

2010 Part 2 Action Programme
covered by the 2007-2013 Strategy Paper
for the Thematic Programme ‘Investing in People’ under the Development Cooperation
Instrument

1. IDENTIFICATION

Budget headings	21 05 01 Human and social development 21 05 01 01 Health 21 05 01 02 Education 21 05 01 03 Other aspects of human and social development 21 05 01 04 Gender equality 21 05 02 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
Total cost	EU contribution: EUR 91 541 644
Legal basis	Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 – Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), OJ L 378, 18.12.2006, p. 41

2. THEMATIC BACKGROUND

This Annual Action Programme (2010 part 2) sets out measures to implement the ‘Investing in People’ programme set out in Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)¹ and detailed in the *Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme for 2007-2010* adopted in May 2007².

There are four main themes: (1) Good health for all; (2) Education, knowledge and skills; (3) Gender equality; and (4) Other aspects of human and social development (covering employment and social cohesion, children and youth, and culture).

This thematic programme supplements country cooperation by providing support for global or regional partnerships, direct agreements with international organisations, and calls for tenders and proposals, mainly to support the development of innovative policy action, exchanges to promote good practice and capacity-building, the development and introduction of ‘global goods’, and specific pilot programmes. The overall aim is to underpin synergy between the action supported on the different themes of ‘Investing in People’, other thematic programmes and the EU research framework programmes. ‘Investing in People’ will keep the Commission commitment to mainstream gender in the implementation of its policy areas.

3. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME

It is to be noted that part of 2010 appropriation credits were already submitted to the approval of the DCI Committee and of the European Parliament under the 2009 and 2010 part 1 Action Programme

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http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/documents/legislation/legal_bases/development_cooperation_enpdf

²

http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm

for Investing in People, adopted by the European Commission on 12 May 2009. The part of the 2010 credits already approved, amounting to EUR 48 500 000, corresponds to calls for proposals grouping 2009 and 2010 credits, for a better impact and more efficient use of resources. This set-up is mentioned under each relevant theme below and in the final table.

Theme 1: Good health for all

1.1 Strengthening health systems and services: EU response to the human resources crisis and emerging health problems

This sub-theme was covered by the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annual Action Programme, adopted on 12 May 2009, which foresaw a call for proposals on 'Engaging civil society organisations to support national health workforce policies, strategies, capacity building and skills transfer'³, with a budget of EUR 6 500 000 under 2009 appropriation and additional EUR 8 000 000 under 2010 appropriation. The call for proposals was launched on 30 October 2009.

1.2 Confronting the main communicable (HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria), neglected and emerging diseases

The EU will continue to support efforts to reduce mortality rates and to mitigate the impact of AIDS, TB and malaria by contributing annually to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). These three communicable diseases remain a major challenge for many of the EU partner countries in their efforts to achieve health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

In addition, the EU will target a specific support to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in Eastern Europe, which is the region in the world with an alarming spread of HIV according to recent statistics⁴.

Regarding non-communicable and neglected diseases, the 2010 Action Programme Part 2 will increase financing for public health campaigns to raise awareness of and combat illnesses and risk factors related to life-styles and habits, such as smoking and alcohol abuse, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity, lung disease, diabetes, cardio-vascular disease, obesity, mental illness, accidents and injuries. The burden of non-communicable diseases is gradually increasing in developing countries and accounted for 40% of the disease burden in 2005. Projections up to 2030 suggest that there will be a dramatic shift in the distribution of deaths from younger to older ages and from communicable, maternal, and perinatal to non-communicable causes. Tobacco-related deaths are projected to double by 2030. However, few initiatives have been directed at these risk factors and diseases to date. The Commission launched a pilot call for proposals on 15 November 2009 to finance actions of civil society and non-State actors in this field.

Identified actions:

- (1) A contribution of EUR 50 000 000 will be made to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) under a tripartite contribution agreement (joint management with an international organisation) with the World Bank (WB) and the GFATM (Annex A).
- (2) A call for proposals supporting 'Capacity building for non-state actors' access to HIV-AIDS prevention, treatment and care for the European Neighbourhood and Partnership countries' will be launched in the second half of 2010 for a budget of EUR 9 000 000 (Annex B).

³ AAP 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annex A.

⁴ 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS
http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp

- (3) A EUR 3 000 000 increase will be made to the call for proposals on ‘Supporting prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in developing countries’, launched on 15 November 2009, with an initial budget of EUR 3 600 000 (Annex C).

1.3 Implementation of the Cairo Agenda (on reproductive health)

This sub-theme was covered by the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annual Action Programme, adopted on 12 May 2009, which foresaw a call for proposals targeting civil society and other non-State actors working on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The call is to be launched in February 2010.

Theme 2: Education, knowledge and skills

2.1 Promoting equal access to quality education

The EU will continue to support efforts to achieve equal access to quality education by means of an annual contribution to the Catalytic Fund of the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), in order to speed up progress towards the core Education for All (EFA) goal of universal primary school completion.

Identified action:

A EUR 5 800 000 contribution agreement (joint management with an international organisation) will be signed with the World Bank, consisting of a further contribution to the Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund (FTI-CF) (Annex D).

