust Funds.*

In the first steps of the evaluation the team also wanted to assess two additional levels, i.e. general budget support (GBS) and the mainstreaming of human rights in other sectors of EC cooperation. Later on, the team decided to opt for a descriptive analysis of these themes rather than considering the financial dimension linked to HR since this is difficult to be identified. The reason for this choice is explained below:

General Budget Support Interventions

The general guidelines on budget support of 2007³ do not specifically provide information on the link between this aid modality and the respect of human rights.

An indication of this link can be found in the regulations and agreements governing the Community's external cooperation with the different geographical regions. In particular since 1992 the EC has included in all its bilateral agreements a clause which identifies the respect for human rights and democracy as an **"essential element" of the EU partnership with third countries**. As a consequence, the violation of this principle can lead to a breakdown in the Community's relations with the partner country concerned and authorizes the suspension of all forms of aid, including budget support (e.g. art. 9 of Cotonou). However this is only an indirect reference to the link between human rights and budget support programs as the financial implications of the partner country's respect of human rights or lack thereof for budget support are not further specified in those agreements.

In order to get more precise indications on this link the team decided to analyse a sample of GBS financial arrangements. The analysis concerned the Financial Agreements with 48 partner countries (38 from ACP countries and 10 from DCI countries⁴) over the period 2000-2010.

From this analysis it comes out clearly that apart from a few exceptions (such as Ethiopia, Malawi, Nicaragua, Vietnam and Zambia) there are **no conditions specifically attached** to human rights in GBS programs. Most notably, there is no reference to:

- *The commitment to universal human rights standards and other international obligations as a precondition to qualify a partner country for budget support program ("eligibility or prior condition");*
- *HRs performance indicators as benchmarks for the disbursement of the program's tranches in order to promote a positive change or improvement in the human rights situation in the partner country ("ex post or results-based condition").*

As human rights do not appear as a form of conditionality for GBS programs, the team has not investigated the financial implications of GBS programs for the promotion of human rights. The integration of human rights in the context of GBS programs has been rather included in the descriptive part of the Desk Report 1 (volume 1).

Human Rights Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming is the process of integrating human rights and democratization issues into all aspects of EU policy decision-making and implementation.

³ European Commission (EC), 2007, "Aid Delivery Methods: Guidelines on the Programming, Design and Management of General Budget Support", EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AIDCO), Directorate General for Development (DG DEV) and External relations (DG RELEX), January 2007

⁴ The ACP countries are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cap Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Chad, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia. The DCI and ENPI countries are: Cambodia, El Salvador, Jordan, Laos, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Paraguay, Tunisia and Vietnam.

For the evaluation purposes the issue is to identify to what extent and how HR are mainstreamed in other EC sectors of intervention. More specifically, the evaluation team selected 4 sample cases, i.e. health, food, migration and trade, to be analyzed in depth through the identification of specific interventions within each sector. The choice of the selected interventions assured a full spectrum of cases covering strategy and implementation, regional diversity, plurality of stakeholders and included different kind of aid modalities: budget support, SWAP and projects.

The analytical basis for HR mainstreaming was presented in the Desk Report 1 (volume 1), while the specific interventions were identified and analysed during the field missions and the resulting findings are integral part of the Final Report.

1.3.1 Level 1: Extraction of a first list of activities easily linked to HR

As mentioned previously, activities relevant to HR are not listed in CRIS under one single DAC code. However, a number of codes allow the identification of projects where the link with HR is clear. This concerns certain “DAC sector codes” and CRIS “domain codes”. The selection of these relevant codes is listed below:

- a) Data extractions using the DAC sector code expressly called ‘human rights’ in the DAC classification and the CRIS domain codes of the Initiative/Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights:

HR DAC SECTOR CODE	
15162	Human rights

HR CRIS DOMAIN CODES	
DDR	Initiative for Human rights and Democracy
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

- b) HR-related projects are very often registered using DAC sector codes related to the more general governance and civil society sector (151):

GOVERNANCE DAC SECTOR CODES	
151	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY, GENERAL
15130	Legal and judicial development
15140	Government administration
15150	Strengthening civil society
15161	Elections
15163	Free flow of information
15164	Women’s equality organisations and institutions

- c) Conflict prevention DAC related codes, these interventions will be part of the Inventory:

CONFLICT PREVENTION DAC SECTOR CODES	
152	CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION, PEACE AND SECURITY
15210	Security system management and reform

15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
15230	Post-conflict peace-building (UN)
15261	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)

The filtering from the DAC codes 151 and sub-codes and 152 and sub codes were done using key searches word identified in the *chapter 4* of the LEVEL 2.

1.3.2. Level 2: Identification by search keys on a broader list using thematic, geographical budget lines and country/regional code

The coverage of the HR evaluation is broader than what can be grasped through the above-mentioned codes. Moreover, CRIS has a number of limitations, notably in terms of categorisation of activities under the appropriate headings. This is the reason why the CRIS search was expanded so as to identify interventions that fall within the scope of the HR evaluation, but are not ranked under the above-mentioned codes.

The first step in this respect was to constitute a broad base of interventions where the team could identify those ones to be included in the inventory. For this to be done, additional extractions were made from CRIS using different entries - through different codes - so as to maximise the chance of including all potentially relevant activities. The relevant codes concerned broader criteria referring to “thematic budget lines” other than DDH and EIDHR (d), “geographical budget lines” (e), “region/country codes” (f), as indicated below.

d) CRIS thematic domain codes

CRIS THEMATIC DOMAIN CODES	
CDC	Coopération décentralisée
ONG	NGO Co-financing
ONG-ED	NGO Co-financing – ED actions in developed countries
ONG-PVD	NGO co-financing - PVD actions in developing countries
DCI-MIGR	Development - Migration and Asylum
DCI-NSA	Thematic Programme Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development
DCI-NSAED	Thematic Programme Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development – ED actions in developing countries
DCI-NSAPVD	Thematic Programme Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development – PVD actions in developing countries
DCI-GENRE	Development – Gender component of the Investing in People Programme
DCI-HUM (*)	Development - Human and social component of the Investing in People Programme
MIGR	Migration and Asylum
REH	REHABILITATION/REFUGEES
IFS	Instrument for Stability
RRM	Rapid Reaction Mechanism
IFS-RRM	Instrument for Stability – Rapid Reaction Mechanism
DCI-REH	Development - Rehabilitation ACP
<i>(*) for instance rights of the children, social inclusion of vulnerable groups, promotion de la diversité culturelle</i>	

e) Data extractions using *geographical instruments domain codes*⁵

CRIS GEOGRAPHIC DOMAIN CODES	
ALA	Latin America
ASIE	Asia
DCI	Development
ENPI	Neighborhood - Mediterranean & Eastern Europe
ENPI-CBC	Neighborhood - Cross Border Cooperation
FED	European Development Fund
MED	Mediterranean
AFS	South Africa
TACIS	TACIS

f) Data extractions using *geographical zone codes* :

As defined in CRIS, a geographical zone is: “a country or region concerned”. First of all, the countries that do not fall within the scope of the present study have been eliminated (candidate and OECD countries). Then, a selection of relevant countries was made for more accurate searches at country level. The choice of the countries was made on the basis of the human rights’ reports, official documents and EIHDR countries focus. The countries search was also useful for the identification of case studies for the field missions.

CRIS GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE CODES	
ACP	ACP Countries
ACP GRP	EDF Global Projects GPR — reserve/non reparti par pays
ACP RPR	Regional EDF – reserve/non reparti par region
ACPTPS	Intra ACP allocations
AF	Afghanistan
ALA	Latin America
AM	Armenia
AO	Angola
APR	EDF ACP GPR Global Projects
ASIE	Asia
AZ	Azerbaijan
BD	Bangladesh
BI	Burundi
BF	Burkina Faso
BJ	Benin
BO	Bolivia

⁵ Such domain codes refer to the budget lines providing financial support for specific geographic areas.

BR	Brazil
BT	Bhutan
BZ	Belize
BY	Belarus
CAS	Central & Eastern Africa
CAI	Asian Regional
CD	Congo Democratic Republic of
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo Brazzaville
CI	Ivory Coast
CL	Chile
CM	Cameroon
CN	China
CO	Colombia
CR	Costa Rica
CU	Cuba
CV	Cape Verde
DJ	Djibouti
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
DZ	Algeria
EC	Ecuador
EG	Egypt
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
FJ	Fiji
GA	Gabon
GD	Grenada
GE	Georgia
GH	Ghana
GL	Greenland
GM	Gambia
GN	Guinea (Conakry)
GPR	EDF GPR Global Projects
GQ	Guinée équatoriale
GT	Guatemala

GW	Guinea Bissau
GY	Guyana
HN	Honduras
HT	Haiti
ID	Indonesia
IL	Israel
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
JM	Jamaica
JO	Jordan
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgyz Republic
KH	Cambodia
KI	Kiribati
KM	Comores
KN	St. Kitts and Nevis
KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
KZ	Kazakhstan
LA	Laos
LB	Lebanon
LC	St. Lucia
LK	Sri Lanka
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
LY	Lybia
MA	Morocco
MD	Moldova
MG	Madagascar
ML	Mali
MM	Burma Myanmar
MN	Mongolia
MR	Mauritania
MTR	EDF PALOP Projects
MU	Mauritius
MV	Maldives

MW	Malawi
MX	Mexico
MY	Malaysia
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NE	Niger
NG	Nigeria
NI	Nicaragua
NP	Nepal
NU	Niue
PA	Panama
PE	Peru
PFR	Regional EDF
PG	Papua New Guinea
PGL	The gulf region
PFT	EDF PTF Regional Projects
PK	Pakistan
PH	Philippines
PMO	Proche et Moyen Orient
PNR	EDF PTN Regional Projects
POR	Turks and Caicos Islands
PPR	EDF PTO GPR Projects
PS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
PTF	Polynésie française
PUR	EDF PTU Regional Projects
PY	Paraguay
RAC	Central American Region
RAE	South East Asia Region
RAL	Latin America Countries
RAO	Eastern Asia Region
RAU	Southern Africa Region
RCA	Caribbean Region
RCE	Central Africa Region
RDV	Region Miscellaneous
REG	Regional EDF
REO	Eastern Partnership

RIN	Indian Ocean Region
RMD	Euro-Medit. Region
RMS	South America Region
ROC	West Africa region
ROR	East Africa Region
RPA	Pacific Region
RPR	Regional EDF
RSA	Eastern and Southern Africa
RSC	Central Asia Region
RSS	South Asia Region
RU	Russia
RUE	Regional European Union
RVS	Region Neighbourhood
RW	Rwanda
SAD	Sothern African Region 9EDF
SB	Solomon Islands
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
SL	Sierra Leone
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
SR	Suriname
ST	São Tomé et Principe.
SV	El Salvador
SY	Syria
SZ	Swatziland
TAC	Tacis
TD	Chad
TG	Togo
TH	Thailand
TJ	Tajikistan
TL	Timor Leste
TM	Turkmenistan
TN	Tunisie
TO	Tonga
TP	East Timor

TPS	All Countries
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TV	Tuvalu
TZ	Tanzania
UA	Ukraine
UG	Uganda
UY	Uruguay
UZ	Uzbekistan
VC	St Vincent and the Grenadines
VE	Venezuela
VN	Vietnam
VU	Vanuatu
WS	Samoa
YE	Yemen
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

g) *Keywords to crosscheck and filter HR interventions within thematic and geographical domains.*

In order to identify the relevant interventions within the projects selected under points d), e) and f), those projects were cross-checked against a list of relevant keywords identified on the basis of EC/EU official documents.

