HEADING 4: Global Europe

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

Lead DG: DEVCO
Associated DGs: FPI

I. Overview

What the programme is about?

The EIDHR is a programme designed to help civil society to become an effective force for political reform and defence of human rights. Building on its key strength, which is the ability to operate without the need for host government consent, the EIDHR is able to focus on sensitive political issues and innovative approaches and to cooperate directly with local civil society organisations, which need to preserve independence from public authorities, providing for great flexibility and increased capacity to respond to changing circumstances.

The programme aims at enhancing the protection, promotion, implementation and monitoring of human rights and fundamental freedoms, mainly through support to relevant civil society organisations, human rights defenders and victims of repression and abuse. At the same time, the EIDHR works towards consolidation of democracy in third countries, by enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, the rule of law and improving the reliability of electoral processes. The EIDHR views the human rights and democracy agendas as intrinsically interlinked.

The EIDHR is intended as a 'niche' instrument particularly geared towards addressing the most difficult human rights situations and protecting human rights and democracy activists at risk, supporting some of the selected key human rights actors and processes, and acting in areas where the EU has a special interest and offers added value (e.g. fight against the death penalty, promoting sound electoral processes).

The EIDHR-financed Election Observation Missions (EU EOMs) have become an important flagship of EU foreign policy. Furthermore, EOMs constitute an example of inter-institutional cooperation between the European Commission, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the European Parliament.

EU added value of the programme

Given its accomplishments in conflict resolution, peace building and the creation of prosperity, the EU is in an excellent position to deliver on external action, on behalf of and with its Member States. It is well placed to take on the role of a global leader on behalf of its citizens, in particular in its support and promotion of democracy and human rights. European added value is much larger than suggested by purely balance sheet approach: contributing to peace building worldwide, assisting the world's poorest people and supporting democracy and respect for human rights are indisputable demonstrations of how the EU adds value through its work every day.

The EIDHR delivers help worldwide, including the world's most remote areas, hereby enhancing the strategic reach of Member States, especially in cases when their presence is limited and therefore the capacity to act is reduced. The EIDHR is also designed to act primarily in most difficult and restrictive human rights contexts and in those areas where the EU as a whole has a special interest and offers added value, such as the fight against the death penalty, torture or impunity or promoting the EU founding values of democracy and rule of law. The EIDHR key strength, which is the ability to operate without the need for host government consent and to cooperate directly with local, scattered or disenfranchised Civil Society Organisations needing to preserve independence from public authorities, has generated high EU added value, making EU intervention in these difficult contexts less 'EU State oriented' and more neutral.

Election Observation Missions (EOMs) are highly visible demonstration of EU's commitment in supporting democratisation and promoting respect for human rights across the world. EOMs are led by a Chief Observer, who is a Member of the European Parliament. In addition to an EU EOM, a Delegation of the European Parliament composed of MEPs could be deployed to the partner country to observe the Election Day fully embedded in the EOM. The European Parliament is consulted on the annual list of priority countries for election observation. The EU Member States also play a crucial role, as they are, via their respective Focal Points for election observation, responsible for the pre-selection of the EU Observers. Member States are also consulted on the establishment of the yearly priority list for election observation.

Implementation mode

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is the lead DG for the programme implementation. The EIDHR delivers assistance mainly through grants, majority of which are awarded based on call for proposals and are in direct management mode. A smaller portion of the EIDHR grants are implemented in indirect management. To a limited degree, the EIDHR uses also procurement (service contracts) to deliver on its objectives. The absolute majority of implementing partners are international and national civil society organisations (more than 70 %).

Approximately 25 % of the EIDHR budget is dedicated to the Election Observations missions that are managed through service contracts using specific Framework Contract.

II. Programme Implementation Update

The EIDHR has been executed as planned and all activities of the 2017 and 2018 budget have been carried out or are currently ongoing, as well as the activities of the 2019 budget that were planned to start in 2019.

Strategically, the period has been framed by two Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIP): MIP 2014-2017 ([1]) and MIP 2018-2020 ([2]). The actions to be implemented were set out in the Multiannual Action Programme 2016-2017 ([3]), the Special Measure 2018 ([4]) and the Multiannual Action Programme 2018-2020 ([5]). The EOM activities are adopted annually through work programmes.

The programme maintained worldwide coverage, a key added-value of the EIDHR, with actions regrouped in five axes of work, corresponding to the specific objectives of the instrument:

1) **Reinforcing the EU capacity to address the most difficult situations, to react quickly to human rights emergencies and to support Human Rights Defenders in situations where they are most at risk.**

   Under this axis, ProtectDefenders.eu, the flagship project of the comprehensive EU Human Rights Defenders Mechanism addressing the situations faced by human rights defenders at risk worldwide (EUR 15 million) has been renewed for 3 years until October 2022; the funds available under the Human Rights Crises Facility (EUR 3.5 million per year) designed to address countries and urgency situations where human rights and fundamental freedoms are most at risk and where disrespect for those rights and freedoms is particularly pronounced and systematic have been fully committed; and the implementation mode of the EIDHR Emergency Fund has been revised (substantial modification of the implementation decision) to allow for a new grant under direct management (EUR 3.3 million) hence continue to provide rapid support through targeted low-value grants to individual human rights defenders in emergency situations.

2) **Supporting civil society organisations in promoting human rights priorities of the European Union.**

   Under this priority, more than 1000 civil society initiatives have been supported worldwide through the EIDHR Country-Based Support Scheme (EUR 343 million) In addition, annual Global Calls for proposals (EUR (EUR 98 million) covering the main EU priorities in the field of human rights and allowing for a more long-term response, have been implemented.

3) **Supporting democracy**

   In 2016-2019, the EIDHR democracy initiative accompanying the EU Democratic Pilot Exercise under the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy was enriched by an umbrella programme Media4Democracy, supporting the EU Delegations in their work on the media and access to information (EUR 4.4 million in 2016) and a pilot programme to support political parties (EUR 4.4 million in 2017) focusing on the participation of women and intra-party governance systems and inter-party dialogues. In 2018, a new flagship pilot project on parliamentary strengthening entitled 'INTER PARES | Parliaments in Partnership – *EU Global Project to Strengthen the Capacity of Parliaments*' was contracted (EUR 5 million), starting implementation in 2019. INTER PARES has a special peer-to-peer implementation approach, facilitating exchanges between EUMS parliaments and parliaments from partner countries around the world. Moreover, the annual EIDHR global calls for proposals also include a specific lots on Democracy (EUR 5 million/per year on average). In 2018, it focused on support civic activism and participation by leveraging digital technologies and in 2019 on democratic accountability.

