



European  
Commission



# Introduction to the thematic instruments and programmes 2011-2013





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## European Commission

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[http://eeas.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm)

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/index_en.htm)

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

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## Editorial

*In 2011, the Commission adopted two Communications.*

*One on European Union development policy, 'The agenda for change' and the other on budget support, 'The future approach to EU budget support to third countries'. We have outlined in this brochure how EU development policy will look in the future. Our intention is to have a modern policy, better equipped to face the challenges of a rapidly changing global environment.*

*All the actors involved in thematic programmes continue to play a major role in development.*

*I would like to underline the special place of civil society and local authorities in their commitment to promote governance.*

*Building on the 'Structured Dialogue' with civil society and local authorities conducted in 2010 and 2011, the EU will strengthen its links with civil society organisations, social partners and local authorities, through regular dialogue and implementation of best practices. The EU will also support the emergence of organised local civil societies equipped*

*to act as a watchdog and trusted partner in dialogue with national governments. The EU must also continue to consider ways of mobilising local authorities' expertise, for example through networks of excellence or twinning exercises.*

*Civil society organisations and international organisations are the primary actors of most of the thematic programmes managed by EU. Their actions reflect our long-term commitment to peoples of all nations. Freedom, democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, solidarity and social cohesion are founding principles of the European Community and form the basis for our relations with the world.*

*This brochure presents an introduction to all the thematic instruments and programmes in which these actors can play their role.*



F. Fotiadis  
Director General



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# Instruments and thematic programmes

## What's a thematic programme?

The results of European financed thematic programmes are found all over the world. These programmes are all about protecting human rights, promoting democracy, eradicating poverty, self-sufficiency in food production, education and on ecological and health-related projects. Thematic programmes are always implemented using a [horizontal approach](#), and are supported by national and regional cooperation programmes drawn up by the Commission.

In contrast to geographical programmes, EU thematic programmes are more widely opened to European and local civil society organisations and local authorities, international non-government organisations, etc.

Each [thematic programme](#) is regulated on the basis of a [decision](#) made by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, which specify the priorities and funding for a period of two or three years. The current programming period covers in most cases 2011-13.

## Civil society: at the heart of Commission programmes

Non-State Actors play a prominent role in delivering services to the poorest as well as education and advocacy. They also act as a watchdog for public engagement.

Most thematic programmes are open to contributions from the various civil society organisations. Non-State Actors are [privileged partners](#) of the Commission as, besides the support from which they may benefit under the geographical instruments, they are the principal beneficiaries of the thematic programmes such as:

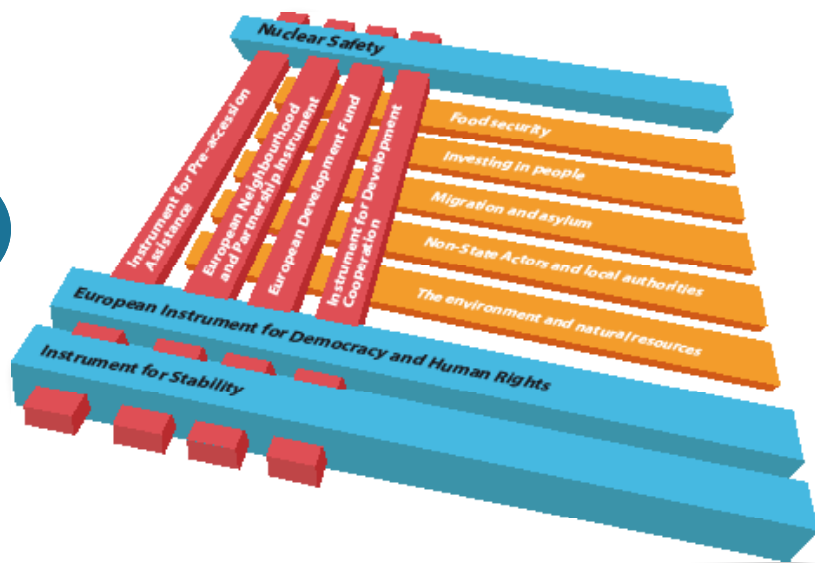
- “Non-State Actors and local authorities in development”: a programme destined solely for them;
- “European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights”: civil society organisations are seen as key players in promoting human rights as well as participative and representative democracy.

**As one of the world's leading donors for development, the European Commission plays a key role in facilitating Non-State Actors and civil society's participation in development cooperation. The EU contributes between EUR 800 million and 1 billion per year for the financing of Non-State Actors and civil society organisations. Most of these funds are mostly channelled through thematic budget lines.**



# EU financing mechanisms

An instrument provides the legal basis for the implementation of geographic and thematic programmes. Within the 2010-2013 financial perspectives, the EU has 7 instruments for external cooperation and channelling external aid.



Geographical Instruments

Thematic Instruments

Thematic programmes ensuing from the DCI covering the DCI, ENPI and EDF countries

## Thematic Instruments

### European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) aims to help establish democracy, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights and basic freedoms. It is designed to complement the other instruments available for ensuring the implementation of related EU policies, which range from political dialogue to diplomatic procedures, via various instruments of financial and technical cooperation – including the geographical and thematic programmes. It also supplements the interventions associated with crisis situations, which is also part of the Instrument for Stability.

### Instrument for Stability (IfS)

The Instrument for Stability aims to strengthen security in partner countries where there is an actual or emerging crisis (short-term component). It also guarantees security in stable countries (long-term component).

### The Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)

The Instrument for Nuclear Safety Co-operation (INSC) promotes a high level nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear material in non-EU countries worldwide.



# Geographical Instruments

## **Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI)**

The Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI) replaces the array of geographical and thematic instruments created over time. It encompasses cooperation with partner countries and regions, namely: Latin America, Asia, Central Asia, the Middle-East and South Africa. The second DCI component consists of the five thematic programmes discussed in this brochure (in orange on the diagram). The third pillar of the DCI regulation is a series of secondary measures favouring the 18 ACP signatories to the Sugar Protocol, which aim to provide support during their adjustment phase in the face of new market conditions linked to the reform of Community arrangements regarding sugar.

## **European Development Fund (EDF)**

Based on the Cotonou Agreement, the linchpin of European Union cooperation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, the European Development Fund provides aid for 79 ACP partner countries of the Union and for the overseas countries and territories of member states. The tenth European Development Fund entered into force in January 2008.

## **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA)**

This pre-accession instrument provides assistance to countries directly in line to become members of the European Union (such as Macedonia, Turkey and Croatia) and the Balkan countries (Albania, Serbia, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro).

## **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**

**The Neighbourhood region** refers to countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Israel, Republic of Moldova (hereafter Moldova), Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Russia is added to this list when we are speaking about the Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

The ENPI presents an innovative cross-border co-operation, under which the ENPI finances joint programmes, bringing together regions of Member States and partner countries sharing a common border.



