



ANNEX 9

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Multi-Annual Action Programme 2018-2020 for the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for Support to targeted key actors and processes – regional human rights instruments and mechanisms

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.1

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Support to targeted key actors and processes – regional human rights instruments and mechanisms CRIS number: EIDHR/2018/041-031 for EUR 2,250,000 and EIDHR/2020/041-344 for EUR 750,000 financed under European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Component 1: Inter American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) <i>Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.</i> <i>Secretariat based in: Washington D.C., United States</i> Component 2: Inter American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) <i>Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Uruguay.</i> <i>Secretariat based in: San José, Costa Rica.</i>

	<p>Component 3: Venice Commission (Council of Europe, CoE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Latin America</i> - <i>Central Asia</i> <p><i>Based in: Venice, Italy and Strasbourg, France</i></p> <p>Component 4: Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South East Asia and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) region: <i>Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.</i> - Pacific region: <i>Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</i> <p><i>APF secretariat based in: Sydney, Australia.</i></p>	
<p>3. Programming document</p>	<p>Multiannual Indicative Programme (2018-2020) for the Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights Worldwide - Commission Implementing Decision C(2018)6409</p>	
<p>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</p>	<p>Human Rights and Democracy</p>	<p>DEV. Aid: Yes</p>
<p>5. Amounts concerned</p>	<p>Total estimated cost: EUR 3,730,080</p> <p>Total amount of the EU budget contribution: EUR 3,000,000</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 1,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2018, for the Inter American Commission of Human Rights.</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 750,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2018, for the Inter American Court of Human Rights.</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 500,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2018 to the Council of Europe (Venice Commission activities with Latin American and Central Asia)</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount for EUR 750,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2020, for the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), subject to the availability of appropriations following the adoption of the relevant budget.</p>	
<p>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</p>	<p>Project Modality</p> <p>Direct management – grants – direct award to the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inter American Commission of Human Rights (2018) 2. Inter American Court of Human Rights (2018) 	

	<p>3. Council of Europe (Venice Commission) (2018)</p> <p>4. Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) (2020)</p>			
7 a) DAC code(s)	15160 (Human Rights)			
b) Main Delivery Channel	<p>40000 – Multilateral organisations (IACHR, IACtHR, CoE)</p> <p>50000 – Other – Formal regional network of National Human Rights Institutions (APF)</p>			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			
10. SDGs	<p>Main SDG Goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Secondary SDG Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; - SDG 17: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development 			

SUMMARY

The overall objective of this action is to improve the effectiveness and engagement of regional human rights instruments, mechanisms and structures for tasks not covered by other EU financing instruments. Regional human rights mechanisms are an indispensable dimension of the overall international human rights system and contribute to its effective functioning.

Focus in this Action Document is on the regional human rights arrangements in two targeted regions, the Americas and Asia.

In the Americas, the action aims to improve access to international justice for those whose rights have been violated and who have been unable to obtain a remedy at the national level. It will do so by strengthening the capacity of the two main institutions of the Inter American Human Rights System: the Inter American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR), mainly in case handling and in monitoring of compliance with judgments and implementation of provisional measures.

In the case of Asia and the Pacific, where no fully-fledged, pan-Asian human rights mechanism exists to date, the importance is to build on the existing regional networking and coordination through the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) – the only formally and internationally recognised regional organisation and membership body of independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) established by States from the wider Asia-Pacific region. It facilitates cooperation between its 24 member NHRIs, the two sub-regional inter-governmental mechanisms – the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) including its subsidiary human rights mechanism the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) – and the 27 States and their government officials from the two sub-regions.

Therefore, the action aims to enhance the effectiveness of National Human Rights Institutions' (NHRIs) efforts to address human rights issues in collaboration with selected inter-governmental bodies mentioned above. It will result in increased capacity of NHRIs and selected Asian and Pacific Inter-Governmental Mechanisms in jointly engaging on human rights issues.

The European Commission for Democracy through Law - better known as the Venice Commission - is due to its reputation of independence and high level of expertise becoming an important player and reference body contributing to strengthening the regional aspects of human rights protection in Latin America and Central Asia. Therefore, the action will also strengthen the capacity of the Venice Commission to assist its Latin America and Central Asia member countries in the legislative field, to promote rule of law, in particular constitutional reforms, and fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as to develop standards for the independence of the judiciary and provide related technical assistance (e.g. studies, trainings) and develop complementarity and synergies with the above regional mechanisms.

This action will contribute to the implementation of Objective 5 of the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) – *Support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional human rights instruments and mechanisms.*

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Since the end of the Second World War, some national protection systems have been complemented by inter-governmental regional systems to promote and protect human rights. These regional systems are found in Europe, the Americas and Africa. They are established by regional treaties stipulating key norms and setting up machinery or mechanisms, which range from regional human rights commissions to regional human rights courts. The common feature of these regional mechanisms is that they help review the human rights situation in national contexts and fill in gaps in the absence of national treaties or where the national mechanisms are inadequate. In effect, they offer access to justice through pressure for accountability where the national system does not provide the necessary redress or domestic processes have been exhausted.

Unlike the other regions in the world, there is no formal regional human rights protection system in the Asia-Pacific. Instead, the regional grouping of the National Human Rights Institutions is intending to, at least partially, fill in this gap.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Strengthening cooperation with regional and national human rights mechanisms is foreseen under the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy (2012) and the Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2015-2019). This Action Document focuses in particular on the strategic objective 1 of the Action Plan which foresees '*Boosting ownership of local actors*' through 'supporting the capacity of National Human Rights Institutions' and promotion of 'dialogue and capacity building initiatives between regional human rights and democracy mechanisms'.