A wide range of different documents issued by the EU institutions have been considered for this purpose, with particular attention to: (i) the Communication 252 of 2001 which sets the policy context of the Commission's overall strategic approach to human rights in its external relations; (ii) the Council Conclusions on "The European Union's Role in Promoting Human Rights and Democratisation in third Countries" (2362nd Council meeting); (iii) the Regulation of 2006 establishing a financing instrument for the promotion of democracy and human rights worldwide of 2006; (iv) the EU Human Rights Report of 2008.

OFFICIAL REFERENCE	DOCUMENTS	KEY THEMES – SEARCH WORD
COM (2001) 252 final		Human rights (civil, political, economic, social) Fundamental freedom
	<i>Council Conclusions: The European Union's Role in Promoting Human Rights and Democratisation in third Countries</i>	Democracy Rule of Law/ Judiciary/Justice Parliament Policy dialogue Intercultural dialogue
	<i>Regulation (EC) n. 1889/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU (20. 12.2006)</i>	Media- Press Women Children Civil society
	<i>EU Human Rights Report of</i>	

2008	Migrants Displaced persons Disabilities Minorities Indigenous people Ethnic groups Vulnerable groups Asylum seekers Victims of repression/ conflicts Defender Election/observation mission Media Racism Xenophobia Discrimination Trafficking Torture Death penalty Ill treatment Protection Equality Confidence building Labour standard Corporate social responsibility Humanitarian Law
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The key themes identified have been converted in **key search words** in order to include the screening in the different language used in CRIS, here below an example: Democracy (Democ, Democratie, Democracia).

1.3.3 Level 3: Interventions in the HR sector channeled through international organisations

The European Commission also finances interventions in the field of human rights through international organisations (IOs), in particular UN Agencies and Programmes, the World Bank and the Council of Europe. Hence a specific part of the extraction is dedicated to the identification of the financial contribution to HR interventions through IOs.

The search keywords were based on the specific organisations' name or acronym, i.e. UNDP, UNHCR, OHCHR, Council of Europe, etc., and on the domain *Trust Funds* which can include HR interventions.

Based on the methodology presented in this paragraph, we have identified **7.335** contracts with relevance for the domain of human rights out of overall number of contracts that make up our master database for the years 2000-2010, i.e. 56.973 contracts.

1.4 Human Rights Thematic Categories and Intervention Areas

To provide an overview of the main thematic categories for HR each intervention selected from the inventory has been classified in a specific category or “theme”.

The set of categories was derived primarily from **the operational objectives of the intervention logic diagram**, that have been compared and checked with the **compilation of the financed projects under EIDHR**.

On the basis of these categories, the team went through the list of interventions selected from CRIS and classified each intervention under one specific category. For many of them the team had to make a choice in terms of classification, which was mainly based on the title of the intervention. This choice was sometimes difficult to make since the titles often refer to different categories, i.e support for democracy, rule of law and promotion of HR in Uganda (see chapter 2 – Limits of the inventory)

Figure 1 – Human Rights Thematic Categories

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of association, expression, opinions, Independence of the media and Press, Equal participation in social, economic life, HR and civic education and awareness, Protection of labour and Social Corporate responsibility
Abolition of the Death Penalty, Torture, Human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of repressions, ill treatment, rehabilitations, psychosocial aid
Governance - Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral observation missions, support to electoral process, strengthening of Parliamentary bodies and democratic Institutions, political participation and representation, Promotion of democratic pluralism
Children - Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, labour, trafficking, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, inclusion, capacity building
Dialogues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy dialogue, HR dialogue, cultural dialogue, dialogue with civil society
Rule of Law & Justice - International criminal Law and Peaceful Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence of Judiciary, Constitutional and legislative reforms, access to justice, ICC, Ad hoc tribunals, transitional justice, disarmament, demobilitation, mediation, reconciliation, security system reform.
Fight against Racism, Xenophobia, Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants rights, labour migration, border management, illegal immigration, M&D, Refugees, Displaced people and Asylum seekers protection
Strengthening Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building, networking, empowering, advocacy
Indigenous peoples, Minorities, ethnic group, people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building, empowering, networking, studies, inclusion, access to education
Human Rights defender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection needs, Support to HDs needs
HR Protection mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Human Rights Council, UNOHR, UN Treaties, Special rapporteurs

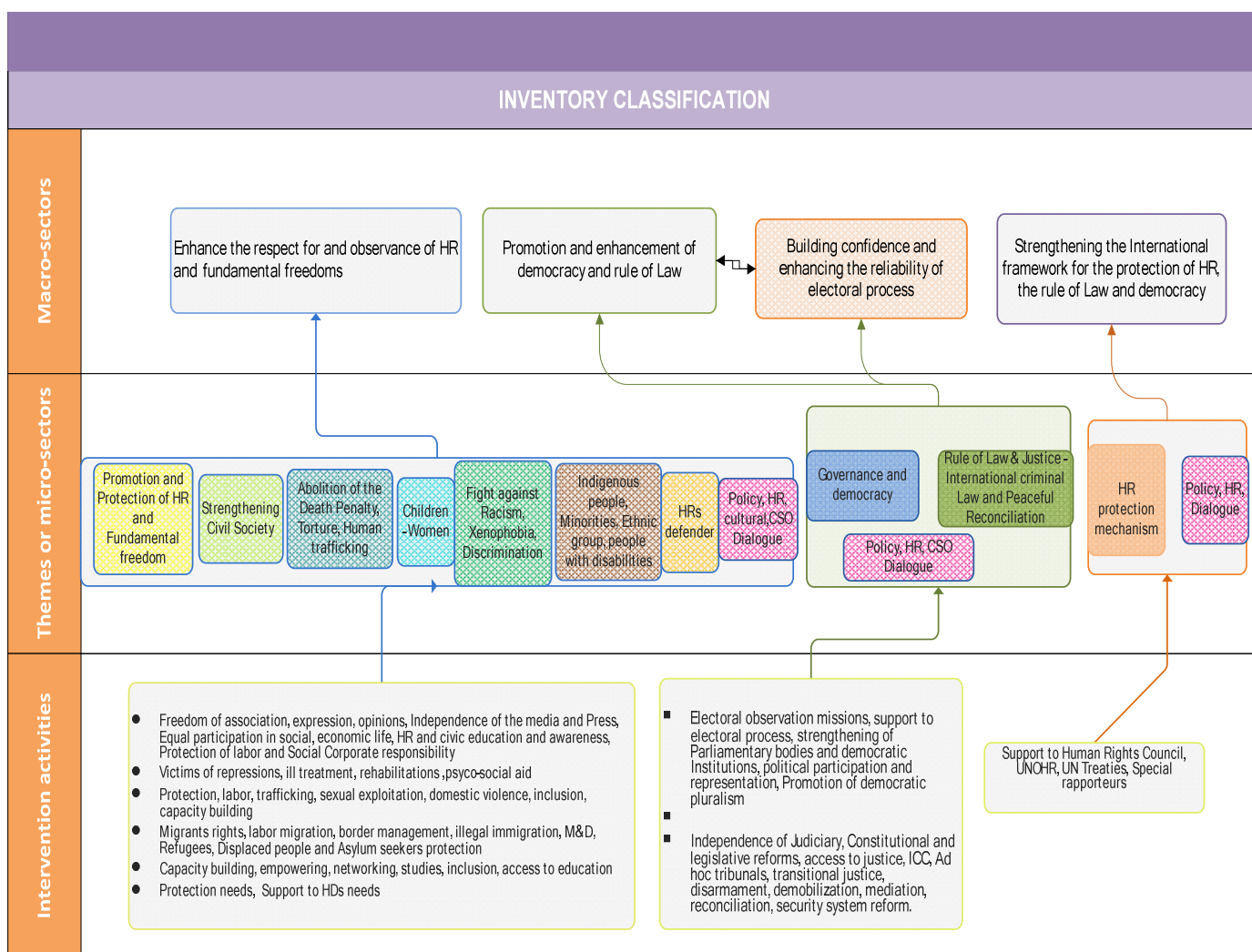
1.5 Sector classification of interventions

In order to be able to reconstruct the ex-post intervention logic, the EC interventions have been classified by **micro-sectors** (themes) and clustered into **macro-sectors**.

The macro-sectors constitute the main areas of EC intervention resulting from the analysis of policy documents. They correspond to the analysis of the intended intervention logic and the applied framework of the human rights support where the team has identified four main axes of interventions.

The micro-sectors constitute a further sectoral disaggregation of the macro-areas and they have been identified on the basis of the definition proposed in par. 1.4 .

Figure 2 – Human Rights Inventory Classification



2. LIMITS OF THE INVENTORY

The approach used for the elaboration of the inventory is considered by the team as the most accurate and comprehensive way of tackling the complex task of compiling an inventory of the EC's support to human rights and fundamental freedoms. However, it has a number of limitations, and the following in particular:

- 1) **The approach implies that a number of choices were made by the evaluators**, for instance, the use of thematic categories and the classification of each intervention under a single category only. There are quite a number of EC interventions that have a wide scope and, consequently, could have been attributed to different categories at the same time.

For instance, if we consider the project "*Building capacities and networks for ethnic minority's women: an integrated approach and project to fight gender and ethnic discrimination in Russia*" the assumptions that can be done recall two main categories and each of them could be undoubtedly regarded as valid for our classification. From the one side, the project can be seen from the angle of women, who are the main beneficiaries of the intervention; however it is also true that not all women but only those ones belonging to minorities are addressed by the project. This is the reason why a choice has been made to go for the category "minorities, ethnic group, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities".

There are many other cases that could easily fit different categories. While there is a sound basis for each choice made, it is also clear that other choice, in terms of category sets and classifications could have been possible. From this point of view, the team considers that this approach meets the objective of providing an overall overview of the Commission's funding accurately.

- 2) **CRIS encoding inaccuracies.** It was not always easy to identify the pertinence of the interventions for the field of human rights based on the relevant DAC codes and the selected key words. Often data on CRIS do not display DAC codes or the encoded DAC codes are wrong, misleading or simply do not exist.