# Millennium Development Goals

The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** are eight international development goals that all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organisations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The aim of the MDGs is to encourage development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries.

The Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 by the United Nations serve as a guide for European cooperation policy.

## **The 8 MDGs are:**

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education;
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women;
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality;
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health;
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability;
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

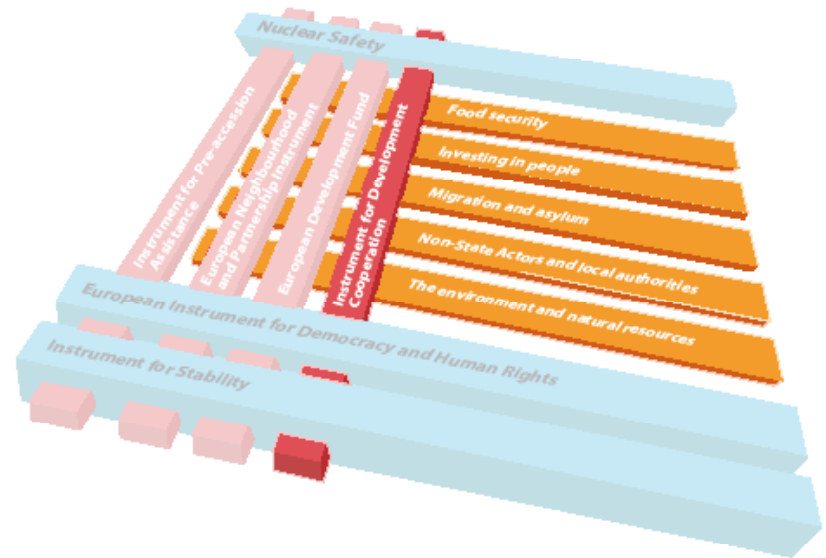


# The Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI)

In cooperation with partner countries and the international community, the European Commission is doing much to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular through the Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI). This instrument reaffirms the goals in development cooperation policy, namely, the reduction of poverty, sustainable economic and social development and the gradual and harmonious integration of developing countries into the world economy.

In addition to providing assistance in different parts of the world, the DCI brings together the five thematic programmes which aim to address different global challenges, such as environmental protection, questions of demographic movement and food security. These five programmes are outlined on the following pages.

This document is presenting the current structure of programmes for the period 2011-2013. The next Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 (MFF) will see the reinforcement of the interaction between these programmes and instruments with geographic programmes. The new approach to development cooperation reflected in the “Agenda for Change” underlines the need to increase the impact of EU aid by concentrating EU assistance with a better concentration and complementary principles.



-  Geographical Instruments
-  Thematic Instruments
-  Thematic programmes ensuing from the DCI covering the DCI, ENPI and EDF countries



# Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in development

## Solidarity with citizens

Supporting Non-State Actors and Local Authorities means encouraging local participation in development, at both national and local level. It also means working for better governance and more participative development which is thus more relevant to citizens.

These organisations are a real benefit given their proximity to local communities and their greater flexibility when it comes to implementation. This is why the European Commission has supported their involvement for many years in the development process, in particular as regards the new thematic programme “Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in development”.



The primary aim of this new programme is to strengthen the abilities of Non-State Actors and Local Authorities to provide help. It also serves to co-finance actions in areas as diverse as rural development, health, environmental protection and education, as well as long-term partnerships between civil society and local authorities.

**These initiatives may be grouped according to the following three major objectives:**

- Supporting actions aimed at a democratic, cohesive and autonomous society in partner countries by **enhancing the capacities** of Non-State Actors and Local Authorities, supporting populations with no access to resources or basic services and excluded from the political decision-making process, and favouring dialogue between State and Non-State Actors;
- Financing **awareness-raising** and **educational** initiatives among the European population on the topic of development, by encouraging a better **understanding** of the stakes involved and stronger **involvement** of all in the fight against poverty and more balanced relations between the differing regions of the world;
- Facilitating **coordination** and **communication** between local authority networks and civil society stakeholders, both involved in the European public debate on development.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 702 million.

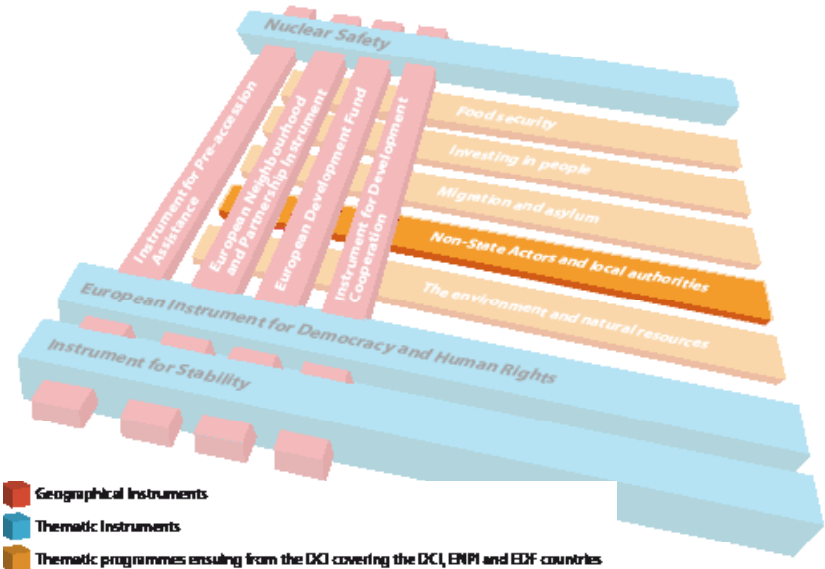
[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/non\\_state\\_actors\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/non_state_actors_en.htm)



## Development Education and Awareness Raising in Europe

As part of the Non-State Actors and Local Authorities programme, through actions implemented in EU Member States and acceding countries, the Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR) programme seeks to promote information about development issues, to foster an understanding of the relevance of issues of development and change to the lives of Europeans, and to provide the European public with the tools to engage critically with global developments.

**DEAR plays an important part in development-cooperation assistance. Though its primary goal is to bring about a change in attitudes, it indirectly also encourages public support for international cooperation in EU Member States and acceding countries.**



To achieve these objectives, the DEAR programme focuses on three distinct axes, each with its own priorities:

- Global Education within the formal education system;
- Global Education outside of the formal education system;
- Campaigning, advocacy and awareness raising.

The DEAR study, completed in 2010, gives an overview of Development Education and Awareness Raising actions in the 27 Member States.