4) **Contributing to increasing transparency and trust in the electoral process by means of Electoral Observation Missions (EOMs).**

   During the period 2016-19, 31 fully-fledged EOMs, 35 Exploratory Missions, 33 Election Expert Missions, and 17 Election Follow-Up Missions were deployed. Total of 140 million was committed for EOMs and related supporting services.

5) **Strengthening some of the international, regional and national actors and mechanisms that are key for the promotion of human rights and the rule of law worldwide;**

   Support has been provided to key human rights players, such as the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENNHRIs), or the 'Global Campus' higher education network and its seven regional university networks.

According to the mid-term review of the EIDHR (for 2014-2017 period), the EIDHR has been successful in delivering on its objectives and has been an enabling, flexible and responsive instrument. The EIDHR key added-values have been the independence of action and worldwide coverage, allowing interventions in the most difficult country situations and without the consent of the host governments, creating synergies and complementarity where other instruments and donors cannot or do not act. It has been

---

[1] Commission Implementing Decision C(2014) 7529 final of 21.10.2014
[2] Commission Implementing Decision C(2018) 6409 final of 5.10.2018
[3] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015)8548 final of 7.12.2015
[4] Commission Implementing Decision C(2018) 5123 final of 10.8.2018
[5] Commission Implementing Decision C(2018) 6798 final of 19.10.2018

able to address human rights and democracy challenges, even in the most difficult environments – confirming that EIDHR remains more than ever relevant to the political priorities of the EU.

The EIDHR is also judged generally efficient thanks to a relatively low level of administrative expenditure and its essential, in-built flexible tools (e.g. direct support to human rights defenders, direct small grants, working with informal partners, sub-granting). An important part of the EIDHR instrument (65 %) is implemented by our EU Delegations worldwide.

Some of the key achievements have been:

- **Support to Human Rights Defenders at risk**

The EIDHR support to human rights defenders (HRD) at risk (individuals, organisations and groups) is the basis for the EU world leadership in HRD support. The EIDHR provides emergency grants, physical/digital protection, legal and medical support, urgent relocation/sheltering, training or permanent (24h/7) helpline, psychosocial assistance for and support to family members of human rights defenders at risk so that they are able to continue their important work. Two projects in particular have contributed to this achievement: 1) ProtectDefenders.eu, the first EU comprehensive HRD Mechanism set up in 2015, extended in 2018, with an unprecedented budget of EUR 19.95 million over four years and bringing together a consortium of 12 independent civil society organisations specialised in HRD protection with worldwide coverage; and 2) EU Emergency Fund for HRDs at Risk (EUR 4.3 million from 2015 to 2019) providing fast emergency grants of up to EUR 10,000 to human rights defenders under threat. Both projects were renewed for a period of three years: ProtectDefenders.eu in November 2019 (budget of EUR 15 million) and the EU Emergency Fund in December 2019 (budget of EUR 3.3 million). Between 2014 and 2019 6 005 HRDs at risk have been supported mainly by these two programmes. In 2019 alone, more than 1 500 HRDs have been supported.

The EIDHR Human Rights Crises Facility (EUR 3.5 million per year) was set up in 2014, in order to provide a flexible funding modality to respond to situations where there is a serious lack of fundamental freedoms, where human security is most at risk, where human rights organisations and defenders work in exceptionally difficult conditions and/or where the publication of a call for proposals would be inappropriate. In 2016-2019 period, a total of 19 projects have been supported in the Enlargement region, the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood, Central Asia, Middle East, Sub-Saharan and East of Africa, and Asia (details of grants and countries of operation are confidential). In 2019, six Facility projects had re-granting and capacity-building of HRDs as their main objective. Support to the key EU human rights priorities

The EIDHR system of call for proposals at country level and annual global calls for proposals managed at Headquarters' level have provided for continued support to civil society working on a broad range of subjects, including human rights in most restrictive environments, human dignity, discrimination, economic, social and cultural rights, and democracy-related issues.

Between 2014 and 2019, over 1 565 contracts were concluded by our Delegations. Implementation is guided by the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategies. The priorities most worked on are, amongst others: women and children rights, democracy (election observation, freedom of expression, …) and anti-discrimination.

At Headquarters last year, following the call launched in 2018, 14 grants were concluded for the overall value of EUR 22 million to support HRDs in the areas of LGBTI human rights defenders, fight against the death penalty and support for civic activism and participation by leveraging digital technologies. The areas of work of these contract covers mainly Asia, Africa and Latin-America.

The EIDHR global calls for proposals allows the EU also to continue holding the world's leadership in the fight against the death penalty. In 2016-2018, four projects on the abolition of the death penalty for an overall value of EUR 4.5 million were put in place, countries targeted by the different actions are DRC, Cameroon, Somalia, Kenya, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and United States. This portfolio was further strengthened in 2018 and 2019 by a contribution of EUR 750 000 to the 7th World Congress Against the death penalty which took take place in Brussels in 2019 and attracted 1.500 participants, and by EUR 7 million committed for 6 projects selected in the 2018 Global Call for Proposals and covering a total of 24 countries. Two countries (Guinea, Congo) announced they would ratify the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty and Burkina Faso removed the death penalty from its penal code. Moreover, Malaysia and Gambia enforced a moratorium on the death penalty.

- **Support to Democracy**

In 2019, three democracy projects financed through EIDHR Global Call 2018 were launched. These promote the use of new technologies to promote more democracy through civil activism in Brazil, Central Asia and Cambodia.

EU Delegations and Headquarters initiated projects in the area of Democracy that amounted to 18.7 Million in the areas of freedom of expression and support to domestic observers. 2019 was the last year for the implementation of the project 'Supporting Democracy' which assisted Delegations in improving their work with civil society promoting democratic development. In 2019, 'Supporting Democracy' has organised two regional events in Malaysia and Lebanon that brought together CSO representatives to discuss how to use new technologies to tackle shrinking space in their regions.