2.2 Improving opportunities for technical and vocational education and skills training (TVET)

This sub-theme was covered by the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annual Action Programme on 12 May 2009, which foresaw a call for proposals on ‘Developing Technical and Vocational Education and Training Methodologies and Services for the Informal Economy’⁵. The call was launched on 1 December 2009, with a budget of EUR 8 000 000 under 2009 appropriation, and EUR 9 000 000 under 2010 appropriation (which was mentioned as subject to the adoption of the 2010 budget by the Budgetary Authority).

Theme 3: Gender equality

3.1 Gender equality and women’s empowerment

This theme was covered by the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annual Action Programme, adopted on 12 May 2009, which foresaw a call for proposals on ‘Strengthening the capacity of non-State actors to promote women’s rights and gender equality in the 10 Mediterranean ENPI countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria and Tunisia, and Mauritania (a member of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership)’⁶. The call was launched on 9 November 2009, with a budget of EUR 4 300 000 under 2009 appropriation and EUR 3 500 000 under 2010 appropriation – mentioned as subject to the adoption of the 2010 budget by the Budgetary Authority.

⁵ AAP 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annex H.

⁶ AAP 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annex J.

Theme 4: Other aspects of human and social development (social cohesion, employment and decent work; children and youth; culture)

4.1 Promoting social cohesion, employment and decent work

In 2010 the programme will continue to focus on social inclusion of people excluded from the formal labour market and social protection schemes, targeting vulnerable groups and people working in the informal economy. This sub-theme was already covered by the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annual Action Programme, adopted on 12 May 2009, which foresaw a call for proposals to support poverty reduction for workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups through the development of social services provision and social protection at community level, and to support the integration of active groups of the population in the labour market or, where appropriate, the provision of a basic income for a decent standard of living⁷.

In addition, given that bilateral cooperation with Cuba was resumed in October 2008 and funding is not available yet under EU bilateral programming, an action will be implemented in Cuba to contribute to the social and economic inclusion of Cuban adolescents and to enhance the development of their potentialities on a right-based approach, in compliance with Article 11.2 (b) of the DCI Regulation.⁸ This action will be financed partly from the Social inclusion sub-theme and partly from the Children and youth one.

Identified actions:

- (1) A EUR 1 200 000 increase will be made to the call for proposals on 'Support for social inclusion and social protection of workers in the informal economy and of vulnerable groups at community level' launched in the beginning of February 2010, with a budget of EUR 10 000 000 under 2009 appropriation and EUR 10 000 000 under 2010 appropriation (Annex E).
- (2) EUR 1 000 000 will be allocated from this sub-theme to a EUR 2 000 000 contribution agreement (joint management with an international organisation) to be signed with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to contribute to the 'Integral social development of adolescents in Old Havana, Cuba' (Annex G).

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

In 2010, the programme will focus on contributing to the eradication of child labour 1) through promotion of effective policy dialogue and by supporting full-time education and reintegration into society of child labour victims and 2) by supporting partnership and networking of key stakeholders, including promotion of corporate social responsibility in the area of child labour.

In addition, an action for Cuban adolescents will be supported to contribute to their social and economic inclusion in old Havana, as explained above.

Identified actions:

- (1) A call for proposals on 'Fighting Child labour' will be launched in the first half of 2010, with a budget of EUR 11 100 000 (Annex F).
- (2) EUR 1 000 000 will be allocated from this sub-theme to a EUR 2 000 000 contribution agreement (joint management with an international organisation) to be signed with the United

⁷ AAP 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Annex K.

⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L 378, 18.12.2006, p. 41.

Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to contribute to the 'Integral social development of adolescents in Old Havana, Cuba' (Annex G).

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

In 2010 the programme will focus on the governance of the cultural sector, so as to support the implementation of effective cultural policies and the development of enabling institutional, regulatory, economic and professional environment, essential to foster access to culture and creation, promote cultural diversity and support the sustainable development of the cultural sectors.

Support to the governance of the cultural sector will be addressed through two complementary actions:

Firstly, the programme will support the structuring and the strengthening of the cultural sector through capacity-building of cultural actors and structures, including public and private entities and civil society organisations, so as to enhance their own governance and their role in national governance of the cultural sector. The call for proposals will promote cooperation and exchange of experiences between different countries and regions in this regard.

Secondly, the programme will support developing countries in their efforts to improve the governance of the cultural sector through an expert facility to be managed by UNESCO. The expert facility will provide demand-driven technical assistance to ministries and public institutions with responsibilities in the cultural sector or influencing sector governance, as well as to local authorities, for the development of cultural policies and public initiatives enhancing the role of culture as a vector of sustainable human and social development. The initiative brings an important contribution to the objectives of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Identified actions:

- (1) A call for proposals 'Supporting capacities in the cultural sector' will be launched in 2010, with a budget of EUR 7 000 000 (Annex H).
- (2) A EUR 1 000 000 contribution agreement (joint management with an international organisation) will be signed with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to create an expert facility on the governance of the cultural sector (Annex I).