With the adoption of the new European Consensus on Development, the EU commits to continue stepping up "cooperation with (...) regional and national partners" in the field of good governance, democracy, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights. It also recognises the importance of cooperation with regional authorities under the objective of inclusive partnerships. Hence, this action contributes to three areas of the new European Consensus on Development: (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.

This policy priority has been translated in the EIDHR Regulation 2014-2020: in article 2.1 the EIDHR is foreseen to aim at "providing support for international and regional instruments and bodies in the area of human rights, justice, the rule of law and democracy", as well as "supporting National Human Rights Institutions".

The EIDHR Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2018-20 then further specifies, under its Objective 5 (*Support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional human rights instruments and mechanisms*) that the EIDHR shall work on the strengthening of "the Inter-American System for the protection of human rights and the human rights mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific Region"(Section 3.5.(iii)). Furthermore, section

3.5.(v), "Supporting regional and international networks of independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)" highlights that the "EIDHR shall support regional and international networks of NHRIs as true bridge-builders between civil society, national authorities and regional or international human rights bodies in the implementation of their broad mandates to promote and protect human rights."

Any components under this Action Document shall be in line with and be implemented through a Rights-Based Approach (RBA)¹ to development cooperation, encompassing all human rights (cf. art. 3.8 DCI). It shall contribute to the implementation of the Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 (GAP II). Finally, the action shall also respect and be implemented in accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

As for the SDG framework, the proposed components of this action contribute primarily to the implementation of 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'). It also contributes to the secondary SDGs: SDG 5 ('achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls') and SDG 17 ('strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development').

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The targets of this action are the American and Asia-Pacific human rights mechanisms, in particular and regional human rights mechanisms which directly assist Latin American and Asian countries: the Inter American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), the Inter American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR), the Venice Commission (Council of Europe) and the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF).

The Inter-American System for the protection of human rights is one of the world's three regional human rights systems, responsible for monitoring and ensuring implementation of human rights guarantees in the 35 independent countries of the Americas that are members of the Organization of American States (OAS). The Inter-American System is composed of two entities: a Commission and a Court. Both bodies can decide individual complaints concerning alleged human rights violations and may issue emergency protective measures when an individual or the subject of a complaint is in immediate risk of irreparable harm.

The **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)** began operating in 1960, observing human rights conditions via on-site visits, and in 1965 was authorized to begin processing specific complaints of human rights violations. The IACHR also engages in a range of human rights monitoring and promotion activities, holds thematic hearings on specific topical areas of concern, publishes studies and reports, requests the adoption of precautionary measures to protect individuals at risk, and has established several thematic rapporteurs to more closely monitor certain human rights themes or the rights of specific communities in the hemisphere. Individuals, groups of individuals, and non-governmental organizations recognized in any OAS Member State may submit complaints ("petitions") concerning alleged violations of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man,

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/rights-based-approach-development-cooperation_en

American Convention on Human Rights, and other regional human rights treaties (listed below). The Commission receives approximately 1,500 petitions every year.

The **Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR)** is the judicial organ of the Inter-American human rights system with binding authority for States that have accepted its jurisdiction. Its mandate is to decide cases brought against the OAS Member States that have specifically accepted the Court's contentious jurisdiction, and those cases must first be processed by the IACHR. Only States parties and the IACHR may refer contentious cases to the Court. The Court began operating in 1979, and soon issued several advisory opinions on issues pertaining to the interpretation of the Inter-American instruments at the request of an OAS organ or Member State. Over the Court's first several decades in operation, its annual case load has more than doubled; many more States have found themselves before the Court; and the Court has adjudicated a significant range of rights protected by the American Convention and ancillary agreements, from extrajudicial execution and forced disappearance cases, to labor, land, and freedom of expression rights.

The European Commission for Democracy through Law - better known as **the Venice Commission** as it meets in Venice - is the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters. The role of the Venice Commission is to provide legal advice to its member states and, in particular, to help states wishing to bring their legal and institutional structures in line with European standards and international experience in the fields of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. It also helps to ensure the dissemination and consolidation of a common constitutional heritage, playing a unique role in conflict management, and provides "emergency constitutional aid" to states in transition. The Venice Commission has 61 member states: the 47 Council of Europe member states, plus 14 other countries (Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Mexico, Peru, Tunisia and the USA). The Venice Commission expertise is valued – among its member and outside its membership – for its rigorousness of approach and independence, and thus more and more synergies and cooperation with key regional human rights and rule of law mechanisms and institutions is developed. As such, the Venice Commission is becoming an important player for strengthening the human rights and rule of law systems regionally, including in Latin America and Asia.

Unlike the other regions in the world, there is no fully-fledged regional human rights protection system in the Asia-Pacific. This is where the **Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF)** makes a unique contribution. The APF, established in 1996, is the only formally and internationally recognised regional organisation and membership body of independent NHRIs established by States from the wider Asia-Pacific region. It currently has 24 NHRI members, with secretariat based in Sydney. APF not only facilitates cooperation between these NHRIs, but also ensures collaboration inter alia between:

- the two sub-regional inter-governmental mechanisms, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) including its subsidiary human rights mechanism the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF); and

- 27 States and their government officials from the two sub-regions², of which 10 already have established NHRIs who are APF members or actively seeking membership³.

In addition, the APF supports sub-regional NHRI partnerships such as the South-East Asian NHRI Forum (SEANF).