'Supporting Democracy' (EUR 4.6 million) programme, under the umbrella of the Democracy Initiative, focuses on support to the EU Delegations in the areas of civil society participation in democratic processes. Achievements so far include the Citizen Observers Forum in 2016, bringing together 250 domestic observer organisation from all over the world, facilitating peer to peer exchanges and promoting the Declaration of Global Principles for Electoral Observers, training domestic observers in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, and the launch of an annual worldwide 'EU4Democracy' campaign promoting EU support to democracy in partner countries. In 2018, the 'EU4Democracy' focused on civic activists, which

use new technologies to promote democracy and six 'CivicTech' prizes were awarded to projects selected from over 100 applications.

The EIDHR-funded 'V-DEM' is one of the largest democracy indicators-related data collection efforts with a database containing over 18 million data points. In 2016, V-Dem received the most prestigious award for comparative datasets in political science: the Lijphart/Przeworski/Verba Best Dataset Award presented by the American Political Science Association. In 2019, V-DEM produced two reports: one on shrinking space in Southern-Eastern Africa and South-Eastern Asia, and one on the topic of women political empowerment EU's democracy support around the world and one on data relating to political risks in the countries receiving EU budget support.

Under the pilot programme to strengthen the capacity of political parties, a call for proposals was launched in 2017 and five grants were awarded for projects implemented in ten countries (Malawi, Bolivia, Morocco, Benin, Paraguay, Mongolia, Moldova, Tunisia, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia). These projects have contributed to strengthening the role of women in political party life and supporting multi-party systems, including inter-party dialogues on the legal, financial and/or policy framework for political parties and political party financing. They have also revealed the need to continue supporting this crucial aspect of democracy, often left behind.

The first year of implementation of the flagship project 'INTER PARES | Parliaments in Partnership – EU Global Project to Strengthen the Capacity of Parliaments' started supporting a limited number of selected partner parliaments around the world (Bhutan, Malaysia, The Gambia, Maldives and Panama). Moreover, it has contributed to enhancing inter-parliamentary cooperation and knowledge on parliamentary matters by supporting specific initiatives such as the 'AGORA' platform on general parliamentary knowledge, the 'iKnowPolitics' platform on women's political empowerment or the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s Centre for Innovation in Parliament. Finally, this pilot project has also created a momentum managing to positively engaged the EU's 'national parliaments' to work together to support parliaments around the world.

- **EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs)**

In 2019, 30 EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs) took place, in line with the objectives, principles and methodology of electoral observation based on over two decades of operational experience. This includes encouraging professionalism and transparency in electoral management, discouraging irregularities and abuse, and inspiring public confidence in the electoral process. Key objectives are the consolidation of democracies in third countries by improving the reliability of electoral processes and the implementation of the EU methodology, that is considered as one of the most modern ones. This methodology is based on a comprehensive and systematic observation of the electoral process including *inter alia* the conduct of public and private media as well as issues linked to campaign financing.

In terms of achievements based on programme indicators, FPI supported in total 30 electoral processes and democratic cycles, deploying over 800 international mission staff. The following missions were deployed:

- Seven Exploratory missions (to Malawi, Mozambique, Kosovo, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Peru and Guyana) which purpose are to collect information to assess whether a fully-fledged EU Election Observation Mission would be useful, advisable and feasible as to provide pertinent information and recommendations to the HRVP ahead of her/his final decision on the deployment.

- Eight fully-fledged Election Observation Missions (to Nigeria, El Salvador, Senegal, Malawi, Kosovo, Mozambique, Tunisia and Sri Lanka), the main tool for the EU election observation, took place. They are headed by a Chief Observer who is a Member of the European Parliament and consist of a Core Team expert, short- and long-term Observers and a service provider in charge of the operational implementation of the mission. Observers are deployed throughout of the country to observe the whole electoral process: the campaign period and ending with the completion of electoral process. In average, an EOM is present in the field for approximately three to four months.

- Six Expert Missions (to Guatemala, Bolivia, Maldives, South Africa, Afghanistan and Mauritania), what are composed of a small number of experts only, and analyse the entire or specific aspects of the electoral process.

- Seven Follow-up missions (to Paraguay, El Salvador, Honduras, Myanmar, Gambia, Ghana and Zambia) to take stock of the way the recommendations made by fully-fledged election observation missions or expert missions have been implemented, to help develop a political dialogue with the country on democracy and human rights, and to inform potential donors' support.

- Two studies on a specific electoral issue.

As for previous years, no EU Election Assessment Team Missions teams were deployed since after the assessment of the situation on the ground, it was decided to deploy either EOMs or Exploratory missions.

- **Support to targeted key actors and processes**

Despite increasing attacks against the international human rights system and the international justice system, the EIDHR has continued to staunchly support the key institutions, including the International Criminal Court (ICC) (EUR 1 million per year) and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (approx. EUR 4.5 million per year). According to the mid-term review evaluation of EIDHR, especially the support to the ICC underlines the continued relevance of the EIDHR to evolving and emerging challenges.

'Global Campus for Human Rights and Democracy' (approx. contribution of EUR 5 million a year) is a unique global network of more than 100 universities teaching and promoting human rights and democracy. Supported by the EU from its beginnings, the

Global Campus confers masters degrees in human rights and democracy on more than 250 students a year, covers seven regions in the world and represents a beacon of excellence in human rights and democracy education. The 7th region (Arab region) was included in 2017.

Continued support to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) and its four regional networks (Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin-America) of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) (EU contribution 3,75 million EUR 2019-21) is strategic and timely: the advice and support these networks provide to individual NHRIs in core mandate areas allow for a more strategic, relevant and impactful engagement of NHRIs at global, regional and national levels. The three-year targeted programme is managed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights as mandated by GANHRI and will build on the results of the previous programme which ran from 2015-2019 which provided much needed training and capacity building opportunities, exchange and communication platforms, institutional development and rapid support for NHRIs in distress through re-granting–

Evaluation/ Studies conducted

The key findings of the latest evaluation ([6]) have been presented in the Programme Statements 2019.

The mid-term review and the related staff working documents were published in 2017, concluding that the current set of instruments is still relevant and has proved to be sufficiently enabling.

A series of external evaluations took place in 2016-2017 on all the instruments.