4. PAST EU ASSISTANCE AND LESSONS LEARNT

In previous thematic programmes, the EU funded actions on health, especially sexual and reproductive health, communicable diseases and health-related research programmes, and on gender equality and education. These thematic areas were subject to internal and external evaluations, such as the *Second Progress Report on the EC Programme for Action: Accelerated action on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in the context of poverty reduction*⁹; the *Thematic Evaluation of Population and Development-oriented Programmes in EC External Cooperation*¹⁰; the *Joint Evaluation of External Support to Basic Education in Developing Countries*¹¹; the *Evaluation of the Integration of Gender in EC Development Cooperation with third Countries*¹²; the *Evaluation of EC cooperation with ACP/ALA/MED countries in the health sector*¹³; and the *Evaluation of EC support to the Education*

⁹ SEC(2004) 1326.

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2004/951649_docs_en.htm.

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2003/951659_docs_en.htm.

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2003/951644_docs_en.htm.

¹³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2002/951589_docs_en.htm.

*Sector in ACP countries*¹⁴. These evaluations have been drawn on in drafting the new programme 'Investing in People'.

Previous thematic programmes were implemented through global partnerships, targeted actions and broad calls for proposals. Joint management with international organisations remains an important strategic mode of implementation in the new programme. This channel has notably enabled the EU to contribute to global initiatives such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria, and the EFA Fast Track Initiative, and to support international and regional advocacy events or programmes, e.g. on gender equality, or to promote the development of methodology and implementation tools in several areas such as decent work and children's rights.

Calls for proposals have been used more systematically, notably as a way to finance grass-roots initiatives to meet the specific objectives defined for each theme, to build the capacity of civil society organisations, and to encourage innovative projects and experience sharing. Calls used to be launched on a yearly basis, which resulted in a high number of good proposals which could not be funded given the limited available budgets. Two-year calls will increase funding possibilities under each call as well as the predictability of our interaction with implementing partners, while optimising the use of budgetary and human resources allocated to the programme.

Regarding health more specifically, the European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 10/2008 on *EC Development Assistance to Health Services in Sub-Saharan Africa*¹⁵, released in January 2009, recommends using the project approach especially for support for health policy development and capacity building, pilot interventions and assistance to poorer regions. To this end, the calls for proposals under the 'Good health for all' theme are strategically focused to support non-State actors and capacity building for civil society, so as to effectively lobby and advocate for policy changes and better services, with the focus on fragile States and poorer regions.

5. COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS

Actions included in this Programme complement the various EU financial and technical cooperation instruments, including both geographic and thematic programmes.

6. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

This Action Programme will be published on EuropeAid's website once the Commission Decision on its adoption has been taken (around April 2010).

Projects selected under this programme will be compliant with the *Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions*¹⁶.

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2002/951629_docs_en.htm.

¹⁵ <http://eca.europa.eu/portal/pls/portal/docs/1/2020216.PDF>.

¹⁶

http://www.cc.cec/dgintranet/europeaid/info_com/visibility_issues/documents/communication_and_visibility_manual_en.pdf.

7. COST AND FINANCING

Theme	Annex	Action	2010 part 1 Amount ¹⁷ (EUR)	2010 part 2 Amount (EUR)	TOTAL 2010 Part 1 + Part 2
Health	<u>A</u>	Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (WB)		50 000 000	
	<u>B</u>	Call for proposals 'Capacity building for non-state actors' access to HIV-AIDS prevention, treatment and care for the European Neighbourhood and Partnership countries'		9 000 000	
	<u>C</u>	Increase to the call for proposals on 'Supporting prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in developing countries'		3 000 000	
	<u>J</u>	Support measures (Health)		315 644	
	A*	Call for proposals on 'Engaging civil society organisations to support national health workforce policies, strategies, capacity building and skills transfer'	8 000 000		
	E*	Call for Proposals on 'Advocacy and technical support for the development of national SRHR strategies and specific actions'	18 000 000		
Sub-total Health			26 000 000	62 315 644	88 315 644
Education	<u>D</u>	Contribution to the FTI Catalytic Fund (WB)		5 800 000	
	<u>J</u>	Support measures (Education)		200 000	
	H*	Call for proposals on 'Developing TVET methodologies and services for the informal economy'	9 000 000		
Sub-total Education			9 000 000	6 000 000	15 000 000
Gender	<u>J*</u>	Call for proposals on 'Strengthening the capacity of non-State actors to promote women's rights and gender equality in the 10 Mediterranean ENPI countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria and Tunisia, and Mauritania (a Member of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership)'	3 500 000		
	Sub-total Gender			3 500 000	

¹⁷ Part of the 2010 appropriation credits already covered by the 2009-2010 part 1 Action Programme, adopted by the European Commission on 12 May 2009.