NHRIs are established by States via a Constitutional provision or Parliamentary legislation. They are provided with a mandate and powers to provide redress to human rights violations, undertake education and monitor State performance concerning Constitutional and international human rights obligations. The key feature of these bodies is that they are independent from Government. They bridge the gap between individuals, civil society, governments, and the regional mechanisms and international community on the understanding of fundamental human rights.

In relation to ASEAN, following the 1993 Second World Conference on Human Rights, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers agreed that ASEAN should coordinate a common approach on human rights issues. In 2009, the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) was established. Two thematic Commissions have also been established since: the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) and the ASEAN Committee to implement the Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW). Unlike the regional systems in Africa, Americas and Europe, however, AICHR is primarily a body to foster dialogue and cooperation rather than accountability, receiving complaints or providing redress. This is in line with the ASEAN principles of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

With regards to PIF, to date, the inter-governmental mechanism has addressed human rights issues mainly in an ad-hoc and indirect way. In 1988, the Pacific Island Forum Leaders established the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) with a mandate to improve cooperation on issues relating to sustainable development and poverty alleviation in the region. CROP is currently chaired by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) based in Suva. Under the CROP falls the Pacific Community (SPC) and SPC's human rights programme, the Regional Rights Resources Team (RRRT). The RRRT is providing technical assistance and training to the Pacific island member countries and territories with the aim to

² Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Vietnam, are included in this component of the action.

³ APF NHRI members Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand and Timor Leste, are included in this component of the action. They are all active members of the APF or are seeking membership (Fiji). They have all committed, to pursue NHRI engagement with the sub-regional inter-governmental mechanisms in South-East Asia and the Pacific under the APF Strategic Plan (2015-2020) and the APF Annual Operations Plan. In addition, a further eight of ASEAN-PIF States are at various stages towards establishing a NHRI and have requested the assistance of the APF to do so. The remaining nine States have made no current commitment towards establishing a NHRI and three of these States would likely be hostile to the suggestion.

increase observance of international human rights standards. Rather than being a fully-fledged regional human rights mechanism, it is limited to providing operational and technical support.

Other stakeholders for all three components under this Action Document include civil society organisations and their regional platforms, academia, other regional and international NHRI networks, and international organisations and donors involved in supporting regional human rights mechanisms. EU Member States and Institutions are also among the stakeholders.

The **final beneficiaries** of the proposed initiative are the persons affected by, or vulnerable to, human rights violations within the countries of the concerned regions of this Action Document.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The current Action Document focuses on the two regions: the Americas and Asia-Pacific.

This selection was based not only on the criterion of need, but equally the fact that no other EU instrument provides support to human rights mechanisms in these two regions, unlike the African human rights mechanism which has received support from the DCI Pan-African programme or the Council of Europe (for work in Europe and the Neighbourhood) which has been supported by the European Neighbourhood Instrument. Complementarity with other EU instruments is one of the basic operational principles of EIDHR.

In the last few years, the IACHR has known a big backlog in the individual petition system, which provoked important procedural delays in reaching a final decision on precautionary measures or transferring the correspondent cases to the Court. In 2016, some organizational changes within the OAS provoked a cash-flow problem with important financial implications for the Inter American Human Rights System. The assumption is that if the IACHR improves its capacity to come to a final decision more effectively, more cases will be transferred to the Court. For this reason, the EU is committed to reinforce both the IACHR and the IACtHR in their core mandates, in order to achieve prompt international justice to victims of human rights violations.

In Asia-Pacific, despite significant efforts to promote the establishment of a regional mechanism since the 1960s, no pan-regional system exists. However, a number of sub-regional political arrangements exist. For the purposes of this action, geographic focus will be given to the sub-regions of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). For both inter-governmental mechanisms, there is a disconnect between the promotion and protection of human rights nationally and how these issues are addressed in the inter-governmental mechanisms at regional level.

On the other hand, the establishment of NHRIs has seen considerable progress in the region.⁴ Academic scholars have noted that the APF and its network of NHRIs is the closest that the

⁴ In South-East Asia, NHRIs have been established in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Timor-Leste (an ASEAN observer), leaving Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Singapore and Vietnam without a NHRI. In the Pacific, NHRIs have been established in Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Samoa, with the States of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon

Asia Pacific region has come to a regional arrangement for the promotion and protection of human rights with trans-border cooperation, joint activities, and redress mechanisms. In addition, the United Nations (UN) has consistently recognised that NHRIs are important stakeholders in regional human rights arrangements and that a ‘best practice’ would be to “facilitate further engagement of NHRIs...with international and regional mechanisms, and reinforcing partnerships...” (Workshop on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights” (p9, A/HRC/28/31).

In order to support the work of the above regional human rights players, additional synergies, learning and support will be provided by the Venice Commission, a body which is itself part of an important regional mechanism (the Council of Europe) and is renowned for its reputation, independence and high level of expertise. The Venice Commission’s activities are largely based upon request and intervention encompasses a wide array of activities, ranging from legal opinions, studies and reports as well as dialogue based country missions, conferences and seminars. The EU is committed to enable the Venice Commission to continue and foster its independent support work outside the EU, namely to Central Asia and Latin America member countries.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (High/Medium/Low)	Mitigating measures
<p>AMERICAS</p> <p>1. The States reject the measures to reduce backlog due to the important increase in the number of cases</p> <p>2. Budget cutbacks at the OAS could affect the Regular Fund resources earmarked to financing the personnel necessary for the project with counterpart funding.</p> <p>3. The technological tools the IACHR has are not efficient or sufficient.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>	<p>1. The IAHRs will continue diplomatic dialogue; in addition, it has included in its strategic plan 2017-2021 a programme for establishing follow-up mechanisms and actions for dialogue and assistance to improve compliance with the recommendations and decisions.</p> <p>2. The IACHR and the Court will present jointly a proposal to the General Assembly of the OAS so that mandatory contributions are earmarked for financing the Inter-American Human Rights System.</p> <p>3. The IACHR will develop a programme for revitalization</p>

Islands and Tuvalu at various stages in the process of establishing a NHRI. The States of Kiribati, Niue, Tonga and Vanuatu have not, as yet, made a commitment to establish a NHRI.