The mid-term review was generally positive, confirming that the EIDHR was successful in fulfilling its planned objectives and has overall proven to be 'fit for purpose'. It has remained an enabling, flexible and responsive 'niche' instrument (thanks to its focus on the most pressing and emerging human rights and democracy challenges), able to operate where the others do not or cannot. It has been able to address both well-identified and emerging human rights and democracy challenges, even in the most difficult environments – confirming that EIDHR remains more than ever relevant to the political priorities of the EU.

Forthcoming implementation

Implementation in 2020 will be guided by the EIDHR Multiannual Action Programme 2018-2020 ([7]), and the annual action programmes for EOMs ([8]).

The MAAP 2018-2020 provides for a pragmatic combination of targeted projects and calls for proposals, to be managed by both Headquarters and Delegations. Global, regional and local actions will allow maintaining a largely comprehensive and coherent implementation involving all actors: civil society (main target) as well as international and regional organisations, media, but also newly targeted actors, such as political parties or the private sector. The following activities are planned in 2020:

1. Implementation of the 2 new grant contracts with NGOs for the continuation of the ProtectDefenders.eu initiative (EUR 15 million) and the Emergency Fund Mechanism (EUR 3.3 million), which constitute together the overall EU Human Rights Defenders Mechanism;

2. Approximately 100 local calls for proposals managed by EU Delegations via Country-based Support Schemes (EUR 86.3 million);

3. Finalisation of a global call for proposals to support business and human rights, the fight against torture and democratic accountability (EUR 18 million) and launching of a second global call for proposals for new human rights priorities (planned EUR 24.5 million);

4. A facility for direct awards to finance actions in the most difficult situations where the publication of a call for proposals would be inappropriate (EUR 3.5 million);

5. A voluntary contribution to the general budget of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR) (EUR 4.5 million);

6. One targeted project to support the International Criminal Court (ICC) (foreseen EUR 1 million);

7. One targeted grant with IWGIA (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs) to update and consolidate the Indigenous Navigator portal and spread its use for advocacy (foreseen EUR 1 million);

8. One targeted grant to support national human rights institutions in Asia and in the Pacific (EUR 750 000);

9. Procurement to support the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Human Rights dialogues (foreseen EUR 300 000).

As for EOMs, in 2020, it is expected that 18 electoral processes and democratic cycles will be supported, observed and followed-up by means of fully-fledged EOMs, Election Assessment Teams and Election Expert Missions proposing recommendations to the host country, as well as Election Follow-up Missions and studies. Some of these missions may be deployed in a volatile security environment, as was the case in previous years. FPI will take necessary measures to mitigate the security risks.

([6]) https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/multisite/devco/sites/devco/files/swd-mid-term-review-eidhr_en_0.pdf
([7]) Commission Implementing Decision C(2018) 6798 final of 19.10.2018
([8]) Commission Implementing Decision C(2018)8256 of 11.12.2018

Particular attention will be paid to the follow-up of EOM recommendations with a view to extending this work beyond the formal EFMs and mainstreaming recommendations into the EU's regular bilateral dialogue with the partner countries in line with the recommendations of the Court of Auditors' report of 2017.

As is the case every year, a priority list of countries were the missions could take place was consulted with the Member States at the level of Political and Security Committee and the European Parliament at the level of the Democracy and Elections Group. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the Commission has endorsed the list at the beginning of 2020. The list will be reviewed mid-term of 2020 to take into consideration eventual changes. In 2020, the commitment appropriations foreseen are EUR 48.4 and payment appropriations EUR 33.8 million. Due to the EOMs implementation mode, it not yet possible to foresee the payment appropriations for year 2021.

Outlook for the 2021-2027 period

It is proposed, that under the Multiannual Financial Framework for the 2021-2027, the future Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI – COM(2018) 460 final), which will streamline ten instruments (among them the DCI, the EIDHR, the IcSP), into one broad instrument. Will integrate the EIDHR, by supporting interventions in the area of human rights and democracy in third countries in both its geographic and thematic pillars (a specific thematic action on Human Rights and Democracy is foreseen). The proposal is also designed to support civil society as an effective force for political reform and defence of human rights.

With the ongoing preparations for the NDICI, the budget foreseen for the Electoral Observation Missions is under negotiations. The priority list of missions to be implemented each year is decided by HR/VP based on the discussion with the EU Delegations, and FPI and the consultations with the European Parliament and Member States. The list of priority countries is reviewed once a year. It is therefore not possible at this stage to give the priorities for 2021.

III. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 235/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for democracy and human rights worldwide	2014-2020	1 332,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	11,0	10,4	10,6	10,8	11,0	11,5	11,6	77,0
Operational appropriations	173,2	161,4	160,2	173,7	177,1	167,3	184,7	1 197,6
Total	**184,2**	**171,9**	**170,8**	**184,5**	**188,1**	**178,8**	**196,3**	**1 274,6**

2. Implementation rates

	2019				2020			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Voted appropriations	178,828	99,98 %	161,333	97,69 %	196,404	97,44 %	170,747	28,86 %
Authorised appropriations (*)	180,235	99,51 %	165,426	96,93 %	198,182	96,57 %	175,332	28,95 %

(*) Authorised appropriations include voted appropriations, appropriations originating from assigned revenues (internal and external) as well as carried-over and reconstituted appropriations; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2020

3. Performance information

Programme performance

In 2019, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) continued to prove itself to be a unique financing instrument both at EU level and at international level for promoting and supporting democracy and human rights worldwide. Building on its key strength, which is the ability to operate without the consent of the host-state government, the EIDHR continued to focus on sensitive issues and difficult situations, using innovative approaches and cooperating directly with isolated and marginalised civil society organisations (specific objective 1).

Concerning specific objective 2 on support for projects aligned with EU guidelines on human rights, the 2018 global call for proposals led to the selection of 11 projects on LGBTI and the death penalty, for a total of EUR 17 million. The main themes selected by EU delegations during 2018-2019 for the implementation of their country allocations were: women's and girls' rights; combating discrimination; economic, social and cultural rights; the death penalty and torture; rights of the child; the environment and human rights; and freedom of religion or belief.

Support to democracy (specific objective 3) included support for domestic electoral observers, media development projects, projects supporting digitalisation, women and youth participation in politics, as well as support for parliaments and accountable institutions. In 2019 alone, new projects and programmes of an overall value of EUR 7 million, on support for democracy, were initiated in 14 countries under the EIDHR.