Other aspects of human and social development					
Social Cohesion, Employment & Decent Work	E	Increase to the call for proposals on 'Support for social inclusion and social protection of workers in the informal economy and of vulnerable groups at community level'		1 200 000	
	K*	Call for proposals on 'Support for social inclusion and social protection of workers in the informal economy and of vulnerable groups at community level'	10 000 000		
Children and youth	F	Call for proposals on 'Fighting child labour'		11 100 000	
Social Cohesion + Children	G	Integral social development of adolescents in Old Havana, Cuba (UNICEF)		2 000 000	
Culture	H	Call for proposals on 'Strengthening capacities in the cultural sector'		7 000 000	
	I	Expert facility on the governance of the cultural sector (UNESCO)		1 000 000	
	J	Support measures (other aspects)		926 000	
Sub-total Other aspects			10 000 000	23 226 000	33 226 000
TOTAL			48 500 000	91 541 644	140 041 644

* Annexes to the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Action Programme

In addition to the specific actions detailed in section 3, EUR 1 441 644 have been allocated for support measures. This amount will be used e.g. for support measures such as audits, evaluations, monitoring, studies, conferences, publication and information. (Annex J)

Within the maximum indicative budget for all the specific actions, cumulative changes not exceeding 20% of the maximum EU contribution are not considered substantial, provided they do not significantly affect the nature and objectives of the Annual Action Programme. This may include an increase of the maximum contribution of the EU up to 20%.

The authorising officer may adopt such changes in accordance with the principles of sound financial management.

Out of the 2010 commitment appropriation of budget item 21.050101, an amount of EUR 8 000 000 will be committed later on in 2010, as an amendment to this annual action programme. This amount results from an amendment made by the budgetary authority, which was voted in December 2009. Actions have not been identified yet and this amount is therefore not covered by the 2010 Part 2 Action Programme.

ANNEX A

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*THEME 1.2: *GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL*

CONFRONTING MAIN COMMUNICABLE (HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND TUBERCULOSIS), NEGLECTED AND EMERGING DISEASES THROUGH THE SUPPORT OF ACCESS TO PREVENTION, CARE, TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	2010 annual contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) DCI-SANTE/2010/229-626		
Total cost	EU contribution: EUR 50 000 000		
Method/ Management mode	Project approach – Joint management with an international organisation (World Bank – the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria)		
DAC code	12250	Sector	Infectious disease control

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Confronting HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis remains a major challenge for many developing countries in the effort to achieve health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. These diseases severely undermine overall human and social development efforts. In 2000, the EU redefined its role and accelerated its response to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in a coherent and comprehensive framework¹⁸. Based on this framework, in 2001 the European Commission adopted a Programme for Action¹⁹ to improve the effectiveness of existing initiatives targeting the major communicable diseases and poverty reduction, make pharmaceuticals more affordable and support research and development on global public goods to confront these diseases.

EU policy on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis is further spelled out in the communication adopted in October 2004 *A coherent European policy framework for external action to confront HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (TB)*²⁰. In April 2005, the European Commission adopted a new Programme for Action, *A European programme for action to confront HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis through external action 2007-2011* (COM/2005/179 final), which proposes a series of actions at both country and global levels.

¹⁸ *Accelerated action targeted at major communicable diseases within the context of poverty reduction* (COM (2000) 585).

¹⁹ *Programme for action on communicable diseases in the context of poverty reduction* (COM(2001) 96).

²⁰ COM(2004) 726 final. Point 4.2.2 clearly states: 'The EC will increase funding support to confronting the three diseases through innovative action. The global fund has proven to be a comparatively fast way of channelling EC funds into confronting the three diseases at country level and has already shown key results'.

The actions at country level include capacity building, enhancing human resources capacity to mitigate brain drain, broad cooperation between stakeholders, investing in social services and surveillance, monitoring health outcomes, and strengthening local production capacity for pharmaceutical products. Proposed actions at global level cover five areas: affordable pharmaceutical products, strengthening regulatory capacity in developing countries; developing new tools and interventions, strengthening partnerships with multilateral agencies and other institutions, and maintaining a strong European voice at G8 and EU summits. A major objective of the programme is to increase efforts to scale up interventions that have shown results.

The response to HIV/AIDS and other poverty diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis is an important part of the EU development agenda as outlined in the European Consensus on Development and in the Joint Statement signed on 20 December 2005²¹, which states that the EU will support the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

In line with the Programme of Action and the European Consensus and Joint Statement, the thematic strategy *Investing in People* will channel health sector support in 2010 to programmes and initiatives to improve access to prevention, treatment, care and support around the world through a financial contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

The Fund is a public-private partnership and global financial instrument designed to make available and leverage additional financial resources to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

2.2. Lessons learnt

To date, GFATM grants have provided more than 2.3 million people with anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment for AIDS, 79 million counselling and testing sessions, 3.7 million orphans with medical services as well as education and community care, 445 000 HIV-positive pregnant women with PMTCT treatment (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmissions), more than 5.4 million people with treatment under the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) strategy for tuberculosis control, and more than 88 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets to families.

On 09 November 2009, the Global Fund has approved a total of US\$16.1 billion to grants in 140 countries. Of the US\$16.1 billion approved, 61% have been committed to AIDS programmes, 14% to TB and 25% to malaria. Moreover, 45% of the grants were used for commodities and drugs, and 23% to finance human resources. In this context, the Fund offers potential benefits in ensuring commodity security.