<p>4. The States refuse assistance for constitutional and legislative reforms and for improving the independence of the judiciary</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>and modernization of the technological platform.</p> <p>4. The identified countries are members of the Venice Commission or expressed an interest in working with it.</p>
<p>ASIA-PACIFIC</p> <p>1. Limited resources and capacity of NHRIs: Many NHRIs have limited resources and capacity, and some are young or only about to be established.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>1. Consultation with relevant NHRIs has shown that many will seek to take part in this action with the aim of receiving assistance to their capacity building efforts. APF will take into account the particular needs of newly established NHRIs.</p>
<p>2. Change in political environment: New governments, institutional changes or lack of political will of States to engage on human rights may affect the effectiveness and sustainability of ongoing positive partnerships</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Strong relationships with national governments (including their representatives on the inter-governmental mechanisms) will be established and/or maintained to build a sense of common purpose and enhance national ownership of the action. The action's focus on NHRI engagement with their State's own representative on ASEAN/AICHR or PIF nonetheless provides an opportunity to progress engagement even where State representatives may be reluctant to do so. Focused coordination mechanisms will be key in building goodwill and fostering mutual cooperation.</p>
<p>3. Lack of cooperation between NHRIs and inter-governmental mechanisms</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The APF works collaboratively with its member NHRIs to enhance its relationships with States (including their representatives on the inter-governmental mechanisms) and the secretariats of the concerned mechanisms to develop context-sensitive and rights-based strategies that take into account local specificities and needs. Positive informal consultations with the inter-</p>

		governmental mechanisms have already taken place. Formal consultations with the inter-governmental mechanisms will take place during the first half of 2018.
4. Shrinking space for NHRIs	Medium	Changes in a State's political leadership can lead to increased friction between a State and its NHRI (see, for example, the Philippines). However, the State is multifaceted and even in these situations NHRIs have demonstrated that they can continue to undertake work and have positive relationships with State institutions. APF in turn has demonstrated continued engagement with key stakeholders at regional and sub-regional levels.

Assumptions

AMERICAS

- OAS Member States implement recommendations of the IACHR and Court issued in merit decisions and judgments.
- All draft reports prepared are reviewed by the Secretariat and discussed and approved by the IACHR.
- Submission of contentious cases to the Court does not increase disproportionately to the Court's ability to resolve them.
- The States agree that the Court visits their territories to supervise cases in monitoring compliance stage or provisional measures.
- The States request opinions of the Venice Commission and require technical assistance for legislative reforms and capacity building activities on the independence of the judiciary and the promotion of human rights. The regional human rights mechanisms cooperate with the Venice Commission to enhance synergies and exchange on lessons learned.

ASIA-PACIFIC

- There is wide support from States for the role of NHRIs in the protection and promotion of human rights in the Asia Pacific region as demonstrated by the increasing number of NHRIs established by States in the region.
- The secretariats of the regional mechanisms are willing to cooperate.
- The regional NHRI network and its NHRI members are in a position to improve the institutional capacity of regional mechanisms via their expertise and knowledge.
- NHRIs are committed to work on key human rights issues, both at the national and regional levels.
- The States request opinions of the Venice Commission and require technical assistance for legislative reforms and capacity building activities on the independence of the judiciary and the promotion of human rights.

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The 2017 EIDHR external Mid-Term Evaluation pointed to the fact that: "Pressure on independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs)...limited their ability to operate according to their core mandates while regional human rights protection and accountability mechanisms in Africa and the Americas have come under mounting internal threat (for example,...financial crises at the Inter American Human Rights System)." It also held that the current EIDHR is more holistic and coherent, in that it addresses a wide range of key human rights stakeholders operating at different levels. In this respect, it argued that: "International and regional human rights mechanisms are critical role players for the protection and promotion of human rights and democracy and... their inclusion in the EIDHR increases its coherence and makes it more relevant, particularly given the increasing threats they face".

The EU-EIDHR support given to the Inter-American Human Rights System in recent years since 2009 until 2017 has proven to be effective. The EU has contributed to the correction of the backlog of cases providing the Inter-American Commission with necessary funds. With the reduction of the backlog of cases, the Inter-American Court has been allowed to make a better monitoring and follow up to the sentences and recommendations. Following the recommendation of the 2016 ROM exercise to have two separate grant agreements to facilitate the administrative burden, this action foresees therefore the continued support with two contracts, one for the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, and one for the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

In the Asia-Pacific region the EIDHR has provided support to individual NHRIs in the past. In the Pacific, the EIDHR has also provided support to emerging NHRIs through a specific project implemented by the Pacific Community on behalf of PIFS, "*Assistance towards increasing the rate of Pacific Islands' ratification and implementation of human rights treaties*" that was completed in August 2017. APF collaborated in this project. In addition, under the Development Cooperation Instrument, an ongoing initiative, the *Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI) Facility*, managed by GIZ, contributes to the ASEAN regional integration agenda. One project component relates to the ASEAN regional human rights mechanism, through which policy makers, different ASEAN sectoral bodies, civil society organisations and NHRIs in ten ASEAN Member States have come together to discuss some of the human rights challenges that the sub-region faces. The current action builds on both these past initiatives and brings them closer together for bigger effect.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

As mentioned above, currently no instrument focuses exclusively on the existing or emerging regional human rights mechanisms of Americas and Asia-Pacific or on increasing the support to and capacity of regional human rights mechanisms providing assistance in those regions. For this reason, the current Action Document focuses on these two regions while ensuring complementarity with other EIDHR actions and other geographic and thematic instruments.

