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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

on the implementation in 1993 of the Resolution of the Council
and of the Member States meeting in the Council
on human rights, democracy and development ,
adopted on 28 November 1991

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- 1. Support for the democratic transition processes (elections).
- 2. Support for measures to strengthen the rule of law.
- 3. Support for NGOs (or others) working to promote and protect human rights and to strengthen democratic structures and the role of civil society in the developing countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This report covers the implementation in 1993 of the Resolution of 28 November 1991 on human rights, democracy and development.

The report describes the positive actions supported by the Commission to help the developing countries and the measures taken by the European Union and the Member States in the event of serious infringements of human rights and/or the breakdown of democratic processes.

Community financing was provided for 143 operations totalling ECU 39.2 million, broken down as follows:

- ACP: 38.6%
- Asia/Mediterranean: 6.1%
- Latin America: 51.7%;
- All developing countries: 3.6%

In certain cases, the projects were cofinanced.

In view of the time needed to compile the report, it covers only operations adopted and implemented during the first ten months of 1993. In future in order to have an overall view of the entire year, the Commission is planning not to prepare its 1994 report until the beginning of the following year.

- 1.2. This report contains:

- an outline of the criteria adopted by the Commission for implementing positive action;
- a summary of the operations;
- a description of the measures taken by the European Union and the Member States following serious human rights infringements or a breakdown in democratic processes;
- the guidelines the Commission wishes to set for the measures it plans to take in the future.

2. GUIDELINES FOLLOWED BY THE COMMISSION IN IMPLEMENTING POSITIVE ACTION

The Resolution of November 1991 gives high priority to incentives as a means for the European Union to encourage the democratic transition process in developing countries or consolidate democracy in those countries and promote observance of basic human rights.

On this basis, and in line with the general principles contained in the Resolution, the European Union worked out a whole set of guidelines to enable it to diversify its action in this area.

In accordance with the criteria drawn up and set out in the report it presented to the Council in 1992, the Commission continued and intensified its support for the projects in what had been identified as priority areas.

These include the following main topics:

1) Operations linked with the exercise of public authority and following two broad lines:

(i) operations to strengthen the rule of law:

- at institutional level (support for parliaments, the judiciary, the drawing-up of constitutions or electoral legislation, etc.);
- and also in terms of the transparency of public administration (good governance);

(ii) operations to support consultation of the population (referendum, elections, etc.), especially in countries making the transition to democracy.

2) Operations to strengthen civil society:

To ensure that a lasting effect is achieved, the operations in this particularly sensitive and important area were designed to create and consolidate a social fabric which underpins and at the same time guarantees a democratically organized society. They included:

- support for local associations and membership organizations;
- support for freedom of the press;
- strengthening of education schemes.

3) Support for vulnerable groups.

3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

In all, during the first ten months of 1993, the European Union supported 143 projects in the developing countries to the tune of ECU 39.2 million.

The financial instruments used to promote human rights and democracy and development objectives were as follows:

- * budget heading B7-5053 - Support for operations promoting human rights and democracy in the developing countries. The sum allocated to this heading was ECU 16 million in 1993 as compared with ECU 10 million in 1992.
- * budget heading B7-5078 - Support for the democratization process in Latin America. The ECU 15 million entered for this item represented an increase of ECU 5 million over 1992.

It is worth noting that the operations which received funding from these two headings were initiated by, or benefited, either public-sector bodies (governments, courts, parliaments, etc.) or private organizations, including those in the South (NGOs which defend human rights, NGOs which protect children and bodies which protect the rights of indigenous communities or minorities, etc.).

- * EDF resources
(the mobilization of these resources requires a prior request from the authorities of the ACP States)
- * funds earmarked for financial and technical assistance and economic cooperation with the ALA developing countries
- * counterpart funds
generated by the various Community instruments for financing development cooperation with the ACP countries.

3.1. Support for electoral processes and the consolidation of the rule of law

A total of ECU 13.4 million was channelled into these operations in 21 countries, including Madagascar, Eritrea, Malawi, Jordan, Uganda, Cambodia, Mozambique, Honduras, El Salvador and the Central African Republic, the breakdown of the funds mobilized being as follows:

- EDF: ECU 5.4 million;
- counterpart funds: ECU 0.4 million;
- heading B7-5053: ECU 6 million;
- heading B7-5058: ECU 1.6 million.

Community support focused on the preliminary measures (in particular census of and information for voters), the practical and logistic aspects (ballot boxes, electoral cards and voting slips, etc.) and technical assistance in the form of teams of observers (including members of the European Parliament) sent when the elections actually took place, in accordance with the principle of political neutrality.

The European Union decided to provide assistance for the preparation of elections which were to be free and fair. This was done in close conjunction with the Member States and the main suppliers of funds.

The very large amounts assigned to these operations were nevertheless on a smaller scale than in 1992. The reason was that in the course of 1992 a large number of countries, particularly in Africa, started the transition to democracy, and some of them needed very significant sums owing to their size and the complexity of their domestic situation (Zaire, Angola, Madagascar, Yemen and Mozambique, etc.).