In other cases it is the title of the interventions which is not sufficiently clear for the selection on the basis of the key words. Two main problems can be recalled: (i) completely missing titles; (ii) vague titles. In the latter case the use of key words is not sufficient for the identification of pertinent HR interventions; this is evident for a number of interventions funded by the EDF, where the titles was not provided or simply displayed the contract number and/or the name of the contractor (like "*NGO OIKOS; AOR 916740639840.00; CONTRACT NO S/357*", "*CONTRACT 9 ACP SO 3/42 WITH INTERPEACE EUROPE*"; "*317-NGO-H15-99 WITH COOP*") or unknown/unclear codes (i.e. "*CPT 7 JM 006/008*", "*UTG DP2 01072000-30062001*"). In other cases we can find very generic titles (like "*Step Ahead*", "*Assistance technique Chine 2000*", "*Backing Ethiopia's Future*", "*Bill Watch*") or titles dedicated to a specific initiatives that are not necessarily known in advance ("*Afkar II*", "*Avicenne*", "*Dhakira*")

The team tried to overcome this difficulty by performing an internet research or by looking at the corresponding decision whenever feasible. For the projects without titles, a decision has been made to include them if funded by a relevant instrument, most notably EIDHR and DDH.

Moreover all the interventions that had been selected on the basis of keywords have been checked one by one to make sure they were fully in line with the scope of the evaluation

- 3) **The inclusion of Trust Funds.** An additional clarification concern the EC financial contributions channelled to various Trust Funds, which have been established by the donor community in order to organise a coordinated program of support in post-crisis countries that, as a result of war or natural disaster, have suffered severe degradation of their physical infrastructure, public services and general indicators of human development. The more relevant Trust Funds in terms of EC financial commitments are: (i) the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOFTA); (ii) the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) and (iii) the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the post-tsunami reconstruction in Aceh and North Sumatra (MTFANS).

The first one was set up by UNDP in 2002 order in order to improve the security situation in Afghanistan and to build a safe environment, as an essential prerequisite for promoting democratic governance and for the rehabilitation of the country. One of its main objectives was the re-establishment of law and order through the rebuilding of an efficient national civilian police force.

As far as Iraq is concerned, our inventory did not take into account all funds channelled to the IRFFI, but only the HR-related contributions released to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Iraq Trust Fund (ITF) and that were mainly addressed to strengthening good governance and Support to the constitutional process, and support to the Iraqi electoral process of January 2005, the Rule of Law and Justice System Reform programme and support to internally displaced people in Iraq and Iraqi refugees in Jordan and Syria.

Last, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the post-tsunami reconstruction in Aceh and North Sumatra (MTFANS) has supported a large spectrum of activities and many of such interventions can be clustered under the umbrella of human rights, like for instance, assistance to the tsunami-affected communities, support to CSOs and restoring a fully functioning system of local government. However, from CRIS it is not possible to identify their related financial amounts compared to other projects that essentially deal with rehabilitation and reconstruction and therefore cannot be directly linked to human rights. This means that the substantial funds released by the EC to such mechanism should be approached cautiously and will need to be properly reconsidered when coming to the analysis of the study cases.

There are other Trust Funds that have been omitted from our analysis as they financed activities outside the scope of our evaluation. This is the case of the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (WB – ITF) that was mainly devoted to promote the physical and functional rehabilitation of education/health/water and sanitation facilities, to Public Finance Management and to technical assistance in support of trade and customs. The same consideration applies for other Trust Funds, such as the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).

3. RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

3.1 Introduction

The results from the inventory are presented below:

- Section 2 describes the trend in funds planned and disbursed by the Commission for human rights interventions over the period covered by the ToR: 2000-2010. It also presents the origin of the funds and the relative breakdown between the Commission general budget and the European Development Fund (EDF).
- Section 3 shows the allocation of human rights planned by regions and macro-regions, as well as by main beneficiary countries.
- Section 4 outlines the breakdown of human rights funding by macro-areas and thematic categories.
- Section 5 provides the breakdown of human rights interventions by financing instruments in terms of overall amounts planned between 2000 and 2009 and relative breakdown.
- Section 6 presents the distribution of funds contracted and disbursed by the main Commission contractors which implement the interventions in the field of human rights.
- Section 7 includes an overview on the EC funding for different typologies of dialogues.

A clarification is necessary before considering the results coming from the analysis of the inventory. The analysis presents two types of financial data: the “planned” and the “disbursed” amounts; the planned amount refers to the sum which had been decided upon by the Commission in its contracts linked to human rights interventions, while the disbursed amount indicates the money actually paid by the Commission for implementing those interventions and which does not necessarily correspond to the amount initially foreseen in the contracts themselves⁶.

⁶ Another difference that should be kept in mind concerns the contracted and the committed amounts. The first one refers to what has already been presented as the planned amount, i.e. the money set aside for a project/programme in a specific contract; on the other side, the committed amount is the sum that had been initially foreseen in the general programming documents (CSPs/NIPs or equivalent strategies) that define the overall framework for EC external assistance for a country/region or a theme. The contracted/planned figures will be presented in the next pages, while the committed amounts are generally looked up for monitoring purposes.

3.2 Trend in Commission Human Rights funding

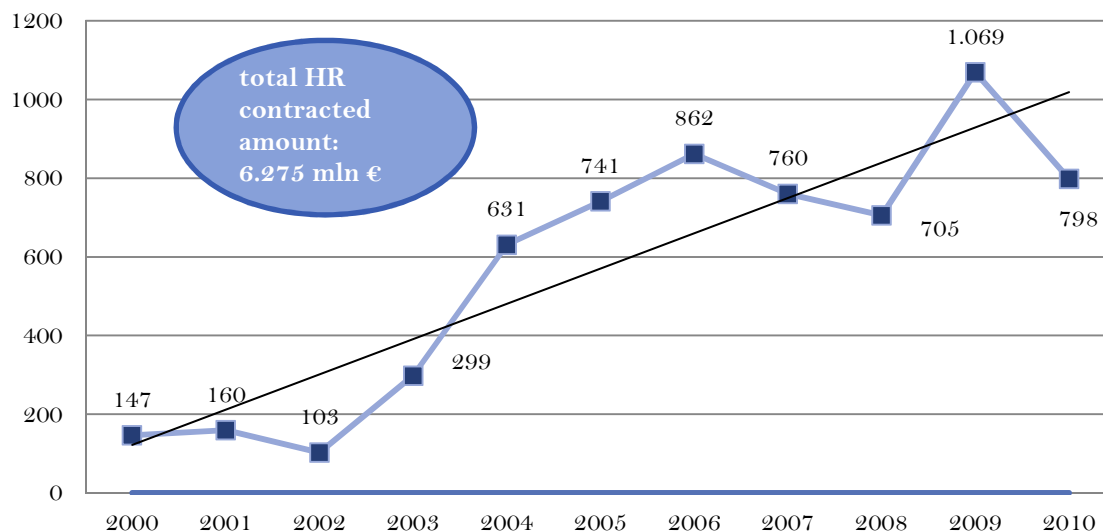
Over the period 2000 - 2010 the Commission contracted a total amount of 6.275 mln €⁷ for the interventions in the field of human rights and addressing the countries falling within the geographical scope of this study⁸.

By looking at the overall trends in the human rights funding contracted in the period under consideration (graph 1), we can distinguish four main phases:

- A first phase (2000-2002), where the financial amounts were substantially stable with an average of 135 mln €;
- A second phase (2002-2006) recorded a sharp rise in the EC contribution to human rights, which passed from 103 mln € to 862 mln €. In other words, the amounts increased by more than 8 times in a short timeline of 3 years.
- A third phase (2006-2009) presented a U-shape in the curve, with an initial decline in the first two years followed by a steady increase in 2009, when HR funding reached a peak of nearly 1.100 mln €.
- In the last year the HR funding was subject to a decrease from 1.069 mln € to 798 mln €.

If we consider the overall trend, it appears that in terms of commitments the EC has constantly increased the amount devoted to the promotion of human rights between 2000 and 2010.

Graph 1 – Trend of human rights financial commitments (in mln €)



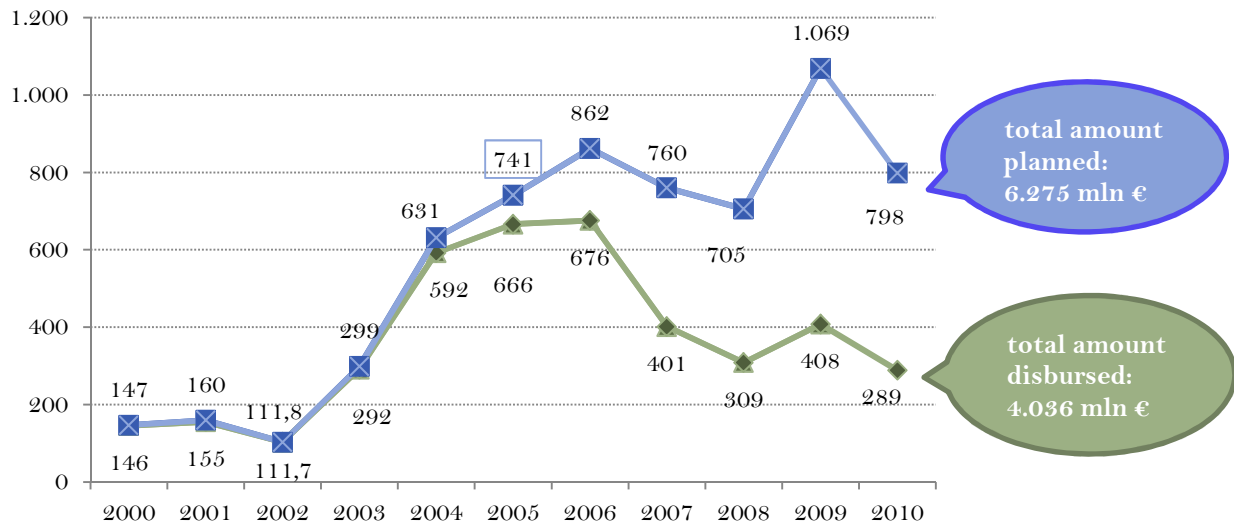
Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

Compared with the planned amount, the EC actually disbursed to its contractors 4.037 mln €, i.e. 64% of the foreseen 6.275 mln €. As outlined in the graph 2, in the first four years (2000-2004) the contractual commitments were duly respected with a disbursement rate as high as 98%, with a maximum in 2002 when the disbursement rate reached 99,9%. Later on, we can observe that the difference between the amount initially planned and the amount actually paid shows a constant rise up to 2010, when the gap is by far the largest and the disbursement rate shows the lowest level throughout the whole period, i.e. 36%.

⁷ These figures refer to the activities directly linked to human rights. All the interventions concerning the mainstreaming of human rights and budget support programs have not been included.

⁸ All third countries that are beneficiary of EC external assistance except the candidate countries for EU membership, i.e. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.