Specifically, this Action Document will complement:

- the EIDHR-supported action, ‘Capacity Building of National Human Rights Institutions’ (Annex 5, EIDHR Annual Action Programme 2014). The APF is a co-applicant of this global grant and the action has provided benefits to the member NHRIs within the region, through e.g. thematic trainings and re-grants. However, this global grant does not specifically focus on strengthening regional human rights mechanisms or their engagement with NHRIs
- the EIDHR (under the Country Based Support Scheme) support to the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (*Komnas HAM*) – a member of the APF. Coordinating efforts are already undertaken between headquarters and the EU delegation in this respect.
- the planned support to be provided under the EIDHR 2018-2020 Multi-Annual Action Programme to other human rights mechanisms (namely the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Annex 7), the International Criminal Court (Annex 8) and NHRIs (Annex 11), and to the local civil society through Country-Based Support Schemes (Annex 4).

Complementarity with actions undertaken by other thematic and geographic instruments, in particular the DCI-financed 'Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI) Facility' and the Neighbourhood Instruments will be ensured. Synergies will also be ensured with actions of the Spotlight Initiative taking place in countries in Asia and Latin America. Coordination between headquarters and the EU Delegation is foreseen.

With regards to the three implementing partners, coordination, complementarity and synergy aspects are addressed. Both entities of the Inter-American Human Rights System collaborate closely with other regional human rights mechanisms and exchange best practices. Especially the Inter-American Court interacts with the European Court of Human Rights on specific thematic issues. The action will allow increasing complementarity between the work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with the work of the Venice Commission. With regards to APF, the action is fully aligned with the APF's strategic objective of engagement between NHRIs and regional mechanisms. Synergies exist with the strategic goals of the South-East Asian NHRI Forum in terms of seeking engagement with ASEAN.

In addition, complementarity is sought in relation with other donors, depending on the geographical and political context in question. The EU Delegations will be affiliated in order to ensure complementarity of donor interventions and funding instruments available.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The current Action Document focuses on strengthening regional human rights instruments and mechanisms, including in the case of Asia-Pacific the regional NHRI network, so that they, in line with their core mandates, promote and protect human rights of all. In line with the 2030 Agenda and the motto of leaving no-one behind, particular attention will be given to traditionally excluded and discriminated individuals and groups in the targeted regions, such as indigenous peoples, representatives of minorities, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, including migrant workers, human rights defenders, trade unionists promoting labour rights and LGBTI persons. This

action will align with the priorities of the Gender Action Plan II, to ensure gender mainstreaming and sensitivity at all stages. In line with art. 3.8 of the Development Cooperation Instrument, the project will adopt a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights towards its work on accessibility of regional mechanisms and NHRIs to victims, human rights defenders and civil society organisations.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The **overall objective** (OO) of this action is to improve the effectiveness and engagement of regional human rights instruments, mechanisms and structures for the promotion and protection of human rights and access to justice for all individuals.

Components 1 & 2: Inter-American Commission of Human Rights & Inter-American Court of Human Rights

The **specific objective 1 (SO1)** is to improve access to international justice for those whose rights have been violated and who have been unable to obtain a remedy at the national level.

Expected outputs (OPs) are:

- OP1.1: Strengthened capacity of IAHR in case handling;
- OP1.2: Strengthened capacity of the IACtHR in case handling and monitoring of compliance with judgments and implementation of provisional measures.

Component 3: Venice Commission

The **specific objective 2 (SO2)** is to encourage legislative and constitutional reform promoting rule of law and human rights and improve the standards and capacity related to the independence of the judiciary in Latin America and Asia

Expected outputs (OPs) are:

- OP2.1: Strengthened capacity of the Venice Commission in providing recommendations, opinions and capacity building assistance on legislative reforms in Latin America and Central Asia, constitutional justice, independence of the judiciary and electoral reform
- OP2.2: Strengthened synergies and complementarity with regional human rights mechanisms.

Component 4: Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions

The **specific objective 3 (SO3)** is to enhance the effectiveness of National Human Rights Institutions' (NHRIs) efforts to address human rights issues in collaboration with selected inter-governmental sub-regional bodies..

To this end, NHRIs will undertake, in collaboration and partnership with their State's representatives on the inter-governmental mechanisms, as well as the secretariats of these mechanisms, agreed activities to address key human rights issues.

Expected outputs are:

- OP3.1: Strengthened capacities of NHRIs to interact with Inter-Governmental Mechanisms on human rights issues;
- OP3.2: Strengthened capacities of selected Inter-Governmental Mechanisms to engage on human rights issues in collaboration with NHRIs.

4.2 Main activities

Component 1: Inter-American Commission of Human Rights – Indicative list of activities (non-exhaustive):

- Creation of an IT tool (database disaggregated by sex) and corresponding manuals for management of decision making process;
- Archiving system of petitions;
- Case/petition analysis, monitoring, reports;
- Recommendations drafting and dissemination.