Between 2007 and 2008, the Global Fund underwent a five year evaluation organised around three study areas: Organisational efficiency and effectiveness of the global Fund, Effectiveness of the Global Fund partner environment and Impact on HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

²¹ COM(2006) C46/01, OJ (2006 / C 46/01).

The evaluation²² confirmed that the Global Fund indeed plays an important role in the global development architecture and merits continued support and collaboration of varied development actors involved in the combat against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The Fund has contributed to significant progress and achievements in the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria and has laid the foundation for continued, successful scale-up. However, not all the original expectations of the Global Fund have been realised. Concerted effort will still be required to continue the revision and refinement of the Global Fund's principles, systems and practices in order to increase funding for scaling up, especially in light of the current financial environment. The key messages from the evaluation underpin the urgent need to focus on principles of mutual accountability in partnerships, to review and reinforce the performance-based funding system to secure its integrity, and to improve contributions to the fight against the three diseases through health systems strengthening.

The Global Fund Board and Secretariat have already begun to respond to recommendations from the first two study areas and several current initiatives are being undertaken in line with the evaluation findings and recommendations. (E.g. increasing involvement of the Global Fund in health systems strengthening; an implementation plan for the gender strategy; a revised grant rating system; a partnership strategy and the development of a risk-management framework). Other initiatives are underway, but they are still at early stages of development.

For the EU, there are main challenges to further improve the performance and results of the Global Fund:

- Actions at country level should be implemented in a more integrated manner, achieving a better balance between health systems and disease-specific interventions. This would improve the response capacity of health systems as a whole and would contribute to avoiding bottlenecks or the diversion of scarce means to specific diseases;
- The EU Delegations or European donors in country should follow-up discussions within the CCM and ensure more complementarity and coherence between each of the Global Fund' proposals, Health national strategies and the Commission's / Member States' initiatives at country level, while taking account of the actions of other donors.
- In the frame of the five-year evaluation of the Global Fund, and following the decision from the Board in Delhi²³ to move forward with a new architecture for the grant system of the Global Fund, the Secretariat presented a proposal for the Architecture Review. The two main objectives of this review, that were presented to the Board in November 2009, consist in reducing the administrative burden on countries, principal recipients and secretariat when more than one grants are approved for the same disease in a country, and to allow for more flexibility in aligning reporting and review time-frames and indicators with national calendar.

2.3. Complementary actions

The support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is complemented by an additional contribution from the EDF. The EU intends to continue contributing EUR 100 million annually until 2013, shared equally between the budget line for 'Investing in People' and the 10th EDF Intra-ACP funds.

²² Technical Evaluation Reference Group Summary Paper: Synthesis Report of the Five-Year evaluation of the Global Fund:

http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/terg/TERG_Summary_Paper_on_Synthesis_Report.pdf

²³ 18th GFATM Board meeting, Decision point n°19, Delhi, November 2008.

Between 2001 and 2009, the EU gave the GFATM EUR 822.5 million (payments) of which EUR 430 million came from the EDF and EUR 392.5 million from the EU budget.

In complement to the financial support to the Global Fund, the European Commission (in joint management with WHO) is supporting strengthening of country capacity in 6 ACP countries to scale up national efforts towards universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment through enhanced implementation of national AIDS responses including Global Fund grants.

The Fund complements the ongoing and often substantial investment by bilateral and multilateral donors and development banks. In sub-Saharan Africa, the Fund may contribute a large proportion of the total in-country investment particularly for malaria and TB. Donors will continue to contribute to improving outcomes for the three diseases through multiple instruments, including technical assistance, targeted projects and budgetary support. Country proposals for financing from the Fund are submitted through a Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), a grouping of all stakeholders active in the efforts to fight the three diseases. This maximises the Fund's potential to support additional investment, fill gaps in the national responses and complement the efforts of others.

2.4. Donor coordination

The Global Fund has signed the Paris and on Aid Effectiveness. It harmonises donor contributions to a common, untied fund at international level, and reflects many of the Paris principles in its funding documents. The Global Fund, with other global initiatives, is tracking indicators related to the Paris principles and learning lessons from putting the principles into practice. The Global Fund is fully committed to this effort by:

- working with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to develop and implement the survey instrument to track progress in reaching the Paris Declaration targets;
- representing the global initiatives, including the GAVI Alliance, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) in the Paris process;
- publishing baseline data and monitoring Global Fund results and 2010 targets; and
- participating in the Measurement Working Group.

As a financing mechanism, the Global Fund works closely with other multilateral and bilateral organisations involved in health and development issues to ensure that newly funded programmes are coordinated with existing ones. In many cases, these partners participate in local Country Coordinating Mechanisms, providing important technical assistance for the development of proposals and implementation of programmes.

The Commission has coordinated a supportive European stance towards the Fund and held the seat of Vice-Chair of the Board until March 2007. It is currently represented in the Board by the Directorate-General for Development. In addition, it is a member of the Board's Policy and Strategy Committee and represented in the Finance and Audit Committee by a member of the constituency formed together with Portugal, Belgium and Finland. Other EU Member States are represented on the Board through constituencies they may have formed with their partners. All views expressed by the Commission on the Board are closely coordinated with the constituency members.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective of this intervention is to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (1, 4, 5 and 6)²⁴ by reducing the number of cases of ill-health, death and disability due to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and hence their impact on society.