[https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/aidco/index.php/DEAR\\_Final\\_report](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/aidco/index.php/DEAR_Final_report)



## Case Study

# Increasing Civil Society Participation in Decentralised District Development

Country:  
Mozambique

Action:  
Democratic participation and civil society

Context:  
In the early 2000's, decentralisation developed rapidly in Mozambique to become incorporated into national policy. Consultative Councils (CCs) – of government and civil society – and district development plans were legally recognised. Regulations for the CCs were drawn up, guidelines to harmonise district plans were prepared and the government was

EC partners Trócaire	analysis of civil society engagement with decentralised development processes and service delivery
Sociedade Aberta	
Facts and Figures Project reference NSA PVD 171568	Capacity building of CBOs, local authorities and voiceless people
Project duration 2009 - 2012	Participation by target groups in decentralised development processes
EC contribution 700,648 € and 75% of total amount Baseline, situation and needs	Dissemination of model and lessons learnt



encouraging NGO involvement in building civil society capacity to participate in decentralisation. Despite these formal gains however, at grass-roots level there is a distinct lack of trust in the government, a poor impression of the justice system and corruption levels, and a general feeling of exclusion from development. Also, in reality very few mandates are actually transferred to the districts.

#### Objectives:

- To analyse current levels of civil society participation in decentralised development and satisfaction with service delivery
- To increase the understanding of civil society of their rights, roles and responsibilities in relation to the decentralised development
- To support active, effective civil

society involvement in decentralised development processes and in relation to service delivery, based on their own priorities with emphasis on the needs of the most vulnerable

#### Expected results:

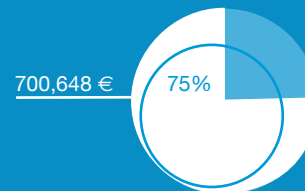
- Evidence-based research increases understanding by target groups of the potential for participation in decentralised development processes and improvements in service delivery
- Target groups and individuals are prepared to contribute meaningfully to local development processes
- Citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities and target groups have improved their capacity to monitor budgets, plans and services

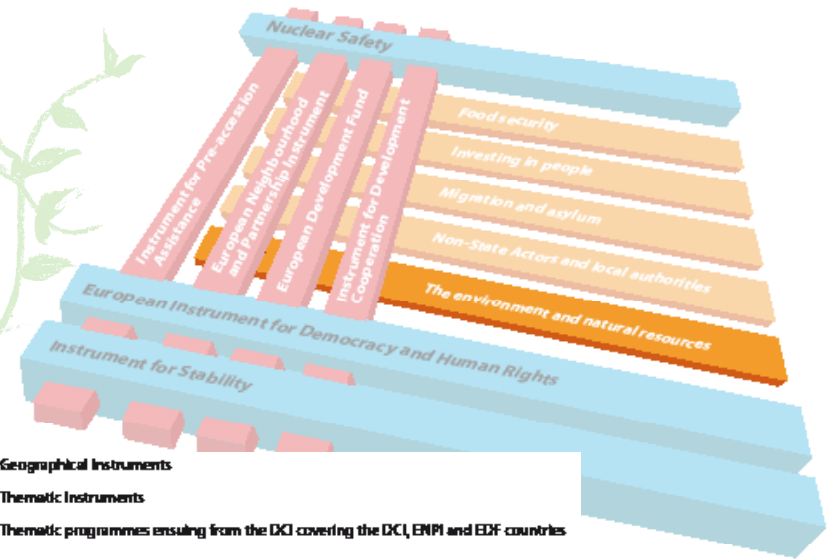
- Model for replication of involving civil society in decentralised development processes is produced and disseminated

For more information:

<http://sociedade-aberta.org>

Commission contribution (EUR)





- Geographical Instruments
- Thematic Instruments
- Thematic programmes ensuing from the DCI covering the DCI, ENPI and EDF countries

# Environment and natural resources

## Let's save the planet together

Our daily well-being and prosperity depend on a **protected environment** and the sustainable **management of natural resources**, but it is the survival of our species, and thousands of others, which is at stake.

Those most affected by destruction and degradation are the poorest, in developing countries. It is therefore no longer merely an ecological issue or a matter of local or national concerns: **the challenge is now global**. This makes the international community's efforts in terms of the MDGs all the more difficult in that several of these population groups depend on these ecosystems for their survival.

### A priority for driving European action worldwide

In addition to the programmes implemented in partnership with the governments of the different countries concerned, the thematic programme for the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, including energy, aims to:

- Climate change and sustainable energy;
- Environment for development;
- Strengthening environment and climate governance.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 517 million.

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/environment\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/environment_en.htm)





Case study

# National Forest Programme Facility

### Area

Several countries and regions of the world.

### Operation

The National Forest Programme Facility is a funding system which encourages national and local authorities to take part in drawing up and implementing National Forestry Programmes (NFPs) in their country. It centres on strengthening capacities and sharing information and offers information services throughout the world.

### Objective

- Find consensus on forest-related questions at national level;
- Incorporate sustainable forest management into other sectors, with an emphasis on reducing poverty;

- Apply international commitments in national forestry plans and policies.

### Impact

Since its inception in 2002, the Facility has supported the development and implementation of a wide array of activities connected to the theme of global warming, sound forestry resource management, preserving biodiversity, exchange of good practices, capitalisation and information distribution, etc.

### Commission partners

- The Facility is overseen by a steering committee made up of representatives from beneficiary countries, the World Bank, financial partners, research institutions, NGOs, foundations, the private sector and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO);

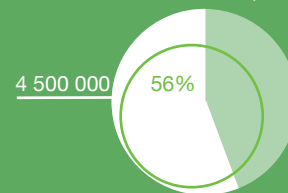
- 57 beneficiary countries (27 African countries, 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries, 12 Asian and Pacific countries, 4 Central Asian countries) and 4 regional bodies.

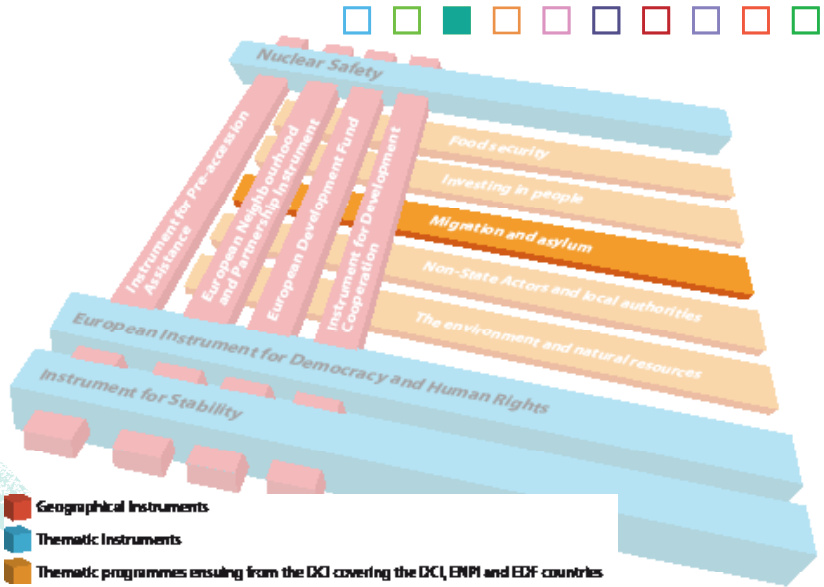
### Commission contribution

EUR 3.25 million have been earmarked for 2003-2006. The European Commission is the principal donor to the National Forest Programme Facility.