Component 2: Inter-American Court of Human Rights – Indicative list of activities (non-exhaustive):

- Monitoring compliance with its judgments in the territory of countries found responsible for committing human rights violations;
- Supervision of implementation;
- Thematic and expert round tables, including awareness of gender issues;
- Exchanges with other regional human rights mechanisms, such as the European Court of Human Rights and the African Court on Human and People's Rights;
- Dialogue, communication and dissemination of Court standards at the domestic level;
- Publications and translation.

Component 3: Venice Commission - Indicative list of activities (non-exhaustive):

- Increased cooperation with relevant regional Commissions of Human Rights;
- Sharing of lessons learned and best practices (ex. organisation of seminars with the Courts and judicial practitioners);
- Targeted law comparative studies on fundamental rights and freedoms, constitutional reforms and constitutional justice, independence of judiciary, electoral reform.
- Drafting and dissemination of recommendations and opinions;

Component 4: Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions – Indicative list of activities (non-exhaustive):

- Joint gender sensitive sub-regional workshops with the inter-governmental mechanisms and NHRIs on agreed human rights issues;

- Capacity strengthening of NHRIs, and staff of the inter-governmental mechanisms;
- Blended learning (combining on-line and face-to-face support);
- Re-granting for selected number of participating NHRIs on engagement with its country's representative on the relevant inter-government mechanism;
- Exchanges on best practices and lessons learnt between stakeholders;
- Gender aware documentation, reporting, communication and dissemination of the project outcomes.

4.3 Intervention logic

The intervention logic for this Action Document is to complement EIDHR support to human rights mechanisms operating at various levels (international, regional, national), by focusing on selected regional human rights arrangements. The importance of supporting regional mechanisms lies in their anchoring in a specific and unique regional context, while ensuring the upholding of universal human rights principles and standards. Hence regional human rights mechanisms are an indispensable dimension of the overall international human rights system and contribute to its effective functioning. For the later to happen, these mechanisms need clear mandates, sufficient resources and independence to carry out their functions.

In the inter-American context, it is crucial to support both formal human rights institutions of the Inter American Human Rights System, , and also the activities of the Venice Commission in the region, as they complement one another and interrelate.. The Inter American Commission receives and analyses cases that may be passed to the Inter American Court to become trials for sentences. The Venice Commission provides expertise and valued opinions with regard to national legal environments and independence of the judiciary thus feeding the work of the inter-American institutions.

In the case of Asia-Pacific, where no fully-fledged, pan-Asian human rights mechanism exists to date, the importance is to build on the existing regional networking and coordination of NHRIs and their links and engagement with the regional bodies, ASEAN and PIF. The reasoning builds on lessons learnt of past cooperation with NHRIs and the fact that NHRIs, as formal independent State institutions, have considerable expertise and respected official status and as such are well placed to play a bridging role between domestic human rights challenges and the inter-governmental system. Indeed, APF's member NHRIs have included engagement with their inter-governmental mechanisms in the current APF Strategic Plan. This intervention logic ensures a comprehensive and holistic multi-stakeholder approach.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement these three components, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 1.5 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements

implemented, is 90 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation⁵.

5.3.1 Component 1: Grants: direct award: Support to the Inter American Commission of Human Rights, 2018 (direct management)

5.3.2 Component 2: Grants: direct award: Support to the Inter American Court of Human Rights, 2018 (direct management)

5.3.3 Component 3: Grants: direct award: Support to the Venice Commission, 2018 (Council of Europe) for activities with Latin American and Central Asia member and non-member countries (direct management)

5.3.4 Component 3: Grants: direct award: Support to the Asia Pacific Inter-Governmental Mechanisms on Human Rights Issues, 2020 (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

As described above, the overall objective of this action is to improve the effectiveness and engagement of regional human rights instruments, mechanisms and structures for the promotion and protection of human rights and access to justice for all individuals.

With regard to Components 1 & 2 relating to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the specific objective is to improve access to international justice for those whose rights have been violated and who have been unable to obtain a remedy at the national level.

Regarding Component 3 relating to the Venice Commission, the specific objective is to support and reinforce regional human rights in Latin America and Asia by encouraging legislative and constitutional reform promoting rule of law and human rights and improving the standards related to the independence of the judiciary.

With regard to Component 4 relating to the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, the objective is to enhance the effectiveness of National Human Rights Institutions' (NHRIs) efforts to address human rights issues in collaboration with selected inter-governmental sub-regional bodies.

⁵ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible: .

- For the components 1 & 2, the recourse to a direct award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights hold de jure monopoly as formally recognised bodies of the regional Inter-American human rights system.
- For component 3, the recourse to a direct award of a grant without a call for proposals to the Council of Europe - of which the Venice Commission is a body - is justified because the objectives and activities foreseen have specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence and high degree of specialisation and cannot fall within the scope of a call for proposals.
- For component 4, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions holds a de jure and de facto monopoly situation. It is the only region-wide network and secretariat of Asia-Pacific NHRIs, formally and internationally recognised by the UN and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), and as such has, in the absence of a formal pan-Asian regional human rights mechanism, de facto monopoly on human rights activities with regards to sub-regional bodies in the Asia-Pacific region.

(c) Eligibility conditions

As per Article 11.2 (d) CIR, IACHR, IACtHR and CoE are regional inter-governmental organisations and therefore eligible for EIDHR funding.

As per Article 11.2 (a) CIR, APF is a not-for-profit, independent network operating at regional level and therefore eligible for EIDHR funding.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed components to the objectives, design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 95%.