Furthermore, the 2019 global call for proposals resulted in the award of grants for projects in Brazil, Cambodia and Central Asia on leveraging digital technologies to increase democratic participation, for a total of EUR 5.2 million. With regard to electoral support (specific objective 4), FPI used EIDHR funds to support 16 electoral processes, following up also with dedicated ex-post missions on elections held earlier in seven countries.

Finally, the EIDHR confirmed to be a major supporter of multilateralism and the key institutions of the human rights architecture worldwide (specific objective 5). Throughout 2019, it continued to provide support among others to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Criminal Court (ICC), as well as regional human rights mechanisms and instruments.

General objectives

General Objective 1: Enhancing the respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international and regional human rights instruments, and strengthening their protection, promotion, implementation and monitoring, mainly through support to relevant civil society organisations, human rights defenders and victims of repression and abuse.

Indicator 1: Level of implementation of United Nations Universal Periodic Review* recommendations which have been accepted by states in percentage

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
33.7 %	33.8 %	33.9 %	34.2 %	34.5 %	34.8 %	35.00 %	35.3 %	35.3 %
	Actual results							
	48.00 %	64.7 %	55.00 %	63.8 %				

Methodology: Yearly
Availability of Data: Data for the 2018 UPRs have not been made available yet on the UN OHCHR website
Source: These data are monitored by the UN OHCHR and the UNHRC. Reports can be found through UN OHCHR website. Data from all developing countries; source: http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/-david_frazier_paper_upr_implementation_2011-2.pdf. at mid-term review of the 1st UPR cycle, data from UPR-info: http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/2014_beyond_promises.pdf. Data retrieved from https://www.upr-info.org/database/; Of accepted recommendations of the first UPR cycle were either partly or fully implemented, data from UPR-info: https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/2016_the_butterfly_effect.pdf
Unit of measure: Percentage (of recommendations accepted/total UPR recommendations)

General Objective 2: Supporting, developing and consolidating democracy in third countries, by enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, in particular by reinforcing an active role for civil society within this cycle, the rule of law and improving the reliability of electoral processes, in particular by means of election observation missions.

Indicator 1: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
20	25	25	25	25	25	25	175	175 (25 per year)
	Actual results							
	24	25	36	35	33	30		

Methodology: Electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed and followed include:
• EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs): fully-fledged election observation missions;
• EU Election Assessment Team missions (EATs): limited observation or assessment missions in countries with particularly difficult security situations;
• EU Election Expert Missions (EEMs): small-scale missions composed of electoral experts of assessment of the election process;
• Complementary activities (studies) which started in 2017: In addition to the electoral missions, preparation of a study or conducting a desk review on an electoral issue and any other activities linked to electoral missions;
• Electoral assistance (e.g. technical assistance, provision of voting material and equipment, support to the registration of political parties and/or voters, support to civil society organisations in areas such as voter and civic education or training of local observers, media monitoring, training of journalists, etc.).
The first four items are counted in Indicator 1 of Specific Objective 4 below.

Comment: This indicator builds on the number of electoral process at national level that have been established by partner countries' own constitutional calendars. In 2019 electoral assistance was provided in Benin, Madagascar, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo…

Unit of measure: Number (of electoral processes)

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Support to Human Rights and Human Rights Defenders in situations where they are most at risk.

Performance

The steady increase in the results of both indicators (1 and 2) shows the effectiveness of both the EU mechanisms for assistance to Human Rights Defenders, and the Crisis Facility to support human rights where they are most at risk. This effectiveness has reached its full potential after more than 3 years of implementation. The rise of authoritarianism worldwide and the shrinking space for civil society in many countries explain the fact that the actual results went beyond the milestones foreseen.

Indicator 1: Number of Human Rights Defender individuals who have received EU support (being protected politically, legally and/or physically and pulled out of their position of abuses).

Milestones and target were updated based on ongoing experience following the strengthened EU support to Human rights and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) at risk under the 2014-2020 instrument and the ever more shrinking space for civil society worldwide that turns into an increasingly number of requests for HRDs protection.

In 2015, at least 258 human rights defenders at risk were supported by the EIDHR (without counting human rights defenders supported by projects financed via global or local calls for proposals for which no data collection exists yet, including for confidential reasons).

In 2016, at least 1,181 human rights defenders at risk were supported by the EIDHR under the Emergency Fund, the new mechanism ProtectDefenders.eu and Headquarters-managed projects (without counting human rights defenders supported by projects financed via global or local calls for proposals for which no data collection exists yet, including for confidential reasons). In 2017, at least 1 231 human rights defenders at risk were supported by the EIDHR under the Emergency Fund, the ProtectDefenders.eu mechanism and Headquarters-managed projects (without counting human rights defenders supported by projects financed via EIDHR Crises Facility and global or local calls for proposals for which no data collection exists yet, including for confidential reasons.).

In 2018, at least 1 394 human rights defenders at risk were supported by the EIDHR under the Emergency Fund, the ProtectDefenders.eu mechanism and Headquarters-managed projects (without counting human rights defenders supported by projects financed via EIDHR Crises Facility and global or local calls for proposals for which no data collection exists yet, including for confidential reasons).

Indicator 2: Number of crisis response projects implemented under the EIDHR.

Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period.

In 2014, 9 in country projects (most difficult situations as Belarus, Syria, Ukraine) and 6 global projects were deployed offering a global coverage and compiling a mix of in-country and multi-country projects (most difficult type of HR violation and/or categories of defenders at risk) activities.

In 2015, at least 6 in-country projects under the EIDHR Crises Facility and 2 global projects (EIDHR Emergency Fund and the grant to the EU Comprehensive HRDs mechanism Protectdefenders.eu).

In 2016, at least six projects, four in countries and two regional, under the EIDHR Crises Facility and eleven projects under the Country Based Support Scheme.

In 2017, four country-specific projects under the EIDHR Crises Facility, one global project and 22 projects under the Country Based Support Scheme (e.g. Syria, Turkey, Philippines, Ethiopia, Yemen).

In 2018, five country-specific projects under the EIDHR Crises Facility and an estimated number of 15 projects under the Country Based Support Scheme (e.g. Syria, Congo, Philippines, Ethiopia, Yemen).