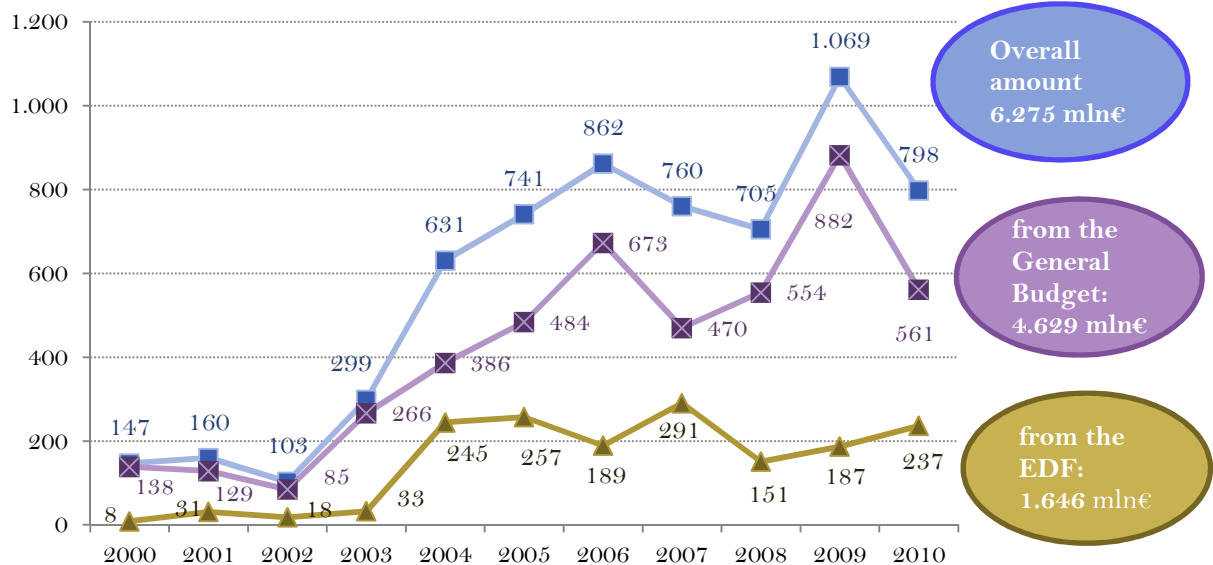
Graph 2 – Trend in human rights’ planned and disbursed amounts (in mln €)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

Out of the total contracted amount (6.275 mln €) 4.067 mln € came from the Commission’s general budget, while 1.410 mln € was funded by the European Development Fund (EDF). In other words, most of the funds were released by the general budget with, respectively, 74% of the overall financing contracted against 26% funded by the EDF (see the graph below for the overall trends).

Graph 3 – Human rights financial commitments⁹: breakdown between the Commission General Budget and the EDF (in mln €)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

⁹ Ibid.

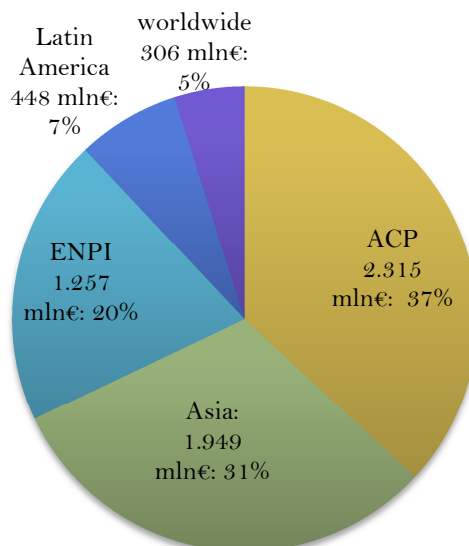
3.3 Geographic overview of human rights funding

If we turn our attention to the geographical distribution of HR funds between 2000 and 2010, we can see that the main beneficiary macro-regions were the *ACP countries and Asia*¹⁰ with 2.315 mln € and 1.949 mln € respectively, i.e. 37% and 31% of the overall HR envelope.

The third most important area is represented by the ENPI countries, i.e. Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean (East and South) and the Southern Caucasus, which received globally 1.257 mln € equal to 20% of the HR funding. Latin America comes in fourth place with 7% of the funding (448 mln €)¹¹. Last, a sum of 306 mln € was not foreseen for a specific country or region, but addressed instead the whole spectrum of countries all over the world. The graph 4 summarizes these data.

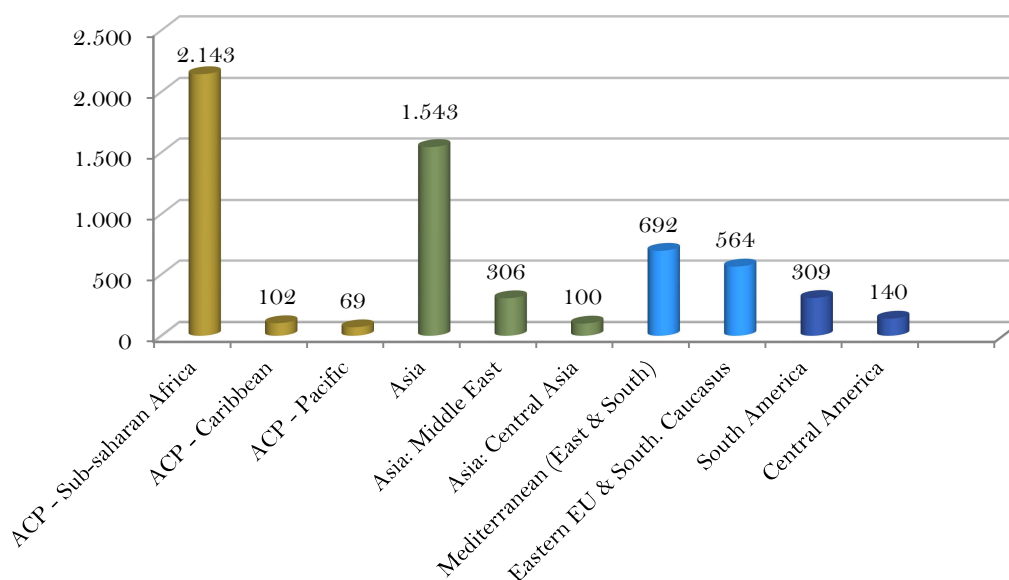
The following graph) shows the breakdown of HR funding within these macro-regions, while graph 6 on the next page pays attention to the top beneficiaries among the 130 countries that were granted EC funds to promote the respect of human rights.

Graph 4 – HR funding by macro-regions (2000-2010)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

Graph 5 – Human rights' commitments by region (between 2000 – 2010 and in mln€)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

¹⁰ Asia include Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), the Middle East (Iraq, Iran and Yemen) and the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia (i.e. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam).

¹¹ Latin America include South America (i.e. the Andean Community - Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru) and Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela - plus Chile) and Central America (which is made up by Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Mexico).

In the ACP region the biggest beneficiaries are to be found in Sub-saharan Africa which is by far the most important macro-region in terms of human rights' EC contribution. Here, Sudan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo emerge quite evidently as the key recipients by receiving 435 mln € (7% of the funds), 283 mln € (4,5%) and 249 mln € (4%) and globally 15% of the overall HR allocation. For Sudan and Somalia a relevant share of funding was destined to peace-keeping missions, i.e. the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to which the EC channeled 300 mln € (i.e. 72% of the total HR allocation for Sudan) and 36 mln € (24 % of the funds released for Somalia).

Immediately after we can find South Africa, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Burundi and Angola with a percentage of HR funding included between 1,6% and 1%. In the remaining ACP region, the envelope was almost equally split between the Pacific countries on the one side and the Caribbean countries on the other side; within these micro-regions East Timor and Haiti were undoubtedly the top recipient countries with 47 mln€ and 42 mln€.

Out of the 27 countries that make up the Asian continent¹², the lion share is occupied by three countries that altogether accounted for 18% of the overall EC envelope set aside for human rights all over the world; these countries are Afghanistan, Indonesia and Iraq that received 562 mln €, 293 mln € and 278 mln €, respectively. In all three cases such amounts have been substantially affected by the EC contributions to the Trust Funds that had been set up by the donor community to promote the reconstruction and the development needs to cope with the devastating consequences of the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, and of the tsunami in Indonesia. Such Trust Funds are: (i) the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOFTA); (ii) the Multi Donor Trust Funds For Aceh and North Sumatra (MDTFANS); and (iii) the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) created in the context of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI). In the case of Iraq the amount given to the UNDG ITF equals 87% of the overall HR allocation, while in the case of Indonesia and Afghanistan is lower but still quite relevant, i.e. 71% and 47%. Other key recipient countries in the same macro-region were India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

As far as the ENPI region is concerned, the EC funds principally addressed the Mediterranean region, in particular the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that received 4,8% of the total HR funding, i.e. 305 mln€ that had been mainly channeled to the United Nations Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). In Eastern Europe Russia and Georgia stand out as the top recipients with 166 mln€ (2,6%) and 136 mln€ (2%), respectively.

Last, in Latin America, the main beneficiaries of HR funds was Colombia which was granted 154 mln€ (2,3%)

From table 1 we can observe that globally the top 18 recipient countries received 60% of the HR funding, while 29% of the funds were granted to other 112 countries all over the world. The remaining 6,7% and 4,9% of the funds were committed at regional and global level.

Table 1 - Top recipient countries: commitments and disbursements (2000-2010)

Country	Planned (in €)	Paid (in €)	Disbursement rate	% on HR envelope
1. Afghanistan	562.232.398,61	439.572.583,41	78,18%	8,96%
2. Sudan	434.813.685,00	372.860.337,22	85,75%	6,93%
3. West Bank and Gaza Strip	304.872.081,96	275.167.110,41	90,26%	4,86%
4. Indonesia	292.652.045,84	195.200.273,09	66,70%	4,66%
5. Somalia	283.346.574,79	142.821.957,84	50,41%	4,52%
6. Iraq	278.207.688,56	262.426.597,40	94,33%	4,43%
7. Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	248.678.399,80	213.385.553,38	85,81%	3,96%
8. Russia	165.846.241,84	121.255.323,03	73,11%	2,64%
9. Colombia	153.694.649,70	121.976.848,29	79,36%	2,45%

¹² See the footnote above.

10. Georgia	135.901.745,66	56.014.813,07	41,22%	2,17%
11. India	130.713.569,89	21.604.835,39	16,53%	2,08%
12. Bangladesh	130.664.503,14	56.062.223,76	42,91%	2,08%
13. Ukraine	107.006.339,60	72.891.707,08	68,12%	1,71%
14. South Africa	100.646.499,04	40.112.514,47	39,85%	1,60%
15. Sri Lanka	93.999.548,32	36.923.451,55	39,28%	1,50%
16. Ivory Coast	77.657.804,17	60.421.853,17	77,81%	1,24%
17. Jordan	77.622.918,39	56.646.228,01	72,98%	1,24%
18. Burundi	70.700.393,93	52.505.656,01	74,27%	1,13%
19. Regional	420.955.069,80	191.250.855,48	45,43%	6,71%
20. Global	306.286.982,56	154.362.214,60	50,40%	4,88%

3.4 Human rights funding by macro-areas and thematic categories

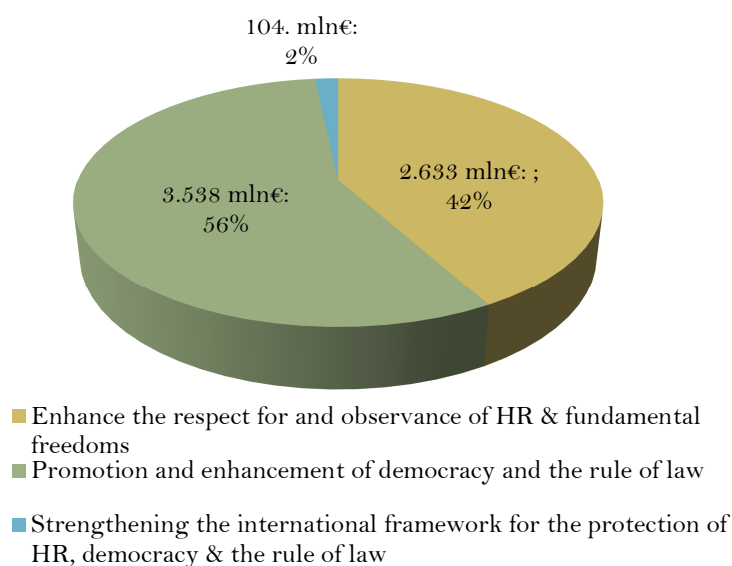
As indicated in the methodological approach, interventions in the field of human rights have been grouped in three different macro-areas that are linked to the main objectives pursued through EC supported action.