If full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Components 1 & 2 (IACHR and IACtHR) in the third trimester of 2018;
 Component 3 (COE) in the first trimester 2019;
 Component 3 (APF) in the first trimester of 2020.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU Contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
5.5.1 <i>Grants: direct award: Support to the Inter American Commission of Human Rights 2018 (direct management)</i>	1,000,000	512,829 (covered by the OAS)
5.5.2 <i>Grants: direct award: Support to the Inter American Court of Human Rights 2018 (direct management)</i>	750,000	150,000 (covered by other sources)
5.5.3 <i>Grants: direct award: Support to the Council of Europe (Venice Commission) 2019 (direct management)</i>	500,000	27,778 EUR (covered by CoE)
5.5.3 <i>Grants: direct award: Support to the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, 2020 (direct management)</i>	750,000	39,473 EUR (covered by other sources)
Totals	3,000,000	730,080

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The Inter American Commission of Human Rights, based in Washington, DC, USA will implement Component 1 *"Access to international justice through individual petitions presented to the IACHR by alleged victims of human rights violations in the hemisphere"* all its activities and management of funds (including providing annual narrative reports).

The Inter American Court of Human Rights, based in San José de Costa Rica will implement Component 2 "*Improvement of the capacities of the Inter American Court of Human Rights to administer prompt international justice to victims of human rights violations*", all its activities and management of funds (including providing annual narrative reports).

The Venice Commission, based in Venice, will implement the activities of the Component 3 "*Strengthening capacity of the Venice Commission to encourage legislative, constitutional and electoral reform in Latin America and Central Asia*". The management of the funds will be ensured by the Council of Europe of which the Venice Commission is a body.

The APF secretariat, based in Sydney, will implement Component 4 "*Working with Asia Pacific Inter-Governmental Mechanisms on Human Rights Issues*", by assuming overall responsibility for the implementation of activities, and management of funds (including providing annual narrative and financial reports).

The European Commission shall be updated on the implementation of all four components on at least six-monthly basis, each time the logical frameworks change, and EU Delegations shall be informed of activities undertaken at country level.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action in its three components will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports per component. This monitoring and reporting shall be gender sensitive and take into consideration gender mainstreaming. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the components, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, disaggregated by sex, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The reports shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final reports, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the three components.

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

5.8 Evaluation

The institutions of the Inter American Human Rights System are subject to the own evaluation system of the Organisation of the American States, therefore, no further evaluation is foreseen for the two Components proposed in 2018.

The activities of the Venice Commission will be subject to a final evaluation carried out via independent consultants via the implementing partner.

As for the component in the Asia-Pacific Region, having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out via independent consultants via an implementing partner.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the activities constitute a pilot approach to cooperation, collaboration and engagement between NHRIs and inter-governmental mechanisms, and therefore creating an innovative action.

Any evaluation undertaken shall be gender sensitive and take into consideration gender mainstreaming.

The evaluation report(s) shall be shared with the key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the implementing partners, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of these actions, the Commission may, on the basis of risk assessments, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

The IACHR and IACtHR will comply with the policy of visibility of the European Union. Whenever possible; such as in the preparation of guides and protocols, appropriate mention of the funding by European Commission will be made. In the annual reports of the said institutions, the results of the project will be reported as having been obtained through the corresponding support of the European Commission.

The Council of Europe/Venice Commission will comply with the policy of visibility of the European Union. Whenever possible, appropriate mention of the funding by European Commission will be made and in the annual reports, the results of the project will be reported as having been obtained through the corresponding support of the European Commission.

The APF-implemented component in the two sub-regions of Asia-Pacific shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication

and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 1.12 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁶

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	OO: To improve the effectiveness and engagement of regional human rights instruments, mechanisms and structures for the promotion and protection of human rights and access to justice for all individuals.	OO: The number and nature of gender sensitive collective and individual actions undertaken by regional human rights instruments, mechanisms, and structures in:				
Overall objective: Impact		OO1.1: the Americas;	OO1.1: Americas: To be determined by a baseline study during the inception phase (2018).	OO1.1: Americas: To be determined during the inception phase.	OO1.1: Americas: Annual IAHRF reports and Strategic Plan 2017-2021.	
		OO1.2: the Asia-Pacific.	OO1.2: Asia-Pacific: To be determined by a baseline study during the inception phase (2020).	OO1.2: Asia-Pacific: To be determined by a baseline study during the inception	OO1.2: Asia-Pacific: *Comparative study at the end of the project; * Ex-post evaluation.	

⁶ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

				phase.		
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	<p><u>SO1: Americas:</u> To improve access to international justice for those whose rights have been violated and who have been unable to obtain remedy at the national level.</p>	<p><u>SO1: Americas:</u> - Number of petitions at IACHR held at the admissibility stage has decreased. - Number of days of Court deliberations. - Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from the action (disaggregated by sex) (**).</p>	<p><u>SO1: Americas:</u> - 2523 petitions in 2017 (IACHR). - Court deliberations of four two-week sessions a year (IACtHR). - Number of victims to be determined at the inception phase.</p>	<p><u>SO1: Americas:</u> - 2273 in 2018 2023 in 2019 1773 in 2020 (IACHR). - 4 Sessions of two weeks and additional ten days a year of Court deliberations (IACtHR). <u>- To be determined at the inception</u></p>	<p><u>SO1: Americas:</u> IAHRS annual reports (both from the IACHR and the IACtHR).</p>	<p><u>SO1: Americas:</u> * States accept and implement recommendations and precautionary measures. * States support IAHR system.</p>