The specific objective is to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

3.2. Expected result and main activities

The Fund provides resources to enable beneficiary countries and their development partners to scale up defined national responses to the three diseases.

The expected result is:

- Increased coverage and utilisation of effective interventions and greater commodity security to fight the three diseases in the poorest developing countries

The GFATM is a financial instrument, not an implementing entity. It makes available and leverages additional financial resources to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria through supporting programmes that reflect national ownership and respect country-led formulation and implementation processes.

The Secretariat of the GFATM will launch rounds of calls for proposals on a regular basis²⁵, and will award and manage grants according to a transparent process, following the guidance and decisions of the Fund Board.

The Fund has defined a combination of eligibility criteria, including the disease burden for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and relevant poverty indicators. It encourages new and innovative alliances among partners within recipient countries and seeks the active participation of local representatives of civil society and the private sector in the CCM. The Fund also encourages interventions focused on strengthening national, sub-national and community systems to increase the demand for, access to, and the quality of, services and equal access to services by women and men of all ages and by key affected populations and sexual minorities. This approach serves not only to foster effective disease-specific strategies but also to support efforts to strengthen underlying health systems in recipient countries, consistent with national strategic plans.

Within the proposal the grantee is expected to indicate baseline data, targets and key indicators. The Global Fund requires Principal Recipients (organisations in the CCMs) to report results on a regular basis, and these reports are verified by independent consultants known as Local Fund Agents (LFAs). This enables the Global Fund to ensure that funds channelled through the Fund Trustee are reaching those for whom they are intended and are

²⁴ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
MDG 5: Improve maternal health
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (see <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkgd.shtml>).

²⁵ The Round 8 call for proposals was launched in March 2008 with a deadline of 1 July 2008, and a final decision on the proposals to be funded was made at the Fund Board of November 2008.

being spent efficiently. This system of performance-based funding also allows the Global Fund to react quickly should problems arise.

It acts as an important signal to industry of commitment to purchase thus providing incentives for development of new commodities and price reductions.

Activities that may be supported by the Fund include: increased access to health services; provision of critical health products including drugs (like bed nets, condoms, antiretroviral, anti-TB and antimalarial drugs, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, laboratory supplies and materials, and diagnostic kits); training of personnel and community health workers; behaviour change and outreach; and community-based programmes including care for the sick and orphans.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The Fund seeks to minimise transaction costs while maintaining adequate safeguards to ensure that funds are used effectively and achieve results. The Fund provides resources for the first two years of what will normally be part of a five-year programme. This will be subject to satisfactory arrangements in place for local fiduciary procedures, procurement and monitoring. The continued provision of resources for the third year and beyond will be subject to the demonstration of results and the ability to absorb available resources.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

The Fund is increasing interventions targeting women and children, who are particularly vulnerable to HIV and malaria infections. Mother/child transmission together with social norms and behaviours and the persistence of gender inequalities have an important impact on the spread of these diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, which need to be addressed by the Fund through specific measures.

The Global Fund recognises that gender issues play an important role in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and is putting in place a programme to reinforce its gender focus in the Secretariat's internal mechanisms and operations. The programme includes developing a gender policy and appointing a gender focal point to operationalise and monitor the policy. The policy focuses on systematic training on gender issues linked to the three diseases for all Secretariat staff in order to strongly enhance sensitivity. Gender expertise within Global Fund structures have also been strengthened, for example through revised composition guidelines for the Country Coordinating Mechanisms and a review of the Technical Review Panel's membership. There is also a need to strengthen and mainstream gender in the Global Fund Secretariat's operations. In this regard, and in the light of country-level evidence, strategic partnerships are being scaled up and innovative approaches to more comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Family Planning programmes are being encouraged. Additional criteria for grant eligibility, monitoring and evaluation is being developed to measure gender sensitivity, and additional guidelines on indicators to address gender equality and sexual and reproductive health will be included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit.

3.5. Stakeholders

The Fund is governed by an international **Board** consisting of nineteen voting members and four non-voting members. Voting members include government representatives from donor and recipient countries and representatives from affected communities, private sector businesses, philanthropic foundations and NGOs. Representatives of UNAIDS and the World Health Organisation (WHO) also participate as ex-officio (non-voting) members, as does the World Bank, which serves as the Fund's trustee. The Board is advised by a number of committees set up to address any specific areas of difficulty or complexity that may arise. Currently, they include committees on Ethics, Policy and Strategy, Finance and Auditing, and Management of the Portfolio. The EC is directly and substantially involved with the Board Committee on Policy and Strategy (in a constituency with Portugal, Belgium and Finland).

The Fund's **Secretariat** is responsible for day-to-day operations, including mobilising resources from the public and private sectors, managing grants, providing financial, legal and administrative support, and reporting on the Fund's activities to the Board and the public.