From graph 6 on the right it appears clearly that there is an overriding macro-sector, which is *Promotion and enhancement of democracy and the rule of law*. This area received 3.538 mln€, in other words 56% of the overall contracted HR funds. *Enhance the respect for and observance of HR and fundamental freedoms* comes in second place in order of importance with 2.633 mln€ (42% of HR funds). On the other side, *Strengthening the international framework for the protection of HR, democracy and the rule of law* gained a tiny percentage equal to 2% of the overall funds.

Graph 7 outlines the trends in the HR funding for the different macro-sectors over the years 2000-2009:

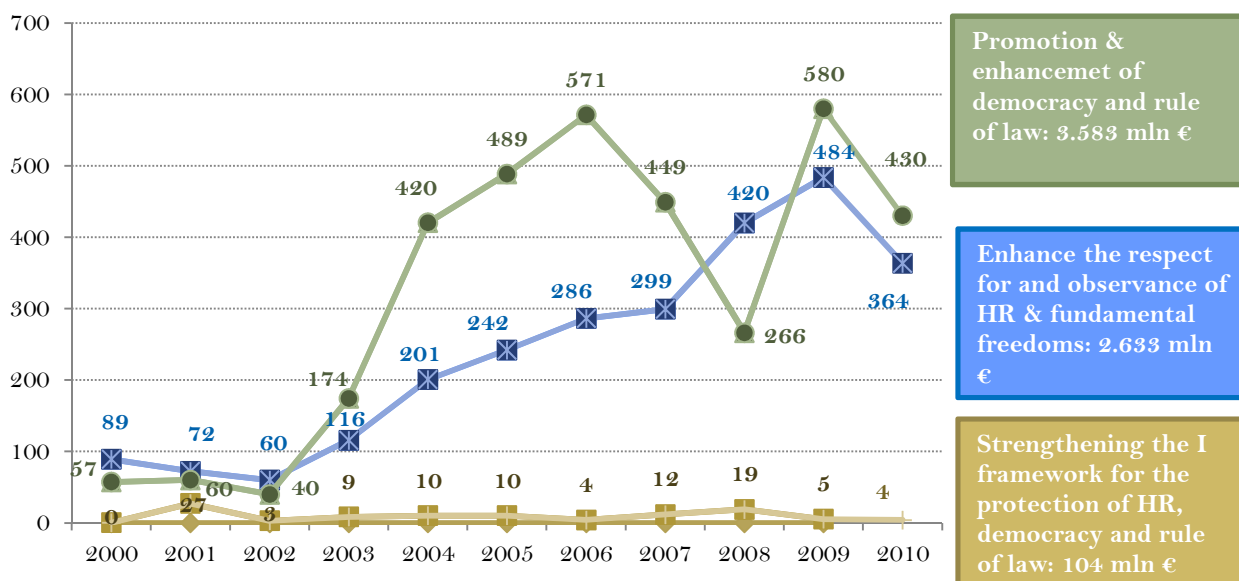
- *Strengthening the international framework for the protection of HR, democracy and the rule of law* showed the most homogeneous trend throughout the whole period with an average of 10 mln € by year.
- *Enhance the respect for and observance of HR* presented a constantly rising trend starting from from 2002, when it passed from 60 mln € to 484 mln € in 2009, while a decrease is to be found in the year 2010.
- The funding related to *Promotion and enhancement of democracy and the rule of law* were more unstable over 2000-2009. In particular we can notice an unequivocal similarity with the overall trend of HR funds (see the graph 1), which was predominantly affected by this macro-areas on account of its substantial financial weight.

Graph 6 – Breakdown of HR funding by macro-sector (2000 - 2010)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

Graph 7 – Trend in human rights commitments by macro-sector (in mln €)

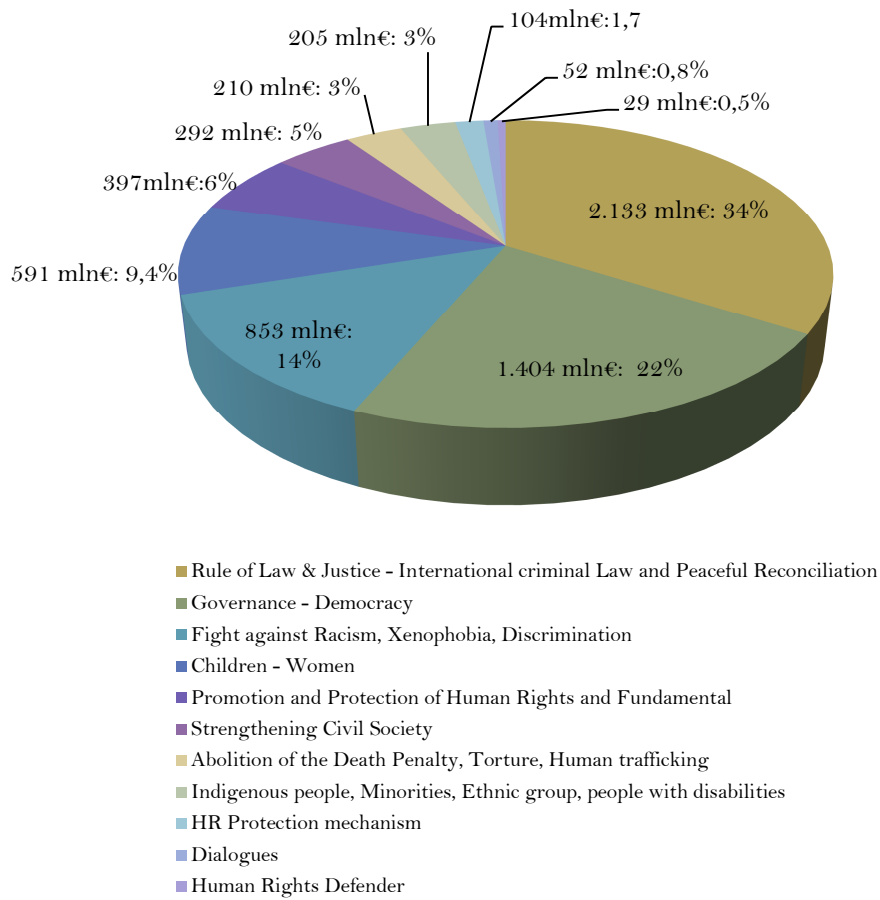


Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

Within the macro-areas, eleven thematic categories have been identified. According to the results coming from the inventory the categories can be ranked according to the following order (see also the graph 8):

- *Rule of Law & Justice - International Criminal Law and Peaceful Reconciliation* represents the main area of intervention with 2.133 mln € (i.e. 34% of the overall planned amount);
- The domain *Governance – Democracy* was granted 1.404 mln € (22% of the funds);
- *Fight against Racism, Xenophobia, Discrimination*: 853 mln € (14% of the funds);
- *Children – Women*: 591 mln € (9% of the funds);
- *Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*: 398 mln € (6% of the funds)
- *Strengthening Civil Society*: 292 mln € (5% of the funds);
- *Abolition of the Death Penalty, Torture, Human Trafficking*: 210 mln € (3% of the funds);
- *Indigenous People, Minorities, Ethnic Groups, People with Disabilities*: 205mln € (3% of the funds);
- Last, *Human Rights Protection Mechanisms, Dialogues and Human Rights Defender* ranged from 1,6% to 0,5% of the overall funds.

Graph 8 - Breakdown of human rights funding by thematic category (2000 - 2010)

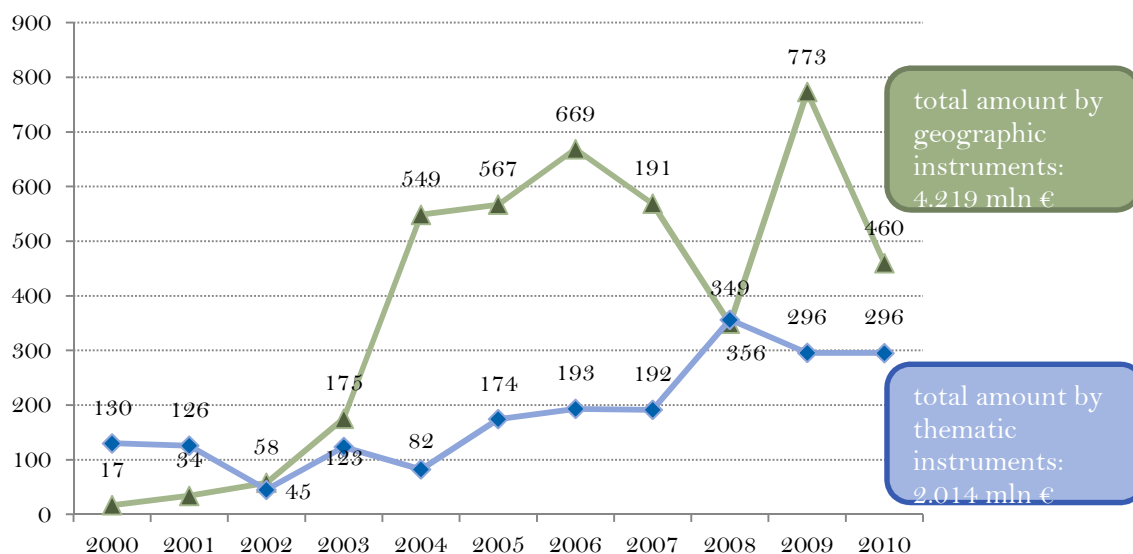


Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

3.5 Breakdown of human rights funding by financing instruments

Human rights interventions have been financed by different instruments. If we consider the trend of the funding coming from both geographic and thematic instruments (graph 9 and table 2) it comes out clearly that the geographic budget lines played a major role in funding HR activities for most of the period under consideration, except in the initial two years, 2000 and 2001, and in 2008. On average, the geographic instruments have financed 4.219 mln€, i.e. 68% of the assistance in the field of human rights while the remaining 32% (2.014 mln€) was funded by the horizontal instruments.