In 2006, the project received an extra EUR 4.5 million.

Commission contribution (EUR)





# Migration and asylum

## Solidarity with citizens

18

At a time when more and more people are moving around the globe, often illegally, management of migration flow is looking set to become one of the major challenges of the beginning of the century, for both developing countries and industrial powers. As a response to this, the European Union is cooperating with its partner countries under a new programme specifically designed to tackle the issue of migration and asylum.

**Technical and financial assistance** for non-EU member countries in the area of migration and asylum is the main objective of this **thematic programme for cooperation**. Cooperation with non-EU member countries is not designed to tackle the underlying causes of migration, but is more concerned with better management of the different forms of migration flows.

### Tackling a multifaceted issue

This programme deals with the **main factors** of migration:

- Fostering the **links between migration and development**;

- Promoting **well-managed labour migration**;
- **Fighting illegal immigration, trafficking** and making it easier to re-admit illegal migrants;
- **Protecting migrants** against any form of exploitation and discrimination;
- Promoting asylum policy and the **protection of refugees** under international standards.

Actions carried out under this programme aim to contribute, in accordance with the EU's global approach to migration, to:

- Enable partner countries to benefit from the **advantages of migration** while limiting the negative consequences that migration may have for individuals or nations;
- Implementing an approach which takes into account both the **states' interests** and the **rights and interests of individuals**.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 179 million.

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/migration\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/migration_en.htm)



Case study

# “ Strengthening protection and enhance assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, mainly Somalis, displaced in the region of the Horn of Africa ” (Ongoing project)

**Area**  
Kenya, Djibouti, Yemen

**Objective**  
To improve protection and delivery of assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in the Horn of Africa. .

- Impact**
- Adequate physical security of refugees;
  - Effective registration and increased level of documentation for refugees;
  - Improve education infrastructures;
  - Strengthen child protection;
  - Resettle identified refugees to a third country.

**Commission partners**  
United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

**Commission contribution**  
EUR 5 million equal to the total cost of the project.

Commission contribution (EUR)





# Food security

## Putting an end to food insecurity and extreme poverty

Did you know that more than 800 million people do not have enough to eat and that 160 million live on less than half a dollar a day (MDG 1)?

More than a quarter of children under 5 years of age in developing countries are malnourished. This impedes their mental and physical development and puts the survival of the most vulnerable in danger.

It is essential to increase agricultural production in these countries by giving priority support to small farm holdings and to agricultural research into development as well as to alleviate the chronic problem of access to food through structured support actions targeting the poorest populations. This is what the European Commission is endeavouring to achieve in its thematic programme on food security.

### Feeding the world's people

The programme is guided by the following **strategic priorities**:

- Supporting **research**, innovation and information distribution in matters relating to food security, with a special focus on supporting the enhancement of capacities and **scientific and technological cooperation**;
- Linking **information** and **decision-making** in order to enhance response strategies;
- Using the potential of **continental and regional approaches**;
- Responding to food insecurity in **exceptional transition situations** as well as in fragile and bankrupt states;
- Promoting **innovative approaches** (e.g. nutrition, etc.);
- Encouraging the advancement of the food security programme, and its **harmonisation and alignment** with development partners, civil society and donors.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 749 million, of which EUR 33 million has been allocated for financing activities that benefit the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) countries.

[http://ec.europa.eu/development/center/repository/FSTP%2020112013\\_Commission%20adoption.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/center/repository/FSTP%2020112013_Commission%20adoption.pdf)

#### Food Facility

The global rising of food prices in 2007 – 2008 accompanied by the energy and financial crisis put millions of people in the world's poorest countries at extreme risk from hunger and malnutrition. In response, one billion Euros have been earmarked for the EU Food Facility programme, which is to last three years and support projects in most affected countries by high prices. This programme aims to counter the food insecurity that is currently striking hundreds of millions of people, through increasing agricultural production, facilitating access to food and by supporting microcredit, investment, equipment, infrastructure and training.

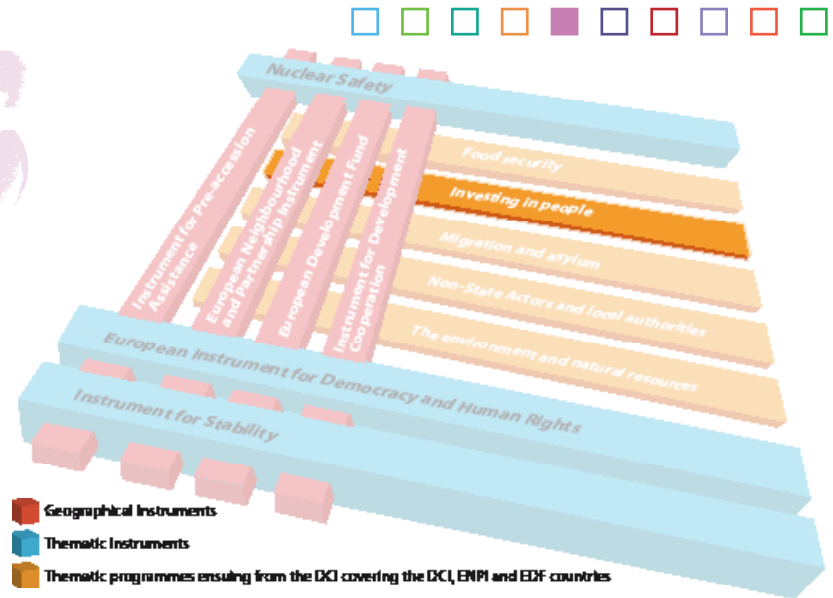


## Investing in people Human and social development: everyone's right

Women, men and children throughout the world must be able to benefit from care and illness prevention, have access to education and culture, and be respected in terms of their rights and needs. Skills development and access to decent work are also included among these rights. It is a question of the lives and well-being of millions of people, as well as the development of their country.