To support the Fund in financing effective programmes, the Board relies on an independent panel of international experts on health and development. **The Technical Review Panel (TRP)** reviews eligible grant proposals for technical merit (soundness of approach, feasibility and potential for sustainability). Based on this review the TRP recommends proposals for funding to the Board.

The Partnership Forum meets every two years, gathering together a broad range of global stakeholders to discuss the Fund's performance and to make recommendations on its strategy and effectiveness.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) operates as an independent unit of the Fund, reporting directly to the Board. The overall and primary purpose of the OIG is to provide the Fund with independent and objective oversight to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of its programmes and operations, including compliance with policies and procedures. The OIG assists the Fund in protecting assets and preventing and detecting fraud, waste, abuse, malfeasance or mismanagement.

The OIG has two specific responsibilities: investigation of potential fraud, abuse, misappropriation, corruption and mismanagement of funds; and audit and inspection of activities and transactions to assess the effectiveness of internal controls and to identify areas that will enable the Fund to achieve better results.

The Technical Evaluation Reference Group (TERG) is an advisory body providing independent assessment and advice to the Board on issues that in its view require the Board's attention. The Board also directs the TERG to examine specific programmatic aspects of the Fund, as appropriate. The TERG advises the Secretariat on evaluation approaches and practices, independence, reporting procedures and other technical and managerial aspects of monitoring and evaluation at all levels. The members of the TERG are drawn from a range of stakeholders, including practitioners, research institutions, academics, donor and recipient countries, and non-governmental organisations. They are nominated and confirmed by the Board.

Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) are central to the Fund's commitment to local ownership and participatory decision-making. These country-level partnerships develop and

submit grant proposals to the Fund based on priority needs at national level. After the approval of grants, they oversee the progress during implementation.

The CCMs include representatives from both the public and private sectors, including governments, multilateral or bilateral agencies, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, private businesses and people living with the diseases.

EU delegations are in a number of cases members of CCMs, playing a very active role in certain countries in collaboration with the Member States.

For each grant, the CCM nominates one or more public or private organisations as the **Principal Recipient**.

The Fund does not have a country-level presence beyond its offices in Geneva, Switzerland. Instead, it hires **Local Fund Agents** to oversee, verify and report on grant performance. Local Fund Agents are selected through a competitive bidding process.

The Fund normally has one Local Fund Agent in each country where it has approved a grant. This gives it access to local knowledge that may be relevant to grant performance. There are some cases, however, where it is not possible to have a Local Fund Agent in the country. In these cases, the Local Fund Agent is based in a nearby country and flies in from time to time to verify grant implementation.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Implementation method

The contribution to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) involves joint management with the World Bank (pooling of the resources of several donors — Articles 53 and 165 of the Financial Regulations and Article 43 of the Implementing Rules).

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standards as laid down and published by the Fund.

Grants will be awarded by the Fund to the selected projects following international calls for proposals and approval by the Board of the Fund.

Authorising Officer proposes the application of the Global Trust Fund's procurement and grant rules on the basis of his own evaluation and comparison, which allows him to deem that their procurement and grant rules are in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 56(2) of the Financial Regulation. To this end, a four pillar assessment of Global Trust Fund has been launched and is still on-going.

4.3. Budget and calendar

A budgetary commitment will be made for the EUR 50 million contribution, which will be disbursed in one or two payments to constitute part of the pool of financial resources of the Fund.

The indicative duration of execution of the contribution is 12 months.

4.4. Performance monitoring

The performance of the Fund is monitored at six-month intervals by assessing the result against a set of indicators agreed by all stakeholders. The top ten service indicators used for routine reporting include: the number of people currently receiving antiretroviral (ARV) therapy, the number of new TB cases detected²⁶, successfully treated or enrolled for multidrug-resistant treatment, the number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed to people, the number of people receiving anti-malaria treatment, the number of people counselled and tested for HIV, including provision of results, the number of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce mother-to-child transmission (PMCT), the number of condoms distributed to people, the number of people benefiting from community-based programmes, the number of people receiving treatment for infections associated with HIV and the number of service deliverers trained.

The Global Fund has also adopted some impact indicators to be used mainly for medium-term reporting (one to five years). These indicators include: the percentage of people aged 15-24 who are HIV-infected (HIV prevalence) applicable to most-at-risk populations in concentrated/lower epidemics; the percentage of people still alive 12 months after initiating ARV treatment (reduced mortality); the percentage of infants born to HIV-positive mothers who are HIV-infected (reduced mother-to-child-transmission); the percentage of people aged 15-24 who had sex with more than one partner in the last year; the percentage of people aged 15-24 with no regular partner in the last year who used consistently condoms; the percentage of people aged 15-19 who never had sex (primary abstinence) or aged 15-24 who had no sex in the last year (secondary abstinence); the TB detection rate and TB treatment success rate; the estimated number of active TB cases per 100 000 people (TB prevalence rate); the number of malaria-associated deaths; and the incidence of clinical malaria cases.

Individual funded projects are monitored regularly. The monitoring to measure performance begins at the time of grant agreement signing, when targets and indicators are agreed upon between recipients and the Global Fund. Only those grant recipient that can demonstrate measurable and effective results from the funds received will be able to receive additional funding.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

The individual grant projects are evaluated as part of the contract agreements between principal recipients and the Fund. The latter also commissions independent evaluations of the project, while the Fund itself is evaluated at five-year intervals.