In 2019, 4 country-specific projects under the EIDHR Crisis Facility, 2 global projects (EIDHR Emergency Fund and the grant to the EU Comprehensive HRDs mechanism Protectdefenders.eu), and an estimated number of 27 projects under the Country Based Support Scheme (Honduras, Guatemala (2), Venezuela (2), Nigeria, Niger, Ukraine (2), Russia (2), Sudan, Syria, Serbia (3), Peru, Mexico, Iraq, Kenya (2), Colombia (2), Salvador (2), Bolivia, Myanmar).

Indicator 1: Number of Human Rights Defender individuals who have received EU support (being protected politically, legally and/or physically and pulled out of their position of abuses)

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
230	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200
	Actual results							
	421	258	1 181	1 231	1 394	1 520		

Methodology: Yearly
Comment:
Source: UNOPS and Protect Defenders consortium (implementing partners of the EU Human Rights Defenders mechanism)
Unit of measure: Number

Indicator 2: Number of crisis response projects implemented under the EIDHR

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Actual results							
	15	8	17	27	20	33		

Methodology: Yearly
Source: DEVCO B1 EIDHR project database
Unit of measure: Number (of crisis response projects)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects related to situation where Human Right Defenders are most at risk	21 04 01	30	42

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects related to situation where Human Right Defenders are most at risk	F	52	52	52	30	30	30	30
	P	86	18*	26*	31*	19	44	

*A more streamlined, less labour-intensive system has been adopted to channel the grants to beneficiaries resulting to less contracts for a higher number of human rights defenders supported.

Specific Objective 2: Support to other priorities of the Union in the fields of human rights

Performance

Indicator 1: Number of EIDHR projects in line with EU Guidelines

In 2019, the actual result for indicator 1 slightly exceeded the milestone set for this year. The tendency for this indicator to not fully meet the assigned milestone can be explained by 2 factors:

1) The increasing size of contracts signed under EIDHR

2) The push for more projects to align with objective 1 on support for human right defenders and human rights where they are most at risk, following the findings of the mid-term evaluation report of EIDHR finalised in 2017 and in compliance with the Multiannual Indicative Programme for EIDHR over the period 2018-2020. This push made the attainment of the milestones set under this indicator more challenging, given that 10 EU guidelines out of 11 fall under objective 2 of EIDHR (other EU human rights priorities) and not objective 1.

The increase in the average size of contracts is the main explanation relating to the decrease in the number of contracts. Milestone has been revised in order to reflect the reality of increased average size of contracts. This does not affect expenditure.

EU guidelines are not legally binding, but because they have been adopted at ministerial level, they represent a strong political signal that they are priorities for the Union. Guidelines are pragmatic instruments of EU Human Rights policy and practical tools to help EU representations in the field better advance our Human Rights policy. They also serve as priorities for defining activities in order to put into practice the political orientation. There are 11 Human Rights Guidelines the EIDHR is delivering on:

1. Death penalty (2013);

2. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (2012);

3. EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief (2013);

4. Guidelines to promote and protect the enjoyment of all Human Rights by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons (2013);

5. Human Rights dialogues with third countries (2009);

6. Children and armed conflict (2008);

7. Human Rights defenders (2008);

8. Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child (2008);

9. Violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them (2008);

10. International Humanitarian Law;

11. EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline.

Indicator 1: Number of EIDHR projects in line with EU Guidelines

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
150	250	250	250	250	180	180	250	250
	Actual results							
	271	332	132	186	140	204		

Methodology: Yearly
Source: DEVCO B1 EIDHR project database
Unit of measure: Number (of projects)

Indicator 2: Number of Human Rights victims benefitting from EIDHR projects

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
	Actual results							

Methodology: Yearly
Comment:
Availability of Data: Data not available as there is no data collection tool available. Data not available but a new indicator has been added to the EU Results Framework in 2018 (Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from services funded by the EU, output indicator 2.26 for SDG 16).
Unit of measure: Number (of human rights victims)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects	21 04 01	180	55

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects	F	250	250	250	250	180*	180	180
	P	271	332	132	186	140	204	

* The lower number of projects reflects the increasing average size of contracts as well as a slight shift towards objective 1 after the EIDHR mid-term review.

Specific Objective 3: Support to Democracy.

Performance

Indicator 1: The percentage of countries belonging to the Democracy Pilot Countries which have improved their V-DEM Electoral Democracy Index

Data is not yet available to assess the compliance of indicator 1 with the milestone assigned for 2019 (will only become available in April 2020). V-DEM for Varieties of Democracy is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA. This percentage includes both the 1st and 2nd generation of Pilot Countries, in total 13 countries, but the sample has increased to 20 countries from 2018.

Indicator 2: The percentage of actions of the democracy support action plans implemented

Regarding indicator 2, the result achieved falls short of the milestone set, by 20 percentage points, and is still some distance off the target for 2020 (all actions embedded in the democracy action plans should be implemented by then). However, it should be noted that the reference document i.e. the source of verification defined for this indicator, the democracy action plans, is not the most relevant one in all beneficiary countries, given that actions are now increasingly based on recommendations deriving from other reference documents such as HRD country strategies, and EOM recommendation follow up plans. This indicator is thus less and less representative of the diversity of EU actions funded in beneficiary countries to support democracy. Democracy action plans were adopted during 2015 and thus their implementation has started in 2016. Democracy action is increasingly driven by other initiatives – such as HRD country strategies, and EOM recommendation follow up plans – thus DAP implementation does not provide a fully representative indicator.