The thematic actions under the 'Investing in People' programme for the period 2011-2013 will build on the experience accumulated in 2007-2010 and will continue supporting actions in *several different areas*, which cover nearly all the Millennium Development Goals:

- **Good health for all;**
- **Education, knowledge and skills;**
- **Gender equality;**
- **Other aspects of social and human development, such as:**



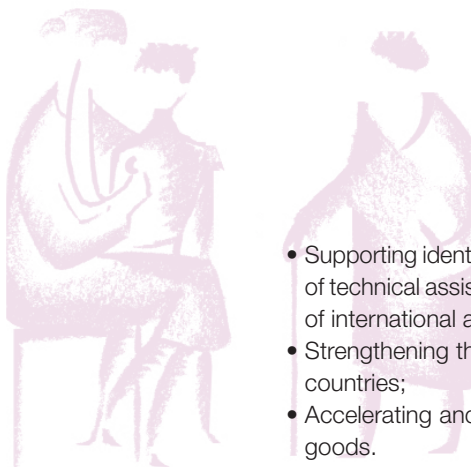
- Employment and social cohesion, (aiming to improve working conditions on an international level);
- Youth and children (against the exploitation of children and in favour of improving job prospects for the young);
- Culture (access to culture and cultural diversity).

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013 for the 'Investing in People' programme :** around EUR 130 million per year.

The EUR 1 billion earmarked for this programme for 2007-13 is spread as follows:

- 588 million (59%) for **health for all**;
- 138 million (13%) for **education, knowledge and skills**;
- 67 million (6%) for **gender equality**;
- 222 million (22%) for the **other aspects of human and social development** (8% for **employment and social cohesion**, 9% for **youth and children** and 5% for **culture**).

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/investing\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/investing_en.htm)



- Supporting identification of needs, development of technical solutions, provision of technical assistance and exchange of best practices with the implementation of international agreements in the area of health;
- Strengthening the networking capacity of key policy institutions in developing countries;
- Accelerating and improving the availability and access to global health public goods.

**Confronting main communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) by supporting access to prevention, care, treatment and support:**

- Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

**Implementation of the Cairo Agenda including provision of commodities and supporting civil society organisations in the countries with the worst indicators:**

- Financing sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) commodities to avert the risk of stock-outs while strengthening health systems. Capacity building in the area of supply chain management and procurement;
- Financing interventions in countries with critical SRHR indicators to reduce bottlenecks and promote good practices of the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD);
- Financing SRHR services in fragile settings, and financing policy meetings, other advocacy events, and capacity building for design and implementation of national SRHR strategies within health systems strengthening.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 179 million.

# Good health for all

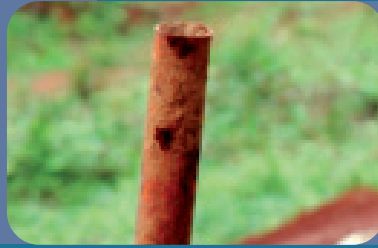
Progress towards MDGs related to health, especially MDG 5, remains off track in a large number of developing countries due to a combination of factors: high disease burden, weak underfinanced health systems, lack of public health technical capacity, and low political commitment to address the societal, cultural or life-style-related factors of poor health. The thematic actions under the 'Investing in People' programme aim to address these factors in a way that complements the EU programmes with partner countries.

**The health programming priorities for 2011-2013 are:**

**Strengthening health systems, improving health services and supporting capacity of partner countries to confront health challenges:**

- Supporting platforms and initiatives which engage in country, region-wide or global exchanges of best practice, advocacy, technical support or other forms of cooperation in the area of health systems strengthening, financing of health systems and social protection in health;





## Strengthening health workforce development and tackling the critical shortage of health workers

### Area

Global coverage, with a main focus on the Africa and Eastern Mediterranean Region.

### Background

The importance of health workforce for health systems performance, quality of care and achieving the Millennium Development Goals is widely recognised. The shortage of health workforce is global, but the problem is most acute in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the magnitude of the problem has reached a crisis level. A critical health workforce shortage is experienced in 57 countries, 36 of which are in Africa.

### General objective

To contribute to the improvement of health sector performance and progress in attaining MDGs through the development and implementation of health workforce policies, strategies and plans to tackle critical shortage of health workers.

### Expected impact

- Strengthened governance for the health workforce;
- Improved health workforce evidence and information: Global and Regional Health Workforce Observatories;
- Mechanisms for effective management of health worker migration and retention established;
- Health workforce production increased;

- Countries supported in addressing their health worker bottlenecks for priority health service.

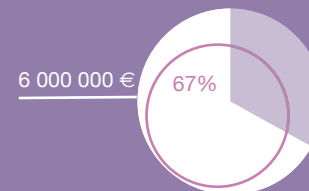
### Implementing partners

World Health Organization (WHO)  
Global Health Workforce Alliance (GHWA)

### Commission contribution

For 2009-2012, the Commission has granted EUR 6 million, i.e. 67% of the total budget.

Commission contribution (EUR)





## Education, knowledge and skills

### « Promoting equal access to quality education for all »

Although there has been progress on achieving the education MDG, some regions are still far from gender parity. There is also a need to improve the quality of basic education services, to raise the quality and quantity of teachers, and to ensure universally accessible basic education.

Programming priorities for 2011-2013:

- Contribution to the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI);
- Support to platforms for policy dialogue, transfer of experience, best practices and innovation.

## Improving opportunities for vocational education and skills training

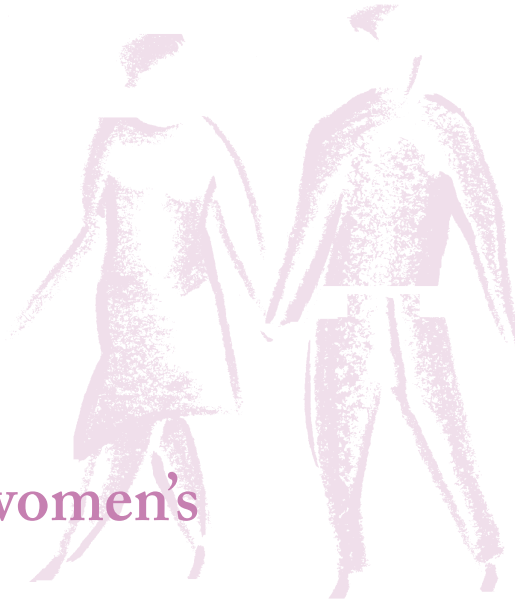
Demand-driven technical and vocational education and training (TVET) plays a key role in giving people an opportunity to gain access to jobs. As such, it is an important factor in reducing poverty and facilitates people's return to the labour market in an economic downturn.

**Programming priorities 2011-2013:**

- Addressing the needs of people working in informal economy, both in urban and rural settings;
- Developing stronger links between the informal economy and formal and informal education and skills training, including recognition of skills acquired through apprenticeships and other ways of training in the informal economy;
- Scaling up and sharing of successful examples among countries should be supported.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 72 million.





## Gender equality and women's empowerment

In EU development assistance, gender is systematically addressed as a cross-cutting issue. This is also the case in the 'Investing in People' programme. Indeed, equality between men and women should be enhanced through a comprehensive approach in relevant areas like health, education, and employment.