	<p>SO2: Venice Commission To encourage legislative and constitutional reform promoting rule of law and human rights and improve the standards and capacity related to the independence of the judiciary in Latin America and Asia</p> <p>SO3: Asia-Pacific: Enhance the effectiveness of National Human Rights Institutions' (NHRIs) efforts to address human rights issues in collaboration with selected inter-governmental bodies in the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	<p>SO2: Venice Commission <u>-Number of states requesting and receiving assistance in Latin America/ Asia</u></p> <p>SO3: Asia-Pacific: SO3.1: Number and nature of gender sensitive engagement projects; SO3.2: Number of NHRI whose capacities for engaging with such inter-governmental mechanisms is strengthened.</p>	<p>SO2: Venice Commission <i>- to be determined in the inception phase</i></p> <p>SO3: Asia-Pacific: SO3.1-3.2: None as the action has not started yet</p>	<p><u>phase.</u></p> <p>SO2: Venice Commission <i>- to be determined in the inception phase</i></p> <p>SO3: Asia-Pacific: SO3.1: Six projects; SO3.2: Six NHRIs.</p>	<p>SO2: Venice Commission annual reports</p> <p>SO3: Asia-Pacific: SO3.1-3.2: Reports from engagement projects.</p> <p>Training evaluations and follow-up.</p> <p>APF Annual member survey.</p>	<p>SO2: Venice Commission States request opinions and require technical assistance</p> <p>SO3: Asia-Pacific: * Targeted NHRIs have adequate resources and stable staff, internal governance and administrative capacities to participate in and benefit from programme activities. * Targeted NHRIs are motivated to strengthen relationships and collaboration with inter-governmental mechanisms.</p>
Outputs	<p>OP1: Americas: OP1.1: Strengthened capacity of IAHR in case handling.</p>	<p>OP1: Americas: OP1.1: - Number of staff reporting</p>	<p>OP1: Americas: OP1.1: Zero, as the action has not</p>	<p>OP1: Americas: OP1.1:</p>	<p>OP1: Americas: OP1.1: Press releases on</p>	<p>OP1: Americas: OP1.1:</p>

		<p>improved skills after training in new Unit for Management and IT tool (database).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More cases in admissible stage are handled, archived, disseminated or sent to the Court by IAHR. 	started yet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a Unit for Management and Attention to users, to systematise criteria concerning the exhaustion of domestic remedies. - Creation of an IT tool (database disaggregated by sex) and correspondent management of decision making process. 	hearings by the Inter-American Commission and Annual Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The OAS procedures allow for quick recruitment and purchase. - IT tool for disaggregated database becomes operational in Y1.
	<p>OP1.2: Strengthened capacity of the IACtHR in case handling and monitoring of compliance with judgments and implementation of provisional measures.</p>	<p>OP1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from the action. - Number of cases in the monitory compliance stage or provisional measures monitored during the execution of the project, including through visits to the territory of the States responsible. 	<p>OP1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The average duration of a case in 2016 was 20 months. - Only one ad hoc on-site monitoring visit has occurred by the end 2017. 	<p>OP1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The duration of a case in 2019 and 2020 will be 18 months or less; - At least two established on-site monitoring visits to states declared responsible by the end of the project. 	<p>OP1.2: Press releases of the Inter-American Court and Annual Report of the Inter-American Court.</p>	<p>OP1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Submission of contentious cases to the Court does not increase disproportionately. - The States agree that the Court visits their territories to supervise cases in monitoring compliance stage or provisional

						measures.
	<p>OP2: Latin America and Central Asia: OP2.1: Strengthened capacity of Venice Commission in providing recommendations, opinions and capacity building assistance on legislative reforms in Latin America and Central Asia, constitutional justice, independence of the judiciary and electoral reform</p> <p>OP2.2: Strengthened synergies and complementarity with regional human rights mechanisms.</p>	<p>OP2: Latin America and Central Asia <u>OP2.1 Number of opinions/recommendations /studies delivered in Latin America and in Asia</u></p> <p><u>OP2.2: Number of staff of regional human rights bodies benefitting from capacity building actions</u></p>	<u>To be determined</u>	<u>To be determined</u>	<p>OP2: Latin America and Central Asia - <u>Project reports</u> - <u>Post-training evaluation reports</u> - <u>Venice Commission reports</u></p>	The regional human rights mechanisms cooperate with the Venice Commission to enhance synergies and exchange on lessons learned.
	<p><u>OP3: Asia-Pacific:</u> OP3.1: Strengthened capacities of NHRIs to interact with Inter-Governmental Mechanisms on human rights issues. OP3.2: Strengthened capacities of selected Inter-Governmental Mechanisms to engage on human rights issues in collaboration with NHRIs.</p>	<p><u>OP3: Asia-Pacific:</u> OP3.1-3.2: - Number of gender sensitive sub-regional workshops between inter-governmental mechanisms and NHRIs; - Number of gender sensitive blended learning courses with online and face-to-face components (participants disaggregated by sex and country); - Number of gender sensitive engagement projects signed between NHRIs and Inter-Governmental Mechanisms, on human rights issues, including women's rights.</p>	<p><u>OP3: Asia-Pacific:</u> OP2.1-2.2: Zero as the action has not started yet.</p>	<p><u>OP3: Asia-Pacific:</u> OP3.1-3.2: - 1-3 sub-regional workshops by end of year 3; - 1-3 blended learning courses by end of year 3; -Six engagement projects by end of year 3.</p>	<p><u>OP3: Asia-Pacific:</u> OP3.1-3.2: - Workshop reports; - Registration data of workshop participants; - Post-training evaluation reports; - Reports from engagement projects; - APF annual member survey.</p>	<p><u>OP3: Asia-Pacific:</u> Selected inter-governmental mechanisms' ability and willingness to participate.</p>