The rate of requests for support for these transition processes in Africa slowed down in 1993 and the amounts earmarked fell as a result. This nevertheless meant that more funds could be channelled into other spheres: awareness and information campaigns aimed at the population, freedom of the press and protection of minorities.

The reverse trend was seen in Latin America, however, and the financial support granted for this purpose by the European Union to these countries increased by over half.

The funds mobilized to promote the transition to democracy acted as a kind of trigger for the transition process. Other resources, particularly from the EDF, were usually combined with these funds. In addition to the fact that the combination of funds avoided the need to try and cover requirements from the fairly limited means provided by the specific budget heading, the use of EDF resources as a supplement (and sometimes even as the only source of financing) generally tended to make the ACP States assume their joint responsibility more readily and so demonstrate their willingness to get more involved by making a more direct commitment to the success of the transition process.

The most significant operations financed by the European Union in this context included:

* **Malawi: support for the referendum (14 June 1993)**

The European Union supplied a total of ECU 1.8 million, including ECU 1.2 million under the national indicative programme and ECU 0.6 million from budget heading B7-5053. A number of Member States also provided support for the referendum. The EDF contribution covered some 20% of the total cost of the referendum itself; financing under Article B7-5053 covered the technical assistance, the equipment needed for the elections, public awareness campaigns, and surveillance to ensure freedom of the press, etc. On-the-spot coordination between the European Union, the Member States and the United Nations worked to everyone's satisfaction. The European Union played a particularly active role from the outset, and this was appreciated by the Government and also by the United Nations.

Central African Republic: presidential and legislative elections (August/September 1993)

The contribution from the European Union (about ECU 450 000 taken from the EDF and counterpart funds) was used to provide technical assistance to back up the joint electoral commission and to cover the expenditure on electoral operations. The election also received the financial support of three Member States (France, Germany and Belgium).

The group of international observers at the elections confirmed the largely positive view of the electoral process. The European Union contributed to the success of the observers' efforts by providing two experts who arranged and carried out perfectly the supervisory activities, giving the observers' role coherence and credibility. The delegation also played an important part in coordinating the work of the observers, of whom there were 85. The presence of observers from the European Parliament - evidence of the Community's philosophy regarding democracy and human rights - enhanced the Community's image.

Past experience, and in particular cases where elections resulted not in a transition to democracy but renewed fighting (e.g. Angola), led the Commission to pay close attention to all the possible pre- and post-electoral measures, to which it wished to give increasing support.

Similarly, the European Union actively encouraged all initiatives aimed at strengthening the rule of law, democratic structures and good governance.

As they did the year before, Chile, Uruguay and Peru received financial aid for working towards good governance and for consolidating their democratic processes.

In Central America, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama were included among the beneficiaries of the aid granted by the European Union through the legislative assembly, COPAZ, the National Reconciliation Commission and other democratic bodies. The European Union also went to great lengths to channel aid (ECU 1.3 million) to the legal system and legal aid.

In addition to national projects in Honduras, Costa Rica and Argentina, there were regional programmes aimed at improving the workings of the legal system.

Other operations to strengthen the rule of law included support for Gabon's Constitutional Court and Tunisia's Ministry of Justice.

The Commission considers that it could make an even more significant contribution in this context in the future and it is therefore endeavouring to identify viable projects to that end.

3.2. Operations to support or consolidate free and independent media (written, oral and audiovisual communication)

A total of ECU 2.65 million was channelled into operations to promote independent and economically viable written, oral and audiovisual information networks (newspapers, radio and television, etc.).

Compared with last year, this represents a very distinct rise in commitments, reflecting the importance which the European Union attaches to the media as a vehicle for informing and preparing people for their role as citizens.

In March 1993, the Commission took part in the seminar it financed from 1992 funds on the press and democratization in Africa and organized by "Reporters sans Frontières". At this seminar some important steps for protecting and supporting an independent press were identified, namely:

- training for journalists;
- development of regional professional structures;
- protection of the freedom of the press;
- improved access to sources of information;
- improvement of the legislative framework.

These steps were borne in mind by the Commission in assessing projects of this kind financed in 1993. Although the Commission contributed to projects in each of these sectors, two of them were particularly favoured in view of the larger number of requests received, namely training for journalists and improved access to information sources.

Most of the European Union's operations focused on the written press and to a lesser degree on audiovisual facilities, particularly the radio.

As part of the protection of the freedom of the press in Africa South of the Sahara, mention should be made of a project for setting up commissions of enquiry and providing legal assistance in the event of attacks on the freedom of the press. This project, financed in its entirety by the European Union to the tune of some ECU 270 000, was carried out by "Reporters sans Frontières" and involved sending commissions of enquiry to countries where the situation was particularly critical and arranging legal aid for press trials. An additional ECU 300 000 was subsequently granted for carrying out the same project in countries in Asia and the Mediterranean region.

3.3. Support for vulnerable groups:

ECU 8.6 million was earmarked for all these groups.

This amount was intended for operations to support groups which, owing to their situation or particular status in society, are unable to make known and denounce discriminatory, and in many cases violent, practices of which they are the victims (minorities, prisoners, particularly political prisoners, children and the victims of torture, etc.).