Indicator 1: The percentage of countries belonging to the Democracy Pilot Countries which have improved their V-DEM Electoral Democracy Index								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
0.0	15.0 %	30.0 %	50.0 %	65.0 %	75.0 %	90.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
	Actual results							
		41.6 %	42.9 %	60.0 %	30.0 %			

Methodology: Yearly
Comment: The V-DEM Electoral Democracy Index can be found at V-DEM net (https://v-dem.net/about). This percentage includes both the 1st and 2nd generation of Pilot Countries, in total 13 countries. The result for the year 2019 will become available in April 2020.
Availability of Data: Will only become available in April 2019
Source: V-DEM democracy index web portal: https://v-dem.net/about
Unit of measure: Percentage (of countries which have improved their VDEM index/total of Democracy Pilot Countries)

Indicator 2: The percentage of actions of the democracy support action plans implemented								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
0	0 %	0 %	15 %	25 %	45 %	60 %	100 %	100 %
	Actual results							
	0	0	25 %	30 %	35 %	40 %		

Methodology: Yearly
Comment:
Source: DEVCO B1 data on implementation of Democracy Action Plans, Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategies and EOM recommendations follow-up plans
Unit of measure: Percentage (of actions implemented/total of actions in democracy support action plans)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects	21 04 01	40	30

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects	F	160	160	110	50*	40*	40*	40*
	P	140	115*	44**	34*	56	25	

*Based on actual trends and increased average size of contracts.

** Increasing number of democracy support actions are taking place in most difficult circumstances (e.g. support to media and journalists under threat, lifeline support to civil society organisations) and have thus been rated as crisis response projects (i.e. Objective 1, indicator 2). This trend is likely to continue in the future.

Specific Objective 4: EU Election Observation Missions

Performance

The total number of processes observed and assessed by the EU depends on:
- the political agenda as defined by the High Representative/Vice President,
- the changes (postponements/cancellations) of the corresponding electoral calendars/processes,
- the annual budget available,
- the EU capacity to deploy electoral missions in view of the operational and security conditions in the countries concerned.

The number of electoral missions is important '*per se'* because election observations contribute to strengthening democratic institutions, build public confidence in electoral processes and help deter fraud, intimidation and violence. Election observation also serves to reinforce other key European Union foreign policy objectives most notably to enhance security and development in partner countries and to support them in improving governance and capacity-building.

Indicator 1: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed by means of Election Observation Missions, Election Assessment Teams and Election Experts Missions proposing recommendations to the host country

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2010-2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
17	19	21	22	23	18	18	23	23
	Actual results							
	17	16	16	19	21	16		

Methodology: Yearly
Comment: The indicator takes into consideration the:
– EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs): fully-fledged election observation missions;
– EU Election Assessment Team missions (EATs): limited observation or assessment missions in countries with particularly difficult security situations; During the period 2015 – 2018 no EATs have been deployed. It has been decided either to deploy a fully-fledged EOM or an EEM;
– EU Election Expert Missions (EEMs): small scale missions composed of electoral experts of assessment of the election process;
– The studies or desk reviews on an electoral issue and any other activities linked to electoral missions that started in 2017.
The indicator, however, does not take into account the Exploratory Missions, which aim at preparing EOMs and assess the usefulness, advisability and feasibility of the fully-fledged EOM. In 2018, 10 Exploratory Missions were carried out.
Unit of measure: Number (of electoral processes)

Indicator 2: Number of Election Follow-up Missions (post-election expert missions) deployed in countries after an Election Observation Mission to assess the implementation of recommendations.

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
2	2	3	4	4	5	5	8	8
	Actual results							
	2	3	3	4	4	7		

Methodology: Yearly
Narrative: Baseline countries: Bolivia and Mozambique
Comment: The aim of Election Follow-up Missions is to take stock of the state of implementation of the EOM/EAT recommendations. EFMs are conducted within a period of 2 to 3 years into the electoral cycle (which starts with the initial EOM/EAT mission). They serve to deepen the dialogue with partner countries on the recommendations, but also open up space for wider political dialogue on the governance and rule of law in partner countries. EFMs have been implemented since 2013. The target for 2020 will be difficult to reach since there will be many important elections that will absorb the Human Resources capacities and budget.
Unit of measure: Number (of electoral missions)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
1. EU Election Observation Missions and EU Election Assessment Team Missions	19 04 01	8	43,9
2. EU Election Expert Missions	19 04 01	10	3

3. Follow-up missions	19 04 01	5	1,5
Total			**48,4**

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. EU Election Observation Missions and EU Election Assessment Team Missions	F	8	9	10	11	12	8	9
	P	8	8	7	7	9	8	
2. EU Election Expert Missions	F	11	12	12	12	8	10	10
	P	9	8	9	8	10	6	
3. Follow-up missions	F	2	3	4	4	5	5	6
	P	2	3	3	4	4	7*	

* No EU Election Assessment Team Missions teams were deployed in 2019

Specific Objective 5: Support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional human rights instruments and mechanisms.

Performance

Indicator 1: Number of States that have signed and ratified international & regional Conventions and related optional Protocols

The results of indicator 1 have been consistently in excess of the milestones set for the reporting period. This being said, it must be noted also that, since 2017, the traction for States to adopt international law on human rights has been in decline. This is consistent with the challenges observed at global level for the promotion of human rights through the international rules based order i.e. the UN architecture. These challenges make the scale and consistency of EU support to UN actors all the more important today. Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period

In 2017, 27 countries have ratified one of the 18 International Human Rights Treaties or related optional Protocols (http://indicators.ohchr.org/)

In 2018, 24 countries have ratified one of the 18 International Human Rights Treaties or related optional Protocols (https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/SitePages/MonthlyReport.aspx).

Indicator 2: Number of key actors supported, in particular international, regional and national organisations

Indicator 2 illustrates the vigour of this type of EU support, bearing in mind also that the actual results do not capture a number of human rights dialogues held with authorities and local civil society organisations on human rights and funded through EIDHR. Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period.

In 2014, 15 key actors: OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, EIUC – European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation, National Human Rights Institutes, ICC – International Criminal Court, International Organization for Migration.

In 2015, 11 key actors were supported: European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (7 stakeholders), IOM – International Organization for Migration, OHCHR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Unicef and indirectly the African Union.

In 2016, 10 key actors were supported: European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (7 stakeholders), ILO – International Labour Organization, OHCHR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNHCR – the UN Refugees Agency.

In 2017, 15 key actors were supported: Global Campus of Human Rights Education/European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (7 stakeholders), ILO – International Labour Organization, OHCHR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, ICC – International Criminal Court, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), and four regional NHRI secretariats (5 stakeholders). Support has also been given to the participation of civil society in key processes, e.g. in human rights negotiations, dialogues, etc.

In 2018, at least 15 key actors were supported: Global Campus of Human Rights Education/European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (7 stakeholders), ILO – International Labour Organization, OHCHR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, ICC – International Criminal Court, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), and four regional NHRI secretariats (5 stakeholders). Support has also been given to the participation of civil society in key processes, e.g. in human rights negotiations, dialogues, etc.