Graph 9 – Trend in human rights funding by geographic and thematic instruments (in mln €)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

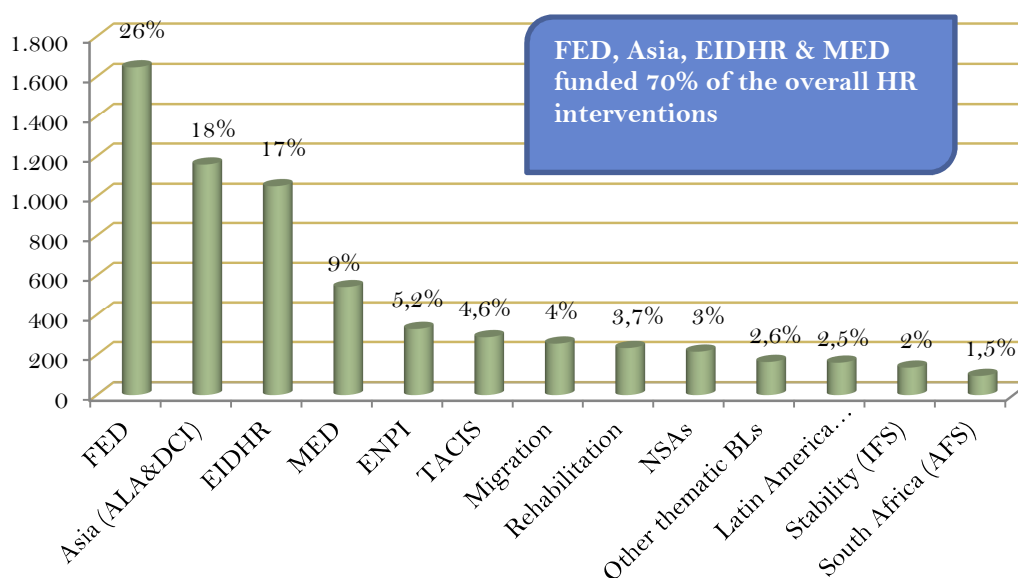
Table 2 - Human rights funding by geographic and thematic instrument: yearly commitments and relative breakdown (2000-2010)

Year	Overall HR funding	HR funding financed by geographic instruments	% of HR funding financed by geographic instruments	HR funding financed by thematic instruments	% of HR funding financed by thematic instruments
2000	146.829.195	16.771.485	11%	130.057.710	89%
2001	159.721.616	34.043.978	21%	125.677.638	79%
2002	102.999.535	57.742.469	56%	45.257.066	44%
2003	298.663.247	175.227.961	59%	123.435.287	41%
2004	631.054.014	548.617.733	87%	82.436.281	13%
2005	741.257.344	566.872.496	76%	174.384.848	24%
2006	861.834.067	668.545.641	78%	193.288.426	22%
2007	760.202.158	568.691.461	75%	191.510.698	25%
2008	705.494.307	349.173.604	49%	356.320.703	51%
2009	1.068.920.753	773.230.205	72%	295.690.548	28%
2010	798.057.690	459.947.802	58%	295.469.065	37%
Tot. /%	6.274.683.927	4.218.864.834	68%	2.013.528.271	32%

A more in-depth analysis can help us highlight the major instruments within the whole spectrum of the Commission budget lines. As clearly indicated by graph 10, there are four major instruments that financed altogether 70% of all HR interventions:

- The EDF played by far the major role by funding, with 1.646 mln €, 26% of the overall HR interventions
- The second major source of funding was represented by the instruments that governed the EC external assistance for the Asia, i.e. ALA until 2006 and DCI later on, and that provided 18% of the funds, i.e. 1.226 mln €.
- The Asia budget lines are followed by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) which represented 17% of the total contracted amount (1.051 mln €).
- Last, we can find the instrument for the Mediterranean region that over the period in which such instrument was in force, i.e. 2000-2006, funded HR activities for 542 mln€.

Graph 10 - Top instruments in funding HR interventions (2000 - 2010)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

The other instruments funded a lower share of the HR envelope and their percentages can be split as the following:

- The ENPI, the TACIS and the budget line on Migration (MIGR) funded nearly 14% of all HR interventions.
- The instrument for rehabilitation (REH) financed a share of HR activities of 3,7%.
- The instruments for non-state actors (NSAs), Latin America, (ALA & DCI), Stability and South Africa (AFS), funded a percentage of HR activities included between 3,4% and 1,5%.
- There are other thematic budget lines that were used to finance human rights interventions: decentralised cooperation, gender, human and social development, health, food, nuclear safety and environment. As they represent minor sources of funding, they have been regrouped under the heading "Other thematic budget lines" that, altogether, accounted for 2,6% of the total HR contracted amount.

3.6 Breakdown of human rights funding by contractor

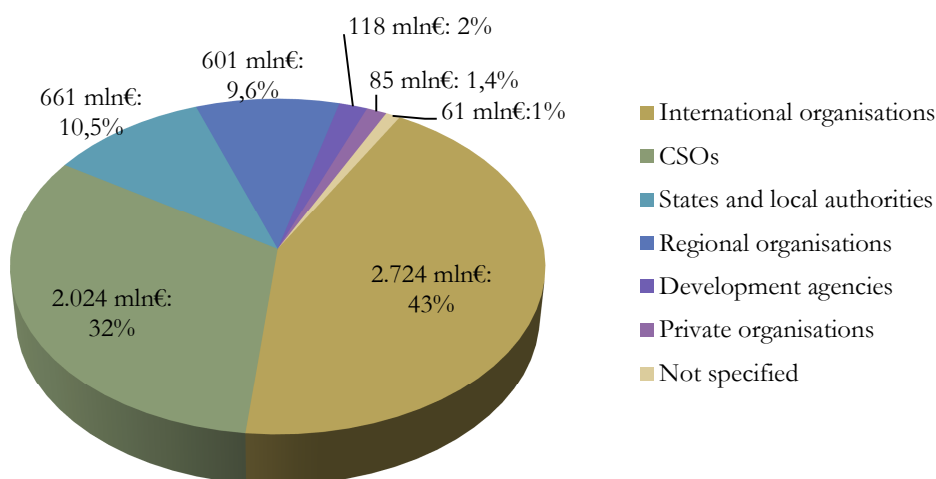
The Commission worked with 3.400 different contracting parties for implementing interventions in the field of human rights over the period 2000-2010.

In order to grasp the relative importance of these contractors based on the financial amount granted by the EC, these contractors have been classified according to 6 different categories: international organisations, regional organisations, states and local authorities (including parliamentary bodies and national human rights institutions), development agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private organisations. Graph 11 shows the results of this analysis, according to which the main contracting parties were the international organizations, which received 2.724 mln €, i.e. 43% of the overall amount contracted by the Commission in the field of human rights.

Secondly we can find CSOs with 2.024 mln € (32%), while national governments and regional organizations occupy the third place by receiving 661 mln€ and 601 mln€, i.e. 10,5% and 9,6%.

Development agencies and private organizations occupy the last places in the ranking with 118 mln€ (2%) and 85 mln€ (1,4%), respectively, while the allocation of remaining 1% is not attributed to a specific contracting party in the CRIS database.

Graph 11 – Overall HR commitments and relative breakdown by contracting party (2000 and 2010)

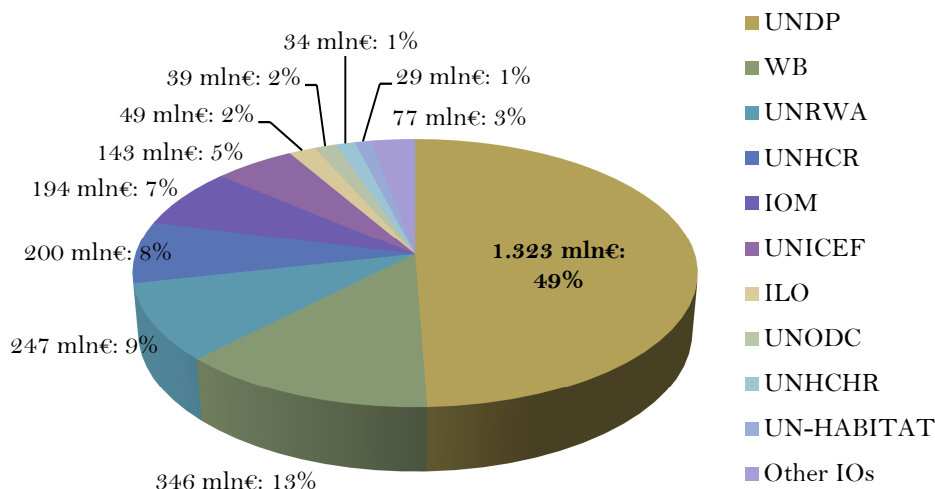


Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

Within the group of the international organizations, those ones that can be singled out as the main counterparts of human rights funding are: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank Group (WB) and the United Nations Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). Only UNDP received a share of HR funds that equaled 49%, while the WB and UNRWA had 13% and 8% of HR funds.

Graph 12 shows the relative breakdown of the financing for the top 9 international organizations, which also include the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT). Under the title "other international organizations" we have gathered all the remaining beneficiaries of EC funding; among them there are also international courts, most notably the International Criminal Court, the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The figures of the amounts contracted and paid by the EC to all international organisations is presented in table 3.

Graph 12 – Overall HR planned amounts and relative breakdown for the main international organisations (2000 and 2010)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

(*) UNDP: United Nations Development Programme; UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; IOM: International Organization for Migration; UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund; UNHCHR: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; ILO: International Labour Organisation; UNODC: United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime; UN-HABITAT: United Nations Human Settlement Programme

Table 3 - Overview on HR funding for the main international organizations: commitments and disbursements (between 2000 and 2010)

International Organisations	Planned amount (in €)	Paid amount (in €)	Disbursement rate
UNDP	1.323.415.801,66	1.040.824.933,38	0,79
WB	346.270.602,00	254.922.086,00	0,74
UNRWA	246.564.077,00	231.466.468,20	0,94
UNHCR	200.336.064,42	139.701.959,95	0,70
IOM	193.730.478,57	141.548.578,04	0,73
UNICEF	142.770.617,08	74.718.156,15	0,52
ILO	46.861.297,36	12.681.639,32	0,27
UNODC	38.516.519,88	7.916.335,92	0,21
UNHCHR	34.021.815,76	31.264.996,57	0,92
UN-HABITAT	28.685.585,00	12.554.601,37	0,44

(*) The importance of the UNDP and the World Bank in this ranking is substantially influenced by the EC financial contribution received by these organizations via multi-donor Trust Funds. As already noticed, the Trust Funds are mechanisms through which the donor community decides to pool its financial support to post-crisis countries; it should be noticed that some of the Trust Funds that have been considered do not only embrace human rights' interventions, but they are also meant to promote reconstruction and development needs (such, for instance, in the cases of Indonesia following the tsunami of December 2004 and in East Timor following a devastating campaign of terror and violence unleashed by pro-integrationist Timorese militia supported by elements of Indonesia's military in the wake of the vote of August 1999 for the independence from Indonesia. Since the source of our analysis (i.e. CRIS) displays the overall financial amount for a comprehensive project, when we consider those Trust Funds it is not possible to isolate human rights interventions from the other activities carried out in the context of the same Trust Fund.