The Community's aid usually involved material (particularly legal) support for the target groups or public support for the denunciation of these situations. The bodies which implemented this aid were not only the non-governmental organizations specializing in this area but also public-sector establishments such as universities and ombudsmen's offices for human rights. The support given by the European Union to the ombudsmen's offices in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador had a very positive impact, since it gave these institutions, which are independent of the government, the resources they needed for their task of promoting and defending human rights.

Generally speaking, these operations can have a significant impact only if they belong to a wider, cohesive context in which efforts are made to eliminate the root cause of the situations to which a remedy is being sought.

In the spirit of the 1991 Resolution, the European Union should link such operations with measures aimed at eradicating situations which it considers unacceptable. The action it takes should as far as possible not only lend support to vulnerable groups but also have knock-on effects which in the medium term could help get rid of these situations.

The Community support operations in this area included the following:

Nepal: support for an aid centre for torture victims
(ECU 205 000 - heading B7-5053)

Financing was granted from the European Union to allow the Centre for the Victims of Torture to continue helping the victims of torture or other forms of violence in Nepal. The centre provides medical and psychological treatment and social care for these victims. The project was cofinanced by Denmark.

Philippines: aid for detainees (ECU 350 000 - heading B7-5053)

The European Union's contribution was designed to enable immediate legal assistance to be given to all political detainees and other victims of human rights infringements.

The Commission focused increasingly on operations targeted specifically at two groups:

- women;
- indigenous communities.

In the first case, the sums earmarked represent only an initial step in an operation which is to expand gradually, particularly in certain regions such as Asia, the Arab world and Latin America. A study and a conference on the status of women in the Arab world received very substantial Community support.

The ECU 700 000 awarded by the European Union to operations geared specifically to protecting and promoting indigenous communities deserves mention. This comes under the umbrella of aid for projects to help minorities; these projects are already under way and comprise not only the above support for indigenous communities but also grants for denouncing the situation of minorities in certain countries and for ensuring that internationally recognized rights are applied and observed (United Nations Declaration on minorities).

3.4. Human rights information or awareness-raising

The European Union also attaches importance to encouraging meetings and stepping up the operations to promote and raise awareness concerning human rights and democracy, particularly by bringing in more and better qualified people. The Commission intends to give priority as far as possible to operations geared more especially to the actual population, where appropriate through NGOs in the South which work in the field with the poorest groups.

Mention should be made in this context of the significant contribution, amounting to ECU 700 000, which made it possible for some 350 non-governmental organizations to participate in the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in June 1993. This major contribution enabled all these organizations to put their points of view on the present situation and future prospects regarding the protection and promotion of human rights. The NGOs also had the opportunity to meet and exchange their respective experiences, in parallel with the Conference's official programme. This contribution supplemented another, amounting to ECU 650 000, granted in 1992 from heading B7-5053 and designed to enable NGOs in the South to take part in the three regional conferences held in preparation for the World Conference (conferences in Tunis, Costa Rica and Bangkok). The European Union also financed specific operations to enable the conclusions of the Vienna Conference to be followed up, particularly at regional level. The European Union therefore supported operations:

- to disseminate as widely as possible the conclusions of the Conference to NGOs in the South (publications in several languages);
- for the evaluation of, and strategic reflection on, the conclusions of the Conference at regional level, particularly in the Arab world.

Equally significant but of quite a different kind was the support given by the European Union to the drawing-up, during the eighth San José Ministerial Conference, of the Multiannual Programme to Promote Human Rights in Central America, the general objective of which is to help towards the recognition and observance of human rights in Central America through education and promotion operations targeted at the police, the armed forces and the judiciary; this programme testifies to the recognition of the principles and means of action which are strongly supported by the European Union and particularly important in this part of the world.

4. MEASURES AND REACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF SERIOUS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OR A BREAKDOWN IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

The Community approach is geared to the principle that international cooperation must focus especially on positive measures providing incentives for the promotion of democracy and human rights; the use of sanctions should be considered only if all other means have failed.

A kind of rising scale of what could be described as negative or restrictive measures can be drawn up, as follows:

- confidential or public démarches;
- change in the content of cooperation programmes or the channels used;
- deferment of signatures or decisions needed to implement cooperation;
- reduction of cultural, scientific or technical cooperation programmes;
- deferment of the holding of a joint committee meeting;
- suspension of high-level bilateral contact;
- postponement of new projects;
- refusal to act on partner's initiatives;
- trade embargoes;
- suspension of cooperation with the states concerned.

In these cases, the European Union is careful not to penalize the actual population of the countries; humanitarian and emergency aid, which goes to the most vulnerable sections of the population, is maintained.

Throughout 1993 the European Union and its Member States made public condemnatory or warning statements and adopted trade embargoes. The European Union did not take any decisions suspending financial and technical cooperation in addition to those already in force in 1992 (e.g. Haiti, Sudan and Zaire), as indicated in the 1992 report.

The following are examples from among the statements and decisions made:

Angola

In their statement of 22 January 1993, the European Union and the Member States voiced their regret at the widespread violent fighting which had broken out in Angola and the heavy loss of human life which had resulted.