To complement and add value to mainstreaming gender equality at country level and sectorial levels, the following programming priorities have been identified for 2011-2013:

- Promotion and protection of women's rights, and strengthening economic and social empowerment of women at national and local levels;
- Support to development and testing of innovative approaches to mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment in policy development, planning and budgeting.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 37 million.



## Case Study

# Enhancing poor and excluded women's access to and control over land as a strategy for empowerment and fighting hunger

Action location:  
Guatemala, Sierra Leone, India

Starting date of activities:  
02/11/2010

**Context:**  
Land is the basis of many social and political struggles, and for the most — particularly rural people is the key property that they need to access, own or control in order to secure their livelihoods and dignity. Deeply entrenched patriarchal attitudes dictate that women cannot own property in their own right. Worse still in many cultures wives and daughters are viewed as prop-

erty themselves. While much has been done through legislation to assert women's civic and political status, legislation concerning women's equality within the household and society at large has not been reformed. Thus women experience discrimination in matters of inheritance, widowhood, or divorce, with disastrous consequences for their dignity and well being.

Dalit people are the most marginalised and excluded peoples in India. Dalit women are doubly discriminated against - first because they are Dalit and second because they are women. Similarly indigenous peoples

have for centuries suffered land expropriations and exclusion from decision making. In Guatemala, indigenous women farmers suffer from centuries of expropriation of land, while entrenched traditions make ownership of land and the means of production difficult. In Sierra Leone, poor people living in remote rural areas also suffer similar exclusions, with rural women, especially those widowed or affected by war and more recently those affected by HIV & AIDS suffer triple discrimination and lack of rights to meaningful property. This project has chosen the 3 target countries as they



all represent different aspects of the same problem and bringing women's groups and movements together for each offers great cross-learning experiences and an opportunity to build relationships between regions.

#### Aim:

Empowerment, improved living standards and dignity for poor and excluded women.

Being able to stand up for their rights will enable women to have an improved standard of living and dignity through better economic livelihoods, increased status, ability to negotiate relationships and increased personal security including protection from violence and or HIV/AIDS. Economic independence, improved health and general well-being will be enhanced.

#### Estimated results:

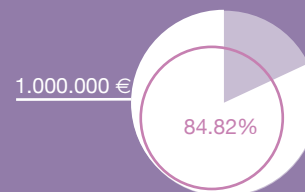
- Increased capacity of women's groups to develop and lead advocacy on rights to land;
- Increased participation of landless women's movements in policy and legal framework development at local and national level;
- Increased awareness of rights and use of the justice system;
- Creation of an inter-regional alliance of movements and groups;
- Increased knowledge and empirical evidence of linkages between land access or control and women's empowerment, disseminated on a regional and international level including promising programming and campaigning approaches.

Commission Partner:  
ActionAid

#### Commission Contribution:

The Commission has granted EUR 1.000.000 to the project, i.e. 84.82% of the total cost of the project (EUR 1.178.933) over a period of 36 months from 2 November 2010.

Commission contribution (EUR)





## Other areas of human and social development

### Promoting social cohesion, employment and decent work

Prioritising employment, social inclusion and social protection in EU development cooperation has become crucial in order to attain higher levels of social stability and poverty reduction, especially in the light of the global financial and economic crisis. Promoting an integrated approach that combines economic competitiveness with social development is the most effective way of erasing social inequalities and reducing regional asymmetries. Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, is already a firm target under MDG 1.

The programming for 2011-2013 has a specific focus on vulnerable populations dependent on the informal economy and gives particular attention to:

- Raising awareness on the role of social protection in tackling poverty and reducing the impact of the global crises and the need to extend basic social protection to all;
- Strengthening the institutional capacities of national governments in partner countries to develop and implement inclusive national employment policies and social protection schemes;
- Strengthening social dialogue as a key element for making policy reforms equitable and sustainable.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 42 million

## Protection of children and youth and promotion of participation by children and youth in development

Investing in People aims to contribute to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and related implementation measures, more specifically to awareness raising, advocacy and exchange of best practices.

Programming priorities in 2011-2013 are:

- Supporting initiatives to confront violence against children and to promote birth registration as an effective tool to prevent, track and counter violation of children's rights and allow children to access relevant services;
- Strengthening civil society and relevant independent human rights institutions' capacity to engage national governments over the implementation of the CRC.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 47 million



## Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity

The importance of culture and its contribution to development has been reaffirmed by the United Nations in the latest MDG high level review in September 2010. Cultural and creative industries create jobs and economic growth. Culture is also an essential element of identity-building and integration into communities, regions or countries, playing an important role in social cohesion.

Programming in 2011-2013 promotes access to culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, social inclusion and cohesion, by giving particular relevance to:

- Cultural expressions for inter-cultural dialogue;
- Cultural expressions for socio-economic development.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 24 million



# Investing in People

For further details about results and programming priorities, please see the 'Investing in People Mid-term Review of Strategy Paper for Thematic Programme (2007-2013)', available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/health/documents/investing\\_people\\_mid-term\\_review\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/health/documents/investing_people_mid-term_review_en.pdf)

The projects selected represent all the six areas of the "Investing in People" programme and support many aspects of human and social development, for instance, building civil society capacity for advocacy on sexual and reproductive health and rights in Nigeria; developing vocational training for the informal economy in Somalia; and protection, valorisation and diffusion of the Quilombola culture in Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Portugal.

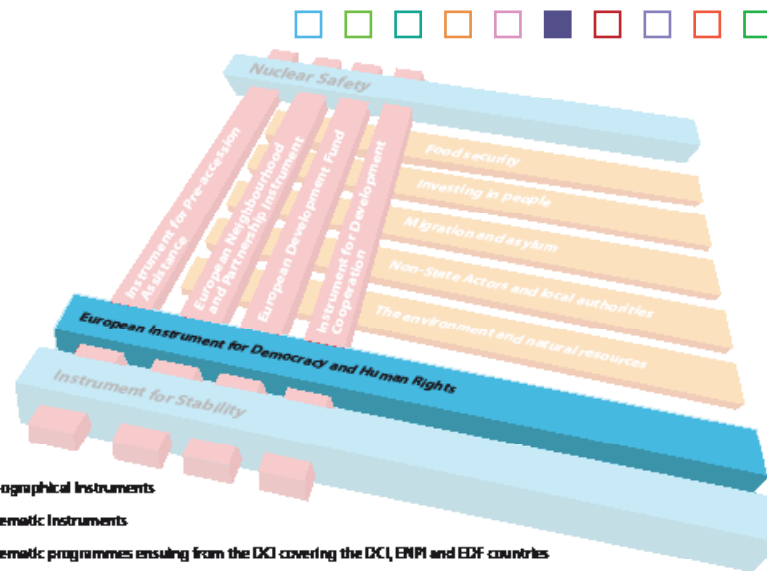
### Achievement of the period 2007-2010

- 15 global calls for proposals covering all six areas of Investing in People, attracting over 4 700 applications for grants of over EUR 3.8 billion;
- 228 projects with civil society organisations (CSOs), universities, international organisations (IOs) and public bodies selected through calls for proposals with a value of approximately EUR 182 million;
- 9 contracts have been signed with the Global Fund against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) Catalytic Fund, and the FTI Secretariat for a total amount of EUR 235 million;
- 21 targeted projects with IOs with a value of approximately EUR 62 million.