Indicator 1: Number of States that have signed and ratified international & regional Conventions and related optional Protocols

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Actual results							
	34	53	49	27	24	24		

Methodology: Yearly
Source: OHCHR website: http://indicators.ohchr.org/ and https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/SitePages/MonthlyReport.aspx
Unit of measure: Number (of states)

Indicator 2: Number of key actors supported, in particular international, regional and national organisations

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Actual results							
	15	11	10	15	15	15		

Methodology: Yearly
Comment:
Source: DEVCO B1 implementation data
Unit of measure: Number (of key actors)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Support to UN OHCHR	21 04 01	1	4.55
Support to EIUC/ Network	21 04 01	7	4.7
Support to ICC	21 04 01	1	1.0
Other	21 04 01	5	3.75
Total		**15**	**14**

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Support to UN OHCHR	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	4	2	2	2	2		
Support to EIUC/ Network	F	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	P	7	7	7	7	7		
Support to regional mechanism	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	5	1	1	0		

4. Contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2019	Budget 2020
Support to environmental human rights defenders	5,0	5,0
Total	**5,0**	**5,0**

Programmation climate action

2014-2018					2019-2020 estimates		Total
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
5,0	5,0	5,0	10,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	40,0

(*)The appropriations for the year 2014 have been reviewed to take account of the transfer to subsequent years of the allocations not used in 2014 (reprogramming exercise carried-out in 2015 in accordance with Article 19 of the Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation).

Justification

Consolidated and updated comparable information for the annual expenditures adopted, estimated or programmed for the 2014-2020 programming period (totals by programme in EUR Million). In 2017, the increase in budget is justified by a lot of the global call for proposals that was specifically addressed to Human Rights Defenders active in the field of land and environmental issues (evaluation ongoing, contracts to be concluded in 2018).

Gender mainstreaming

The EIDHR implementation follows a gender-responsive right-based approach. In 2018, 100 % of contracted EOM actions reported a G-Marker1 ([9]). This data on the Gender Marker is provided in line with Objective 5.3.2 of the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 ([10]). European Commission also consistently ensures a gender balance in the selection of (1) Core Team experts, (2) Observers and (3) participants in training. In 2018, 49 % of core team member were women (42.9 % in 2017); 50 % of all observers were women (48.8 % in 2017); and of the total number of 55 trainees from 28 Member States, 64 % were women (54 % in 2017 and 52.7 % in 2016). This data is provided in line with Objective 17.4 of the EU Gender Action Plan.

In 2019, 100 % of contracted EOM actions reported a G-Marker1 ([11]). This data on the Gender Marker is provided in line with Objective 5.3.2 of the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 ([12]). European Commission also consistently ensures a gender balance in the selection of (1) Core Team experts, (2) Observers and (3) participants in training. In 2019, 54 % of core team members, 49 % of all observers and 60 % of 52 trainees from 28 Member States were women. This data is provided in line with Objective 17.4 of the EU Gender Action Plan.

5. Programme contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Human rights norms are the basis for all SDGs and thus the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (the EIDHR) – with its focus on human rights, gender equality, vulnerable groups, economic, social and cultural rights, and the protection of HRDs – is contributing to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2030 Agenda.

The EIDHR focus on promotion of the rights-based approach to development (RBA) is fully in line with the paradigm shift the United Nations 2030 Agenda implies as to the interdependence of human rights with development and with peace and security. Indeed, the EIDHR contributes towards 'a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination' between and within countries, including gender equality, by reaffirming the responsibilities of all States to 'respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or other status' (SDG Goal 10), Moreover, the SDG goals and targets aim to 'leave no one behind' and 'reach those furthest behind first' ([13]) (para 4), which is completely in line with the EU's EIDHR priorities.

Moreover, EIDHR contributes to the EU-specific framework in support of the SDG implementation, the European Consensus for Development, in three specific areas: (i) People – Human development and dignity, (ii) Peace – Peaceful and inclusive societies, democracy, effective and accountable institutions, rule of law and human rights for all, and (iii) Partnership. These contributions pertain to two particular SDGs, namely SDG 16 and 17.

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

EIDHR-funded examples include five projects aiming to strengthen the capacities of political parties in terms of women participation, multi-party systems, and inter-party dialogues. The technical assistance facility 'Media4Democracy' continued to support the EU Delegations in their efforts to promote freedom of expression and developed a guide 'Supporting Access to Information – A practical Guide for EU Delegations'. Direct support continued to the International Criminal Court, as well as civil society organisation supporting its operation. Furthermore, several projects focused on ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children. Support also continued to the Global Campus, a unique global network of universities providing education and research on democracy and human rights.

SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership

EIDHR contributes towards 'a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination' between and within countries, including to an enabling international environment (in Goal 17 and throughout the framework). EIDHR projects contribute to the right of all peoples to self-determination and the right to privacy. Due to the global scope of the instrument, EIDHR vastly contributes to strengthening partnership worldwide among multilateral organisations and civil society. The great variety of local

---

([9]) Methodology for calculation of the amounts: 28.7 % of [operational chapter 21 04]. The percentage is calculated based on the 2014 statistics on OECD 40 % of gender marker '1' (= gender equality is 'significant objective' in the programme or project, meaning at least it has been mainstreamed) and 100 % of gender marker '2' (= gender equality is 'main objective' in the programme or project).

([10]) 'Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations, 2016-20' – SWD(2015) 182 final of 21/09/2015

([11]) Methodology for calculation of the amounts: 28.7 % of [operational chapter 21 04]. The percentage is calculated based on the 2014 statistics on OECD 40 % of gender marker '1' (= gender equality is 'significant objective' in the programme or project, meaning at least it has been mainstreamed) and 100 % of gender marker '2' (= gender equality is 'main objective' in the programme or project).

([12]) 'Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations, 2016-20' – SWD(2015) 182 final of 21/09/2015

([13]) All the quotes in this paragraph are from the UN General Assembly Resolution of 25 September 2015 (A/RES/70/1): 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'

and international organisations funded under EIDHR underpins this. Goal 17 and many of the international targets under each goal address issues that are related to duties of international cooperation and the right to development.