Haiti

After welcoming the ratification by the Haitian Parliament of the appointment of Mr Malval as Prime Minister and his investiture by President Aristide, and after deciding to suspend the measures they had taken under Security Council Resolution 841 and so resuming the cooperation which they had broken off following the coup d'état, the European Union and the Member States expressed their indignation following the killing of President Aristide's supporters and threats against members of the constitutional government and political militants seeking the return of the President (20 September 1993).

Following the murder of Mr Malary, the Minister of Justice in Haiti's constitutional government, the European Union and the Member States expressed their indignation and asked for those responsible to be brought to justice and punished. They condemned the attempts to sabotage the Governor's Island agreement of 3 July which should have resulted in the restoration of constitutional order and the return of President Aristide on 30 October.

Togo

On 16 February, the European Union and the Member States roundly condemned the violence against the civilian population in Lomé, which had caused thousands to leave the town. They regretted that it had not been possible to reach agreement at the Colmar round table and that some had opposed any proposal for a compromise which could have brought about free and proper elections, the restoration of a climate of confidence and security, and an end to the general strike.

Zaire

Following the explosion of violence in Zaire at the end of January 1993, resulting in many deaths, including that of the French Ambassador in Kinshasa, the European Union and the Member States expressed their serious concern on 1 February and launched an urgent appeal for an end to the fighting.

South Africa

The wave of violence which had been sweeping certain areas of Natal and Transvaal and which ended in a number of gratuitous murders of children and other innocent victims was condemned by the European Union and the Member States in their statement of 30 March.

Suriname

Seriously concerned at the recent events in Suriname when the Surinamese government appointed a new head of the armed forces, the European Union and the Member States reiterated, in their statement of 5 April 1993, their wholehearted support for the President of the Republic of Suriname, Dr Ronald Venetiaan, and for the Government and stated that the subordination of the armed forces to civilian authority was of paramount importance for the strengthening and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.

Guatemala

The European Union and the Member States, and also Parliament and the Commission, condemned the decision taken by President Serrano on 25 May to suspend the constitutional regime and, in particular, to dissolve parliament and the supreme court. On 28 May the Commission announced the adoption of precautionary measures concerning Community cooperation with Guatemala (no further decisions to be taken, apart from humanitarian aid).

Chad

Greatly concerned at the events in the south of Chad where members of the armed forces committed serious human rights infringements against civilians, the European Union and the Member States, in their statement of 17 May, urged the Chad authorities to take all the necessary measures to restore order and security. They also urged them to implement, on the basis of the conclusions of the investigations conducted into these events by the commission of enquiry, additional measures to prevent human rights infringements.

Nigeria

In their statement of 13 July, the European Union and the Member States expressed their grave concern regarding developments in Nigeria since the Government's decision to cancel the presidential elections of 12 June 1993.

Nicaragua

In the face of the dramatic events in Nicaragua, the European Union and the Member States unequivocally condemned, in their statement of 26 August, the use of violence for political ends, which undermined the rule of law. They launched an appeal for national

reconciliation and urged all the political and social movements to combine efforts to resolve their differences and work towards the strengthening of democracy and development needed in Nicaragua.

Burundi

The European Union and the Member States emphatically condemned the coup d'état attempted in Burundi in a bid to put an end to the country's democracy and appealed for the constitutional regime to be restored and democracy respected.

The trade embargoes adopted under the United Nations Resolutions included the embargo against Angola adopted by the Council of the European Communities in October prohibiting the sale or supply of petroleum products to UNITA and the embargo adopted against Haiti in June, suspended following the agreements and reintroduced in October.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In the light of the account contained in the preceding pages, the following remarks can be made:

- 1) Firstly, after two years of experience of the implementation of the 1991 Resolution, the validity of the guidelines laid down in it can be reaffirmed. They meet the objectives which the European Union is seeking to attain in this sphere. All the guidelines have not been followed to the same degree, but, compared with 1992, there is evidence that the operations adopted by the European Union on the basis of the Resolution and also the conclusions of the Council of November 1992 are being intensified and also extended in scope.
- 2) A great deal of attention has been paid to the process of consulting the population. This is a positive aspect of the Community's action in that the European Union has in this way made a specific contribution to the expectations of a considerable number of countries, particularly in Africa, where sincere aspirations towards political and economic liberalization are making themselves felt.

It would be a good idea for the contribution made by the European Union and the Member States in this area to be more clearly perceived by the population and rendered more visible.

The Commission nevertheless realizes that aid for consulting the population must be accompanied by a whole set of measures aimed at giving the population a role or a greater role in decision-making processes (e.g. operations for educating voters) or strengthening the rule of law.

The Commission acknowledges that owing to a lack of well thought-out projects presented by reliable partners it has not yet made a sufficient contribution towards attaining the latter objective, despite the fact that in this area it has played more of an active than a reactive role. Special attention should therefore be given to this aspect in future in order to facilitate the establishment and consolidation of democratic institutions in the wake of elections.