# The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

The EIDHR seeks to promote human rights and democracy around the world by focussing on themes such as international justice, support for electoral observation, the rights of indigenous peoples, women's rights and children's rights, support for defenders of human rights and for the fight against torture, and promotion of the abolition of the death penalty. To undertake these activities and to achieve its goals, the EIDHR allocates approximately EUR 130 million each year to support projects run essentially by civil society organisations but also by some key international organisations such as international government agencies (e.g. UN agencies) and bilateral and multilateral donor organisations. The EIDHR initiative is managed by the European Commission at its headquarters in Brussels and by the Delegations of the European Commission in non-EU Member States around the world.



- Geographical Instruments
- Thematic Instruments
- Thematic programmes ensuing from the DCI covering the DCI, ENPI and EDF countries

## Key Objectives:

- Obj. 1:** Enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms where they are most at risk;
- Obj. 2:** Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform, in facilitating peaceful conciliation of group interests and in consolidating political participation and representation;
- Obj. 3:** Supporting actions on human rights and democracy issues in areas covered by EU Guidelines, including on human rights dialogues, on human rights defenders, on the death penalty, on torture, and on children and armed conflict;
- Obj. 4:** Supporting and strengthening the international and regional framework for the protection of human rights, justice, the rule of law & the promotion of democracy;
- Obj. 5:** Building confidence in and enhancing the reliability and transparency of democratic electoral processes, in particular through election observation.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** EUR 390 million.



## Democracy and human rights

As a dedicated defender of democracy and human rights, the European Union has made the promotion of democracy and human rights one of its main causes throughout the world.

### Initiatives supporting democracy and human rights

The EU has, over time, developed a whole range of instruments for promoting democracy and human rights, from political dialogue to diplomatic initiatives, or from financial support to technical cooperation, such as:

- Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI) and the geographical and thematic programmes deriving from it;
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI);
- Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA);
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

EU action in the world is carried out using different forms of support:

- Strengthening the capacities of institutions and stakeholders on the ground;
- Implementation of education and training programmes;
- Developing awareness-raising activities and networking;
- Dialogue, with a view to promoting the ratification of international legal instruments and the implementation of legislative, judicial and administrative reforms by a country's authorities;
- Surveillance and protection of rights as well as the rehabilitation and reintegration of torture victims.

#### For further information:

<http://www.eidhr.eu/>





# Support for Human Rights Defenders

Supporting those individuals and organisations who promote and defend human rights and who are all too often harassed, persecuted, unjustly imprisoned, tortured and even murdered because of their human rights and pro-democracy activism, is one of the principal aims of the European Union. In June 2004 the Council adopted the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders, which provide practical recommendations to streamline EU actions in this field. These Guidelines, which build on the UN Declaration on human rights defenders adopted in 1998, represent the political framework under which financial support is given to defenders through the EIDHR.

Through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human rights (EIDHR), the EU supports human rights defenders against repression and the arbitrary exercise of power, particularly those who are more vulnerable to repression such as women rights defenders, defenders of LGBTI rights, defenders of economic and social rights, defenders of indigenous peoples' rights, journalists, human rights lawyers, defenders of environment and land rights and activists working in the rural and remote areas. The EIDHR also aims at providing short-term assistance

to human rights defenders in danger and also at reinforcing their capacities and skills to continue their courageous activism in the longer term.

Through the more than 20 projects with civil society organizations specialised in this field that it has supported since 2008 for an amount of approximately EUR 23 million, the EIDHR provides urgent direct financial or material support for human rights defenders at risk to ensure their physical protection, e.g. by purchasing alarms or steel bars for homes and offices; to pay for their legal defence when judicially harassed; to receive medical treatment to treat the wounds produced by physical abuses in prison; to relocate to another city or country when the defenders' personal safety or that of their families is seriously compromised, etc.

In addition to this support channelled through our partners, the European Commission manages a small facility to provide ad-hoc grants of up to EUR 10,000 to be awarded to human rights defenders in need of urgent support. More than 100 individuals and organisations in over 15 countries have received this ad-hoc support in the past two years for similar purposes.

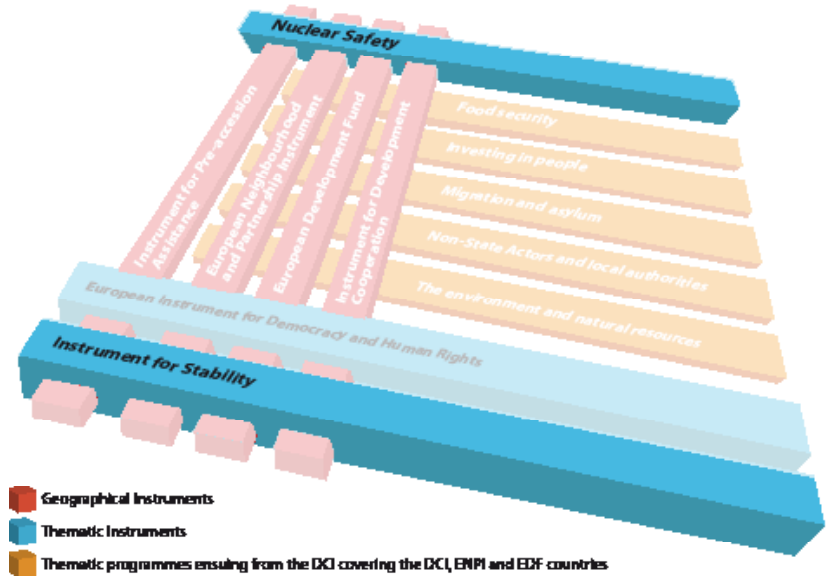




### **EIDHR Complementarity**

The added value of the EIDHR is based on its complementarity. Through the geographic programmes, partner countries' structural reforms can be supported to ensure that on the one hand the public institutions would operate on a more efficient, transparent and democratic basis, and that the civil society on the other hand is empowered to engage meaningfully with the Government on policy development, implementation and monitoring. Therefore, EIDHR focuses its intervention to the most difficult and sensitive situations or in countries with a limited space for the Non State Actors to act. The EIDHR can also contribute to promoting human rights and democracy in those countries where these themes are not covered by the bilateral cooperation or where the bilateral cooperation with Government authorities is suspended or where there is no official cooperation with the Government. The EIDHR can foster transnational cooperation and target core areas where the EC wishes to have visibility and further promote key EU principles and values.