Capacity building programmes for CSOs, national governments and regional organisations

Over the period 2000-2010 2.2 mln€, i.e. 35% of HR funding, were committed by the EC to finance capacity building development programs: below is a summary of the main findings on capacity building activities for national governments, regional organisations and CSOs.

➤ **Capacity building for CSOs**

Capacity building activities represent an important share of the overall EC support to NGOs (1.4 mln€) and cover a broad spectrum of activities. Below is a summary of the main activities and a selection of projects to illustrate examples for each area:

- Capacity building for empowering marginalised groups, minorities, indigenous people, refugees and asylum seeker, e.g. “*Strengthening of NGO capacity to protect and promote human rights of vulnerable population in Kyrgyzstan*” (2004); “*Enhancing the Capacity of Local Civil Society Groups to Claim Civil and Political Rights in Nigeria’s Niger Delta Region*” (2008).
- Capacity building for supporting the rights of women and children, e.g. “*The Lefaek Project: Children’s rights promotion and capacity building*” (2001); “*Strengthening the capacity of two ‘Village Business Incubators’ (VBI) to promote rural women participation in the labour market in Jordan and Syria*” (2008).
- Promotion of the NGO advocacy role for the promotion of civil and political liberties, e.g. “*Strengthening Social and Institutional Capacity for the promotion, defense, and full attainment of civil and political rights in Colombia*”, (2002); “*Building Capacity for Policy Debate in Armenia*” (2008).
- Capacity building for the promotion of peace, such as “*Conflict Resolution and Peace-building in Nepal: A Project Proposal for Capacity Building*” (2005); “*On the footsteps of Karimojong: Awareness-raising and capacity development for peace building and protection of human rights of out-migrant Karimojong*” (2008).
- Capacity building to cope with human rights violations, like “*Increasing the Capacity of Sierra Leone society to address Violations of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law*” (2002); “*Capacity Building to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings*” (Latin America 2008)

➤ **Capacity building for national governments**

Over the years 2000-2010 state and local authorities received 661 mln€ and an important percentage of this amount, 463 mln€, comprise capacity building activities.

The EC funding in this area was mainly addressed to:

- Finance the work of institutions that are expressly mandated to promote the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, this is the case of the Human Rights Commission in Rwanda (2002 and 2004), in Mexico (2003), in Kenya (2005) and in the Philippines (2006), or of the National Council for Human Rights and Women in Egypt (2006).
- Assist national and local authorities of partner countries through policy advice in the preparation and/or implementation of specific human rights’ strategies and policies. Several projects can be mentioned on this regard, such as: “*Support to the implementation of Kulluna al Urdun -We are all Jordan*” (Jordan, 2006); “*Projet de renforcement des capacités du district de Ngoma dans la mise en oeuvre des mécanismes de prévention et de lutte contre la violence faite aux femmes*” (Rwanda, 2008); “*Support to Policing of Gender Based Violence in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar*” (Tanzania, 2009);
- Raise awareness on human rights through: (i) the setting-up of independent mechanisms or institutions that are meant to promote awareness raising activities to increase human rights’ opportunities, like the “*Observatorio Participativo: de la e-exclusion à la e-inclusion*” (Latin America, 2009) and the “*Human Rights Organisation of Morocco*” (2005); (ii) the support to advocacy, public campaigns and seminars, such as the “*Public campaign to combat against racism, xenophobia anti-semitism and ethic discrimination*” (Russia, 2003) and “*Programma Lucha contra las exclusiones*” (Guatemala, 2005).
- Train national and local officials to get them familiar with international human rights standards, democratic principles, etc. This is done through several activities, such as peer learning, training workshops, good practise sharing, etc. From the inventory there are various examples of this support, such as: “*Projet de sensibilisation et de formation en éducation à la citoyenneté*” (Haiti,

2006); "Programme for training in Ugandan prisons" (2007); "Eastern Sudan Elections Observation Capacity Building Initiative" (Sudan, 2009).

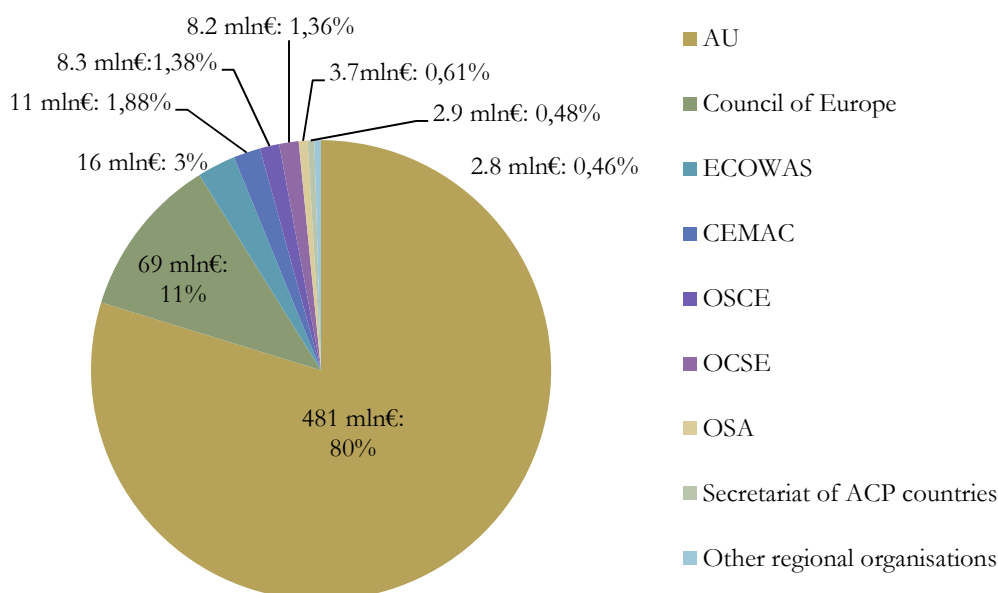
- Support to the general functioning and activities of national institutions in order to promote democratic principles, such as the National Electoral Commission of Madagascar (2004), the Legislative Assemblies of Sudan (2008) and Gabon (2008).

➤ **Capacity building for regional organisations**

Globally regional organizations received a limited amount of the overall EC HR financing during the evaluation period (2000-2010), i.e. € 604,119 corresponding to 9,6% of the total amount. Among them, the African Union emerges as the top recipient by receiving an overall amount of 481 mln€, i.e 80% of all the funding dedicated to regional organisations.

Other relevant recipients were the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), as shown by graph 13.

Graph 13 – Overall amounts planned and relative breakdown by main regional organisations (2000 and 2010)



Source: CRIS and DRN analysis

(*) AU: African Union; ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States; CEMAC: Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale; OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OAS: Organization of American States.

Regional organisations are supported by the EC through a variety of intervention, including:

- institutional and capacity development, such as the support to the African Union (AU), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in building their own capacity in the area of conflict prevention and resolution; the set-up of the ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF); the establishment of the early warning mechanism for Central Africa (MARAC), etc.)
- technical assistance, for instance support for formulating regional policies/policy guidelines and priorities on specific thematic areas;
- financial assistance for the implementation of regional programs/initiatives (like the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework; the AU peacekeeping missions in Sudan and Somalia; the operation of the ECCAS multinational force (FOMUC) in the Central African Republic; etc.);

- logistic support (organisation of conferences, meetings, working groups, seminars on specific topics and meetings).

3.7 EC Financial contribution for the dialogues

Although the human rights' dialogues can be classified among non-spending activities, the EC has still released some financial contributions in order to promote them and, over the period 2000-2010, such contributions equaled € 53 mln.

As outlined by table 4, from the inventory we can distinguish among various types of dialogues, most notably:

- Dialogue on human rights (with China, Georgia, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, and, at regional level, with the African Union and countries belonging to South East Asia as well as worldwide);
- CFSP-related dialogues, in particular: (i) dialogue on the peace process and conflict resolution (with Colombia, India, Iraq, Ukraine, West Bank & Gaza Strip and the countries of the Southern Caucasus), and (ii) dialogue on security and human rights (with Burundi, Mexico and the Mediterranean region);
- Political dialogue (with Argentina, China, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe);
- Dialogue on political and economic cooperation (with Indonesia, Zimbabwe);
- Dialogue with civil society (with Armenia, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Tanzania, West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the African Union, the LAC region, Central Asia, the Mediterranean);
- Intercultural dialogue (with Angola, Brazil, Bolivia, Egypt, Israel, Russia, Syria, Tanzania, West Bank & Gaza Strip and the Mediterranean region through the so-called "*Partnership Dialogue Facility*", with Asian countries in the context of ASEM);
- Social dialogue (with Armenia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Georgia, Guatemala, Syria, Russia Ukraine, the Mediterranean region);
- Media dialogue (with Israel and Ukraine);
- Dialogue on local governance and decentralization (with Burkina Faso);

Table 4 - List of dialogues financed by the EC by country (2000-2010)

Country	Title	Year	Planned amount (in €)
Algeria	Mise en oeuvre d'un dialogue de vie par un dialogue d'action	2005	15.658
Angola	Historias - Drama for Dialogue	2010	651.874,00
Argentina	Evaluación de Medio Término del Programa de Apoyo al Dialogo sobre Politicas	2010	18.208,00
Armenia	Facilitating Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue for Addressing Child Labour Issues by the Armenian Companies	2010	150.000,00
	Civil society human rights seminar with Armenia, Yerevan 9-10 November 2010	2010	104.040,00
Bolivia	Colectivos Interculturales	2007	80.000
Brazil	Ser-Tão Brasil: CRIAndo diálogos interculturais para fortalecimento da cidadania e promoção da diversidade	2009	445.500
Burkina Faso	Dialogue – étude de faisabilité – formulation du programme d'appui à la gouvernance locale et à la décentralisation 10 FED	2008	186.641