- 3) The Commission considers that it should grant priority in the future to strengthening the rule of law, in particular in countries which have had successful transitions to democracy. There are a number of possible ways of achieving this strengthening, namely:
- support for parliaments and other democratic, newly elected institutions;
 - support for the legal system and its independence;
 - drafting of constitutions.
- 4) The principle of good governance or transparency in the management of public affairs is another priority. The Commission should support all substantive reforms (decentralization, effective supervisory bodies, tax reform, et.) which will make it possible to establish, on solid foundations, plans for transparent, open public administration.
- This priority and that referred to in the preceding paragraph concerning the strengthening of the rule of law shaped the proposals made by the Commission as part of the Lomé IV mid-term review.
- 5) Another equally important area must not be neglected, namely the strengthening of civil society, in which Community assistance is needed in the following sectors:
- * literacy campaigns, this being an essential prerequisite for the building of a culturally sound society which is open to civic and political information, before citizens' rights can be effectively exercised;
 - * the consolidation of a social fabric through effective support for local and grassroots associations, which are ideal contexts for education and the dissemination of ideas;
 - * means of communication as special instruments for disseminating and exchanging ideas will continue to receive increased support from the Commission, with special attention being paid to audiovisual media and in particular radio, which has a good cost/effectiveness ratio and which plays an essential role in countries with a low literacy rate.

- 6) With reference to Community support for measures to promote and protect human rights, the emphasis must be placed on regional operations. The bodies implementing these programmes will be not only local non-governmental organizations specializing in the matter, but also institutions such as the ombudsmen's offices for human rights. Special aid should be granted for strengthening the present ombudsmen's offices and for supporting particularly the Latin American countries' efforts to establish this type of institution throughout the region.

The operations to be financed should be aimed more especially at the rights of certain target groups such as women, children and indigenous communities.

- 7) The Commission also notes that certain conflicts could be avoided, or their most dramatic and violent consequences could at least be attenuated, if those involved had the ability to identify the source of dissent and to undertake serious, properly oriented negotiations. The Commission therefore considers that Community support for the training of negotiators to prevent conflict or settle it peacefully would be very useful as part of prevention efforts.
- 8) Lastly, specific attention should be paid to the victims of violence and armed conflict, particularly ex-combatants, in order to help reintegrate them into civilian life and so consolidate the processes of peace and democratization.
- 9) These ideas could be worked out as part of an exercise planned for 1994; in this the Commission will evaluate the operations which have been implemented under the 1991 Resolution but which it feels it cannot fully assess until it obtains sufficient information. On completion of this evaluation, the Commission will be able to draw conclusions and make recommendations for its future course of action.

* * *

1993 (31.10.93)

1. SUPPORT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PROCESS (ELECTIONS)

A) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 6 010 725)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Gabon	Electoral equipment (4 000 polls)	Ministry of Adm. of the territory of Gabon	160 000
Madagascar	Deployment technical observers + supply electoral material in the landlocked areas	International Jurists Commission	200 000
Eritrea	Training staff to supervise and ensure the good proceeding of the referendum	Referendum Commission of Eritrea	200 000
Malawi	4 moniteurs/2months to check and supervise preliminary operations to the referendum	International Jurists Commission	113 000
Malawi	Preparation of voters trainers - Organization of 4 seminars and publishing of information material	African European Institute	97 000
Malawi	Voters Education (in collaboration with the AEI)	Danchurchaid	266 725
Malawi	Technical Assistance + electoral equipment + logistic support and coordination international group of observers	UNDP	100 000
Seychelles	Data-processing equipment for the elections office	Election office Seychelles	70 000
Swaziland	Purchase and rental of various equipment (typewriters, computers, etc.) and publication of vote bulletins and forms	Min. Economic Planning & Development, Swaziland	363 000
Comoros Islands	Purchase equipment and assets for legislative elections	Electoral Commission Comoros Islands	100 000
Jordan	Purchase or lease of various equipment (typewriters, photocopiers) and supply of printed matters	Internal Ministry of Jordan	690 000
Uganda	Purchase of equipment for the Electoral Commission	Ministry of Finance + Economic Planning	250 000

Uganda	Support of civic education programme	Uganda Joint Council of Churches	300 000
Cambodia	Preliminary phase to the preparation of the electoral process	ADHOC	227 000
Mozambique	Voters' familiarisation regarding civic rights	African European Institute	720 000
Mozambique	Journalists and voters training for the 1994 elections	MOLISV	404 000
Guinea Bissau	Civic education, strengthening of the communication structures for the setting-up of voting stations	Government of Guinea Bissau	500 000
Guinea Conakry	Setting-up an observatory for the Presidential and Legislative elections	International Jurists Commission	1 250 000

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 1 595 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Guatemala	Citizen promotion campaign for municipal elections of the IDH	Assistance and electoral promotion Centre	170 000
Guatemala	Support for the democratisation process through radio education programmes for the population	Alfons Goppel Foundation	500 000
Honduras	Technical assistance to the Electoral Supreme Court for the general elections of November	Assistance and Electoral promotion Centre	300 000
Panama	Voters training and electoral observation	Justice and Peace Commission	125 000
Paraguay	Support for the electoral process	OAS	100 000
El Salvador	Training of the members of Electoral Supreme Court of Salvador regarding consolidation & development of the electoral process	Electoral Supreme Court	400 000

c) PROJECTS FINANCED APART FROM THE B7-5053 & B7-5078 LINES (ECU 5 780 836)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Budgetary Source</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Guinea Conakry	Elections (evaluation mission)	NIP	44 836