# The Instrument for Stability (IfS)



The European Union, aware of the role of security not only for citizens, but also as a prerequisite for development, has been working for a long time to ensure the continuity of this principle in partner countries. The Instrument for Stability (IfS) is the Commission's main thematic tool relating to **security in partner countries which are undergoing crisis or where crisis is imminent**.

The Instrument for Stability has **two components**: One **short-term for crisis situations and the other long-term for stable situations**, which means that external cooperation policies may be implemented.

### The objectives are:

- Ensure an effective, rapid, flexible and adequately funded initial response to situations of political crisis or natural disaster in third countries;

- Develop longer-term Community actions to counter global and trans-regional threats arising from organised crime, trafficking or weapons, drugs, human beings and falsified medicine, proliferation of radiological, nuclear, biological and chemical agents and knowledge of technologies, maritime piracy and threats to critical infrastructure and public health;
- Set up longer-term capacity building measures aimed at strengthening international organisations with a crisis prevention or response mandate.

**Budget:** In force since 1 January 2007, the Instrument for Stability has a budget of some €2 billion spread over seven years (23% long-term component).

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/ifs\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/ifs_en.htm)



## The Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)

The [Instrument for Nuclear Safety Co-operation](#) (INSC 2007-2013) came into force in 2007. Its main objectives are the promotion of a high level nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear material in non-EU countries worldwide.

The Instrument aims at financing actions in the following priority areas:

- [Improving nuclear safety](#), particularly in terms of regulatory framework or management of nuclear plant safety (design, operation, maintenance, decommissioning);
- The safe transport, treatment and disposal of [radioactive waste](#);
- The [remediation](#) of former nuclear sites and the protection against ionising radiation given off by radioactive materials;
- [Emergency preparedness](#) and
- The promotion of [international cooperation](#) in the field of nuclear safety.

Its [geographic scope](#) is wider than that of the previous TACIS Nuclear Safety programme (Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States i.e. the [countries of the former Soviet Union](#)). It now covers as well more and more countries in [Central Asia, China and East Asia, North Africa, Middle East and East Asia, South East Asia and Latin America](#). Yet, Ukraine is still the principal beneficiary of INSC support.

The Chernobyl Pledging Conference in Kiev, carried out in April 2011 under INSC, coinciding with the commemorations of the 25th anniversary of the accident, was highly successful in raising the required €740 million needed to complete the construction of a new shelter by 2015. The Commission pledged a €122 million contribution to the [Chernobyl Shelter Fund](#), the whole amount being shouldered by the INSC budget.

Following the [Fukushima-Daiichi accident in March 2011](#), INSC currently helps to extend a comprehensive safety assessment of operating nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities such as radioactive waste disposal facilities and spent nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, the so-called “[stress tests](#)”.

With INSC, cooperation with the IAEA has been extended to support thematic technical activities at country or regional level, aiming at a further development of the safety culture, capacity building of national nuclear safety regulators and the safety of research reactors.

**Total budget for the period 2011-2013:** approximately 226 million.

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/nsci\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/nsci_en.htm)





# What is the role of the European Union delegations for NSA-LA and EIDHR?

European Union delegations, which are found in most non-EU member countries, also play a **key role** in implementing thematic programmes at local level.

They take part in, for example:

- Consultation with local civil society;
- Decision-making;
- Managing calls for proposals;
- On-the-ground monitoring of implementation;
- Informing, training and networking with local organisations.

## Structured Dialogue

In March 2010, the EC launched a one-year exercise called the “Structured Dialogue for an efficient partnership in development”. The Structured Dialogue is a main forum for the dialogue between the EU and NSA, Civil Society Organisations, and Local Authorities on key development issues.

**The joint statement (Budapest, May 2011) of the final conference calls all parties to:**

- Increase and continue all efforts to create the conditions conducive to an enabling environment allowing civil society organisation and LAs to operate effectively as development actors in their own right in, and as partners of, EU development cooperation;
- Work for improved results in terms of in-country democratic ownership for development by strengthening civil society and local authorities’ participation and enhancing the necessary policy space;
- Deepen partnerships and make full use of specific strengths of each actor and of their synergies from local to global levels.



## Support to civil society in geographical programmes

The thematic programmes are not the only support available to civil society organisations in the development cooperation initiated by the European Commission. Support from civil society and, more generally, from Non-State Actors is a **strategic priority** evidenced by **all the geographical instruments** related to development cooperation.

The need to make sure the thematic programmes are **complementary** to the actions undertaken in the geographical programmes is also a principle legally enshrined in the Instrument for Development Cooperation.

These geographical programmes share in common the fact that they encourage the involvement of **Non-State Actors** in the dialogue with state authorities on development strategies and sectoral policies, as well as in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of development projects and programmes.

The involvement of Non-State Actors (NSA) in development policy is therefore no longer limited to calling on the latter's services as partners in the implementation of projects. It is more oriented towards setting up a new partnership founded on

the exchange of responsibilities between the state and civil society in the fight against poverty and participation in good governance.

Still, the process of participation involves fragile organisations with limited capabilities and sufficient experience and maturity required to be a real counterbalancing force to the state and to defend their interests against donors. Their involvement quickly exposes their lack of representativeness and legitimacy and insufficient human, analytical, technical and financial capacities.

The programmes are laid down in the geographical programming documents (Country Strategy Papers/National Indicative Programmes). More information can be found on the websites of the delegations of the European Commission, or alternatively 'civil society' representatives within the delegations can be contacted.

### General site of the delegations

[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/web\\_en.htm](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/web_en.htm)

### EuropeAid – Where we work

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/index_en.htm)

### How to get a grant

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index_en.htm)





## How to obtain funding from the European Commission?

As of 2008, all potential beneficiaries must be registered in the EuropeAid database PADOR.

Registration is to be carried out by the organisations themselves using the following link: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/online-services/pador/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/online-services/pador/index_en.htm)



PADOR contains all the administrative data linked to the experience of an organisation legally registered in a country (with statutes and a financial account) as well as all necessary documentary proof. PADOR is not designed for the registration of private persons.

User guides and FAQs are available on the same page.

The allocation of EuropeAid funds to organisations is made on the basis of calls for proposals. For each thematic programme, specific calls are published annually on the basis of financial programming.

These calls may be launched from Brussels or locally by one of the European Union delegations. Full documentation and explanatory material regarding all calls for proposals may be found on the “Funding” pages accessible from the home page of the EuropeAid website.

In practice, interested parties are invited to regularly consult the publication site for calls for proposals to find out about calls in which they may want to participate.

Transparency and equitable treatment regarding the level of funding are ensured during the selection process. Eligibility criteria are laid down at the time of publication of each call and adapted to specific circumstances.

## HOW CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS CAN GET A GRANT?

[http://ec.europa.eu/efsa/ropaid/work/funding/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/efsa/ropaid/work/funding/index_en.htm)