Burundi	Dialogue Consortium/C-C No 2008/166173 – Appui à l'organisation des missions d'inspection dans le secteur judiciaire	2008	33.112
	Appui à la création des services fonciers des communes de Shombo et Nyabikere dans un cadre de dialogue avec la société civile	2009	220.000
Cambodia	EU – Asia institutional co-operation and multinational dialogues on enabling the meaningful participation of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Vietnam in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	2004	334.197
	Civil society human rights seminar with Cambodia, Phnom Penh, early September 2010	2010	122.303,00
Chile	Apoyo al Diálogo UE - sociedad civil Chilena en asuntos de empleo y cohesión Social	2008	2.050
	II Parte- Apoyo al diálogo UE- Sociedad Civil Chilena sobre cooperación en asuntos de empleo y Cohesión Social	2009	5.820
	Dialogo social y buen trabajo	2009	147.589
China	EU-China Seminar Beijing	2001	91.560
	Assistance technique Chine 2000	2000	95.444
	Seminar "China"s economy and its impact on the world : Enhancing the EU-China economic dialogue"	2004	39.978
	EU-China Human Rights Dialogue Seminar, Beijing	2004	116.283
	EU-China Human Rights Dialogue Seminar, UK	2005	143.962
	EU-China Human Rights Dialogue Seminar, AT	2006	135.958
	Technical Assistance to EU-China Policy Dialogues Support Facility Programme	2006	3.865.080
	EU-China Human Rights Dialogue Seminar - Beijing - September/October 2007	2006	224.929
	Assesment of the EC China sectoral dialogues	2007	72.436
	Audit of the "EU-China Policy Dialogues Support Facility" (PDSF)	2008	19.728
	EU-China Human Rights Dialogue Seminar - Beijing - November/December 2008	2008	208.741
	Contract replacing contract n° 2006/126-721: Organisation of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue Seminar 16-17 October 2006 in Beijing	2008	123.208
	Technical Assistance to EU-China Policy Dialogues Support Facility Programme (top up - PDSF+)	2009	1.799.450
	Midterm Evaluation of the EU-China Policy Dialogues Support Facility (PDSF)	2009	50.944
		EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Participatory Public Policy. Strengthening the Role of Citizens in Public Policy Making and Implementation.	2010
Colombia	Dialogo Diverso para la Paz en Colombia	2009	300.000

Congo (DRC)	Renforcement du Dialogue Publique-Privé au Nord Kivu	2010	90.000,00
Egypt	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures	2005	5.000.000
	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures II	2008	7.000.000
	"Organization of one event in the framework of the European Year of Dialogue between Cultures"	2008	60.000
Eritrea	Support to the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) for the strengthening of social dialogue in Eritrea	2009	1.300.000
Ethiopia	Strengthening Social Dialogue in the Labour Sector	2003	402.920
	Association for the Prevention and Management of Conflict – CSG Small grant/2006/2/APMC – Public Dialogue Forum on the Problems of Imp.	2006	8.163
	Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia – Capacity Building of NGO/CSOS in Advocacy and Dialogue for Sustainable Pastoralist Devt.	2007	124.898
Georgia	Community – Full Member of Political Dialogue	2006	41.068
	Promoting Social Dialogue in Georgia	2009	150.000
	EU-Georgia Civil Society Human Rights Seminar on media freedom and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Tbilissi, 27-28-29 October 2009	2009	179.027
	Capacity-Building of Non-State Actors for Policy Dialogue	2010	84.140,00
global	Royaumont Project: Promotion of the Culture and Practice of Social and Civil Dialogue	2000	436.382
	EU-African Union (AU) Civil society Dialogue on Human Rights, Brussels, Belgium 15-16 April 2009	2009	139.975
	Organisation de 3 séminaires régionaux de dialogue avec les org. de la société civile - Egypte - Mexique - Tanzanie	2009	55.000
	Organization of events related to the implementation of the structured dialogue 2010	2009	633.839
	Organization of events related to the implementation of the Structured Dialogue December 2010 - May 2011	2010	769.947,40
	Avenant au contrat-cadre Lot 4 2009/224345 pour l'assistance technique au Dialogue Structuré	2010	160.000,00
	12TH EU - NGO Forum on Human Rights - Brussels - 12-13th of July 2010	2010	187.294,00
	12TH EU - NGO Forum on Human Rights, Brussels, 12-13th of July 2010 – Human rights expertise	2010	32.808,00
Guatemala	CDC/2001/24 - "Institucionalización del mesodiálogo en Guatemala"	2001	309.192
	Dialogo politico para el empoderamiento de la ciudadanía buscando mejorar el acceso a la justicia, la seguridad ciudadana y la exigencia de los derechos humanos	2008	80.000
	Dialogo estrategico sobre trabajo decente y economia informal	2010	387.737,00

	Participación sindical en el diálogo social a nivel departamental para un desarrollo social incluyente y sostenible en Guatemala	2010	362.916,00
Guinea (Conakry)	Dialogue Haut Niveau Financement Developpement 22-24/10/07 NY	2007	1.520
	Dialogue Cons. / AT Appui Electoral	2008	88.890
	Dialogue cons. / avenant n°2 au CS 196 855	2009	46.450
Haïti	Débats démocratiques pour les jeunes haïtiens	2004	58.996
	Projet de renforcement du dialogue communal pour la promotion des libertés et des droits individuels, de la paix et de l'Etat de droit dans les départements des Nippes et du Sud	2007	71.580
	FHE/Initiative Dialogue Politique et Environnement	2006	203.500
India	India-Europe Security Dialogue	2003	18.594
	Dialogue Initiative for Peace and Conflict Resolution in Kashmir	2009	1.001.806
Indonesia	EU-Indonesia Dialogue on Political & Economic Cooperation	2008	155.311
	EU-Indonesia Dialogue on Political & Economic Cooperation	2010	31.062,20
Iran	EU-Iran Human Right Dialogue	2002	226.319
	EU-Iran Human Rights Dialogue Phase II	2003	187.569
Iraq	Assesment of potential for dialogue in Nineveh Province	2010	99.179,00
Israel	Arab-Israel Internet Dialogue: An Expanded bitterlemons.org	2003	450.022
	Negation of Violence, Tolerance Education and Cultural Dialogue	2004	219.261
	EU-Israel Media Dialogue	2005	55.994
	bitterlemons.org Israeli-Palestinian internet dialogue: years 6,7,8	2006	368.280
	EU-Israel Media Dialogue	2006	31.977
	EU-Israel Media Dialogue 2007	2006	2.500
	Negev development through dialogue	2007	29.988
	EU-Israel Media Dialogue 2007-8	2007	25.451
	Creating a dialogue of Human Rights: Development of a cross cultural mode towards the empowerment of disadvantaged residents in Lod, Amman, East Jerusalem	2008	270.984
	Youth Media Intercultural Dialogue	2008	10.000
	EU-Israel Media Dialogue 2009	2008	29.124
	EU-Israel Media Dialogue 2010	2009	36.983
	Jordan	From Crisis to Stability - Widening and Deepening Dialogue and Creating Policy Guidelines	2003
Kazakhstan	Debates	2006	45.258
	Policy Dialogue and Advice Programme (PDAP) of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2008	3.080.450

	Dialogue for a Policy on the relationship between the Secular State and Religion	2009	243.250
Lebanon	Action pour le Dialogue Communautaire au Sud Liban (ADICS-Liban)	2005	50.542
Mexico	Technical Assistance to the EC-Mexico Social Cohesion Policy Dialogues	2008	746.962
	Diálogo para una agenda legislativa integral sobre seguridad pública con enfoque de derechos humanos	2009	90.743
Morocco	Festival de théâtre solidaire - d'une rive à l'autre, un même dialogue	2007	32.142
	Civil society human rights seminar with Morocco, Rabat, 22-23rd September 2010	2010	146.050,00
	Organisation d'une consultation avec des représentants de la société civile marocaine à Casablanca le 08.06.2010	2010	4.991,00
Mozambique	Support to Government of Mozambique in its dialogue and relations with Mozambican Civil Society	2009	79.356
Philippines	EU-Philippines Human Rights Dialogues	2005	99.985
regional	Brochures ""Le Dialogue des Cultures et des Civilisations dans le Processus de Barcelone	2003	13.132
	Set up of the future Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures	2004	187.951
	Etudes et Dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité	2005	4.899.755
	Beyond Boredom, Dust and Decay - Museums as Life Long Learning Spaces for Intercultural Dialogue	2008	495.000
	Communications/ Media Relations Coordinator for ASEM Dialogue Facility	2008	164.220
	Seminar ASEM dialogue facility on Cultural Diversity	2008	162.981
	The South Caucasus Mediation & Dialogue Initiative for Reignited Peace Processes	2009	1.490.000
	Continued support to the Partnership Dialogue Facility	2009	1.500.000
	Organisation d'une conférence pour la société civile organisée, en marge du Sommet EU-LAC	2010	99.934,96
	Preparations V EU-LAC Civil Society Forum, Madrid, 15/16 March 2010	2010	100.000,00
	Civil society human rights seminar with African Union	2010	135.781,00
	Assistance in the design & implementation of the structured dialogue on civil society's involvement in EC external cooperation on Democracy and Human Rights in the Mediterranean	2010	163.984,00
	Civil society human rights seminars with Central Asia, Brussels 21-24 June 2010 – Human rights expertise	2010	41.504,00
	Civil society human rights seminar with Central Asia, Brussels, 21-24 June 2010 - Organisation	2010	171.226,82

	Organization of a regional seminar for Civil Society Organizations in the ENPI region - 28 June-2 July	2010	214.988,75
	TRES MED 4: Working on social dialogue and cooperation	2010	1.500.000,00
Russia	Writing ToR for the EU funded project ""Social Dialogue"	2005	7.468
	IBPP Culture: The Light that Shines in the Darkness - a contemporary approach to Leo Tolstoy to enhance the cultural dialogue within the framework of the cooperation project between Yasnaya Polyana and Stiftung Schloss Neuhardenberg	2007	300.000
	EU-Russia Human Rights Consultations with NGOs	2010	119.975,00
South Africa	Organization of Nine Provincial Public Participation Dialogues	2009	150.888
Sudan	Dialogue Consort. SUDGEST - T.A. in Support of EC Programmes for the Governance and Rule of Law Sector in Southern Sudan.	2008	199.028
Syria	Dialogue culturel Syrie-Europe	2003	91.987
	Initiative pour un Dialogue Théâtral EuroMéditerranéen	2004	49.875
	Syria-Europe Children"s dialogue - Musical Concert	2008	50.000
Tanzania	ECO/GPP -INTERCULT.DIALOGUE WAPI-BRITISH COUNCIL-EUR.4978.06	2008	4.978
Uganda	IRC/Improved Wash Governance through Dialogue and Concerted Action in the West Nile Region in Uganda	2008	225.333
Ukraine	Ukrainian trade union federations as partners in social dialogue	2004	183.571
	Non-governmental Media Dialogue	2005	64.642
	Promotion of Joint Cultural Heritage as a Way of Cultural Dialogue Development Between Communities in Cross-Border Region of CHERNIVTSI AND SUCEAVA	2008	261.166
Vietnam	Support to the EU - Viet Nam Strategic Dialogue	2008	748.950
West Bank & Gaza Strip	Dialogue Orient Occident en Palestine et Jordanie	2003	36.648
	Bridging the Dialogue Gap	2005	467.186
	The Other's role. Drama experiences between intercultural dialogue and commitment.	2005	75.449
	Promoting Dialogue and Cultural Understanding of our Shared Heritage - PUSH	2006	374.073
	Fostering Palestinian Dialogue on a National Agenda	2009	361.592
	PYALARA - occupied Palestinian territory - Organisation of consultations with civil society on the Non State Actors programme	2010	10.000,00
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe policy dialogue: building international consensus between Africa and Europe	2008	71.477
	Towards a new Zimbabwe - Sharing Skills for Dialogue on Pro-Poor Policies	2010	149.824,00
TOTAL			52.917.493