Central African Republic	Elections	NIP	60 000
	Elections (supplies, transports)	CPF	376 000
The Congo	Elections (votes bulletins impression for anticipated elections)	NIP	200 000
Malawi	Referendum (data-processing material equipment)	NIP	1 200 000
Uganda	Elections (equipment, monitoring)	NIP	1 950 000
Burundi	Support for the electoral process (supplies, telecopiers, etc.)	NIP	1 950 000
TOTAL 1			13 386 561

2. SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES AIMING AT THE STRENGTHENING OF THE RULE OF LAW

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 250 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Tunisia	Accomplishment of a miners code - support training programmes for judges	Ministry of Justice Tunisia	230 000
Gabon	Establishment of a documentary data base	Gabon Constitutional Court	20 000

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 5 668 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central-American Isthmus	Study on the situation of human rights and the democratic process in Central america	Euro-Latin American relations Institute	80 000
Central-American Isthmus	Introduction to Human rights & democratic process in Central America	Interamerican Institute of Human rights	225 000
Central-American Isthmus	Administration of Justice as a guarantor of the man in Mexico and in Central America	ILANUD	127 000
Central-American Isthmus	Programmes on the relations between Human Rights, Democracy, Government & development in Central America	FLASCO	90 000

Central-American Isthmus	Regional programme of judicial assistance	CEJIL	175 000
Costa Rica	Training for judges programme in Central America and in Panama/ Electoral Supreme Court of Costa Rica	Centre of studies & judicial formation in Central America	88 000
El Salvador	Assistance and institutional reinforcement of the Legislative Assembly	Technical Commission of the Legislative Assembly El Salvador	167 000
El Salvador	Support for programme on monitoring and other activities of COPAZ	COPAZ	130 000
El Salvador	Improvement of the means of protection of Human Rights and the respect of procedural guarantees	ONUSAL	350 000
El Salvador	Supporting programme to the peace process, reconciliation & democratic consolidation in El Salvador	CIPIE/ADIC	145 000
El Salvador	Support for the Human Rights Attorney in El Salvador	Human Rights Attorney of El Salvador	195 000
El Salvador	To promote Human Rights in the communities	Centre of Promotion of Human Rights M. Lagadec / ASDI	120 000
Guatemala	Institutional support for the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala	National Reconciliation Commission (CNR)	200 000
Guatemala	Support for the Human Rights Attorney in Guatemala (Phase III)	Human Rights Attorney of Guatemala	210 000
Honduras	Support for the National Protection Commission of Human Rights in Honduras	National Commission of Protection of Human Rights	245 000
Nicaragua	Updating the files of the Central Register for the civil status of the person regarding electoral censorship (phase II)	Central Register for the Civil Status of the Person	400 000
Nicaragua	Support for promotion and training as regards Human Rights in Central America	Law Faculty of the Centroamerican University	120 000
Panama	Education of the Panameen society on Human Rights	Panameen Committee for Human Rights	71 000
Panama	Transition to democracy and to institutional reconversion	Latin American Studies Centre (CELA)	120 000

Chile	State Democratisation	International Cooperation Corp.	1 700 000
Chile	Consolidation of democracy-political cooperation and modernisation of integration	South American Commission for Peace	50 000
Chile	Consolidation of democracy	International Cooperation Corp.	600 000
Uruguay	Seminar on World changes and reform of political institutions	Alcide de Gasperi Foundation	60 000
TOTAL 2			5 918 000

3. SUPPORT FOR NGO (OR OTHERS) WORKING FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AS WELL AS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURES AND THE ROLE OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

3.1 SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES AIMING AT THE ASSISTANCE OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AS WELL AS PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CERTAIN VULNERABLE LAYERS OF THE POPULATION

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 1 258 150)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Nepal	Establishment and operation of an Aid Centre for victims of torture in the Nepal	Int. Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims	205 150
The Philippines	Legal aid to political prisoners and to other victims of human rights violations	Task Force Detainees of the Philippines	310 000
Haiti	Aid for victims of human rights violations, aid for prisoners and information via the media	Civil Mission ONU/OEA	650 000
The Philippines	Medical treatment (physical and psychological) of political prisoners and ex-prisoners	Medical Action Group	53 000
The Philippines	Campaign to improve the conditions of political prisoners	Task Force Detainees of the Philippines	40 000

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 2 342 500)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central American Isthmus	Human rights for women Promoters training	IIDH	148 000
Costa Rica	Training and defence of woman and child rights	Human Rights Commission of Costa Rica (CODEHU)	135 000

El Salvador	Children education as regards Human rights	Legal Protection office of the Archbishopric	100 000
Guatemala	Street children - support for Secretariat of Social well-being (phase III)	Secretariat of the Presidency's Social Well-being of Guatemala	200 000
Colombia	Support for victims of drug traffic	Mutual Aid and Social Urgency Funds	700 000
Colombia	Psychiatric assistance to victims of violence	AVRE Corporation	208 500
Colombia	Integral defence project of the Magdalena Medio Human Rights	Regional Committee for the Defence of Human Rights	340 000
Colombia	Educational and health support for victims of violence	CEDA VIDA	111 000
Peru	Displaced persons due to violence	Caritas Peru	400 000

c) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-3010 (ECU 3 570 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Ecuador	Woman development in the rural area	3 570 000..

d) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-3011 (ECU 1 470 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Brazil	Street children	490 000
Guatemala	Training of street children teachers	260 000
Andean Pact	Street teachers	720 000
TOTAL 3.1		8 640 650

3.2 SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES AIMING TO ENCOURAGE THE PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN SPECIFIC GROUPS IN THE PROCESS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 248 160)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Countries of the Arab World	Study on women status and Conference on Women Rights in the Arab World	Arab Institute of Human Rights	78 000
Various Developing Countries	Distribution of the results of the study on prevention of conflicts where minorities are involved and seminar on these issues	Henry Dunant Institute	15 800

Various Developing Countries	Promotion of Minorities Rights and distribution of the UN Statement on Minorities	Minority Rights Group	154 360
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b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 974 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central-American Isthmus	Armed and security forces training in Central America as regards Human Rights	Inter-American Institute of Human Rights	150 000
Central-American Isthmus	Teaching of Human Rights in the Universities	University of San Carlos of Guatemala	187 000
Central-American Isthmus	Regional seminar on the topic of the Indigenous Peoples of Central America vis-à-vis International Cooperation	World Council of Indigenous Peoples	20 000
El Salvador	Vocational training for demobilized, repatried and displaced by the internal conflicts	FUNDAUNGO	130 000
Guatemala	Seminar on American Indigenous People	Study Centre of the Maya Culture	41 000
Panama	Promotion of Indigenous People Rights in Panama	General Congress GUYAMI	79 000
Central-American Isthmus	Support for Regional Coordination of the Central-American Indigenous Organisations	CONAPIP	20 000
Panama	Holding of Indigenous People's National Congress	National Coordinator of the Indigenous People of Panama	57 000
Colombia	Non governmental system of defence of Human Rights	ILSA	290 000

c) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-3010 (ECU 800 000)

<u>Recipient Country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Brazil	Indigenous People health	800 000

d) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-3011 (ECU 300 000)

<u>Recipient Country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central-American Isthmus	Support for country coordination in Central America	300 000

TOTAL 3.2			2 322 160
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3.3 SUPPORT FOR ACTION, CONSIDERATION AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN NGOS OPERATING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 1 619 740)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
NGOs from the South	World Vienna Conference. Participation of NGOs from developing countries to the World Conference in collaboration with the NGO Planning Committee. Coordination and organisation of work	Boltzmann Institute für Menschenrechte	700 000
NGOs from South-East Asia	Organisation of a regional Conference in Bangkok	INHURED	150 000
African NGOs	Organisation of 2 seminars in Mombasa and in Dakar to help African NGOs to improve their capacity of organisation	SOS Torture	160 000
NGOs from the Arab World	Identification of NGOs likely to play an independent role within the framework of civil society	Foundation El Taller	377 000
NGOs from the Arab World	Evaluation seminar on the results of the World Conference on Human Rights and strategy consideration	Arab Institute of Human Rights	35 000
The Congo	Equipment of the library and a data-processing cell	Human Rights Centre in The Congo	197 740

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 366 500)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central-American Isthmus	Central America and Latin America NGOs meeting	CODEHUCA	70 000
Cuba	Support for the organisation of a round table for European NGOs in Cuba	ACSUR	100 000
Chile	International Conference on Development of Humanistic Principles and Programmes in Europe and in Latin America	Foundation Alcide de Gasperi	180 000
Colombia	7th Defence Forum of Human Rights	Permanent Committee for Defence of Human Rights	16 500
TOTAL 3.3			1 986 240

3.4 SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES AIMING AT THE PREVENTION OF VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND NON-VIOLENT RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS AT THE DEVELOP CIVIL SOCIETY

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 360 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Africa	Mediators training among local NGOs identification missions in certain countries with full peace negotiation process; projects aiming to prevent upstream conflict release, in particular inter-ethnic conflicts	International Alert	360 000

3.5 SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY BY THE USE OF VARIOUS MEANS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 315 220)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Cape Verde	Translation into english and french of the New Constitution + printing	National Parliament of Cape Verde	14 000
Africa	2 average-measuring films for television "Africa 93 - Democracy in an incipient state"	VISION International	110 000
Africa	Accomplishment of evaluation case of the democratic process in 17 African countries. The case will be published in the African messenger	The African Messenger (Cameroon monthly magazine)	21 220
Cameroon	Equipment and supply of the library of the National Centre of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the Cameroon	CNDHL	25 000
Various Developing Countries	TV emissions on the effects of Western values in Third World enterprises	Arion Productions	75 000
Various Developing Countries	Translation into 5 languages of one edition of the newspaper "Vivre Autrement" on the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights	ENDA Tiers-Monde	70 000

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 489 473)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Guatemala, Honduras, Panama	Communication in the field of Human Rights	ILPEC	70 000
Central-American Isthmus	Means of social communication and Human Rights in Central America and Panama	Communication Initia- tive for Development	160 000
Argentina	Social rights, democracy and communication	Foundation Peace and Justice	259 473

c) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE NBUDGET HEADING B7-3011 (ECU 135 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central American Isthmus	Conference on the role of the Regional and National Parliament in the democratic integration process	135 000
TOTAL 3.5		939.693

3.6 SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVES REGARDING PRESS FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 2 596 733)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Various Developing Countries	Censor declaration and promotion of freedom of press (radio study, report, etc.)	Index of Censorship	55 000
West Africa	Study and conference on free radio in West Africa	Institute PANOS	29 105
Africa French- Speaking countries	Training courses for journalists coming from 7 African French- speaking countries	Inter-Press Service	172 550
Ethiopia	Restructuring and modernisation of the Ethiopian press agency	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	1 430 000
Malawi	Effective freedom monitoring of the media, of the freedom of expression for the period of the referendum	Article XIX	24 050
The Maghreb	Study on the situation of independent press in the Maghreb and its needs for vocational training	Med-Media	29 700

Sub-Saharan Africa	Declaration, survey and judicial assistance committees for cases of attack to Press freedom in Sub-Saharan Africa	Reporters sans Frontières/ Fédér. Internationale des Editeurs de Journaux	263 330
Africa	First phase of a general support project for an independent press in Africa	International Feder. of Journalists	124 728
Developing countries in Asia/ Arab World	Establishment of an alarm network on attacks to freedom of expression in Asia and the Arab World	Reporters sans Frontières	306 000
Developing countries in the Commonwealth	Conference organised in Namibia in order to examine the possibilities of aid to press in developing countries of the Commonwealth and the situation in South-Africa	Commonwealth Journalists Association	33 000
Africa	Training courses on political journalism in english for English and Portuguese speaking journalists	Associazione di Giornalisti per lo Sviluppo Internazionale (AGSI)	129 270

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 54 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central-American Isthmus	Freedom of expression, safety and protection of journalists in Central America	CEPEX	54 000
TOTAL 3.6			2 650 733

3.7 SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION, PROMOTION, AWARENESS-RAISING AND CIVIC EDUCATION INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRATISATION OF PUBLIC LIFE AND STRUCTURES OF SOCIETY

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 180 300)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Africa	Teacher training on standards and protection procedures of Human Rights in certain African countries	International Federation of the Leagues of Human Rights	161 500
Various Developing Countries	Training seminar on the respect on integrity of the human being as a mean to abolish torture	Intern. Federation of Christians Action against torture	14 000
Burundi	Awareness-raising seminars on the respect and defence of Human Rights in Burundi	Foundation Friedrich Naumann	4 800

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5058 (ECU 2 509 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Central-American Isthmus	Study on democratic transition in Central America and its future	Institute of Latin American studies	10 000
El Salvador	Teachers training for democracy	Social initiative for democracy	190 000
El Salvador	Training and education on Human Rights and democracy in El Salvador	IIDH	35 000
El Salvador	Training and electoral promotion programme	IEJES	330 000
El Salvador	Formation of secondary electoral and monitoring bodies	Formation Unit of the Electoral Supreme Court	250 000
El Salvador	Education, promotion and awareness campaign on citizens' civil and political rights	ISPADE/CAPAZ	100 000
Guatemala	Human Rights promoters training regarding guatemalteque refugee and repatried population	Coordination of NGOs	72 000
Honduras	Support for training programme on Human Rights for judges and lawyers	Legal School of Honduras	75 000
Nicaragua	Civic training for defence of Human Rights	IPADE	108 000
Panama	Promotion, education and legal defence of Human Rights in the democratisation project of the Panameerme society	Alternative legal Assistance Association of Panama	58 000
Argentina	Human Rights, Justice and Democratisation	Peace and Justice Foundation	129 000
Peru	Council for Peace	Council for Peace	177 000
Peru	Seminar on the promotion of politico-social dialogue	Development and Democracy Foundation	60 000
Regional	Formation of armed forces as regards Human Rights in the Andean region	IIDH	300 000
Regional	Interdisciplinary course as regards Human Rights	IIDH	150 000
Regional	Training network as regards Human Rights	SERPAZ	465 000
TOTAL 3.7			2 689 300

3.8 ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES

a) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5053 (ECU 239 500)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
---	Establishment of a European Institution for Community projects as regards Human Rights - Study of faisability	Think Tank	50 000
Burundi	Awareness-raising visit of Members of the National Cooperation Commission for Burundaise democratisation to democratic bodies in Europe and in America	National Commission of Concertation for Democratisation	115 000
Zaire	Awareness-raising mission of the High Council of the Republic to democratic bodies in Africa and in America	High Council of the Republic	74 500

b) PROJECTS FINANCED ON THE BUDGET HEADING B7-5078 (ECU 45 000)

<u>Recipient country</u>	<u>Description of the action</u>	<u>Responsible body</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
El Salvador	Complement of the competition: let us study our Constitution	CESPAD	45 000

TOTAL 3.8

284 500

TOTAL 3

19 873 276

GRAND TOTAL:**ECU 39 177 837**

Which : Budget heading B7-5053	13 078 528
Budget heading B7-5078	14 043 473
Budget heading B7-3010	4 370 000
Budget heading B7-3011	1 905 000
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