²⁶ Indicators are classified according to the Funds classification and differs in some extent from those of the Commission. For example TB detection rate is outcome indicator under the Commission's classification.

The Global Fund underwent a five year evaluation in 2007-2009. The detailed evaluation findings, recommendations and the response from the TERG (technical evaluation committee) are found in the Synthesis Report²⁷.

The Fund's accounts are audited annually by independent auditors.

4.6. Communication and visibility

The EU's visibility, pivotal leadership, and fund mobilisation and monitoring role in the GFATM is strengthened through active participation in the Board and in the Board's Policy and Strategy Committee as well as through the Country Coordination Mechanisms of individual countries.

²⁷ Technical Evaluation Reference Group Summary Paper: Synthesis Report of the Five-Year evaluation of the Global Fund: http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/terg/TERG_Summary_Paper_on_Synthesis_Report.pdf

ANNEX B**THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*****THEME 1: GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL****CALL FOR PROPOSALS****1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title	'Capacity building for non-state actors' access to HIV-AIDS prevention, treatment and care for the European Neighbourhood and Partnership countries' DCI-SANTE/2010/022-149		
Total cost	€9 000 000		
Method/Management mode	Project approach – Call for proposals – Centralised (direct)		
DAC codes	12250		Infectious disease control

2. RATIONALE**2.1 Sector context**

The thematic programme 'Investing in People' pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development levels in partner countries in accordance with the *United Nations Millennium Declaration* and the Millennium Development Goals. It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)²⁸, and is further defined in the *Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013*²⁹. Under the theme 'Good Health for all', it addresses four key health areas. Among them, there is the need to strengthen Europe's role in addressing the main poverty-related diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. These diseases severely undermine overall human and social development efforts.

EU policy on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis is laid down in the 2004 Commission Communication "A coherent European policy framework for external action to confront HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (TB)"³⁰. In April 2005, the Commission adopted a European programme for action to confront HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis through external action 2007-2011³¹, which proposes a series of actions at both country and global levels. The actions at country level include capacity building, enhancing human resources capacity to mitigate brain drain, broad cooperation between stakeholders, investing in social

²⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 41). Regulation amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 960/2009 (OJ L 270, 15.10.2009, p. 8).

²⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

³⁰ COM(2004) 726 final (see http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_threats/com/aids/aids_en.htm)

³¹ COM/2005/179 final

services and surveillance, monitoring health outcomes, and strengthening local production capacity for pharmaceutical products. Proposed actions at global level cover five areas: affordable pharmaceutical products, strengthening regulatory capacity in developing countries; developing new tools and interventions, strengthening partnerships with multilateral agencies and other institutions, and maintaining a strong European voice at G8 and EU summits. A major objective of the programme is to increase efforts to scale up interventions that have shown results.

A mid-term review of this Program for action was conducted in 2008, and the results emphasized the need to maintain a high level of commitment to the fight against the three diseases although some impressive results have been observed (on fund mobilization, for instance through the GFATM, on access to antiretroviral treatment (ART), on malaria mortality reduction in a number of countries). The GAERC (Nov 16-17, 2009) endorsed Council conclusions calling for "a broader participation of all stakeholders in partner countries' efforts to confront the three diseases, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other non-state actors. The full involvement of people living with HIV, malaria and/or TB as well as key populations at risk should also be ensured."

The EU has taken important steps to address health in general and HIV specifically in EU Member States and in neighbouring countries. The "Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia" of 2004³², and subsequent declarations, helped to put HIV/AIDS higher on the European agenda. The Lisbon migration and health conference of 2007 and other meetings and reports (e.g. the 2009 ECDC report on HIV/AIDS and migration in Europe) drew attention to issues of migration, health and HIV/AIDS. Both have influenced EU political commitment, which is reflected in policy and legal instruments, intended to promote that citizens and migrants have access to healthcare, including HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care services.

The EU is committed to support efforts to reduce mortality rates and to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis which remain a major challenge for many of the EU partner countries in their efforts to achieve health-related MDGs by 2015. The Commission Communication on "Combating HIV/AIDS in the European Union and neighbouring countries, 2009-2013"³³ makes a clear reference to these goals in the EU and the neighbourhood.

Today, Eastern Europe is the region in the world with an alarming spread of HIV, and as a consequence hereof secondary infections such as tuberculosis or hepatitis are also on the increase. HIV/AIDS is not a contained problem of single Member States or particular neighbouring countries: the epidemic is established in all European countries and each country has to assess and address the specifics of its epidemic. However, there is a great need to share information and best practices, and the epidemic has important cross border and international dimensions thus benefiting of collective EU actions.

The choice to focus on the East neighbourhood countries, in particular Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, is justified by the speed of the epidemic and the slow

³² Declaration adopted in 2004 by the governments of the WHO Europe region
(see http://www.euro.who.int/eprise/main/WHO/Progs/SHA/treatment/20051018_1)

³³ COM (2009) 569

progress made in achieving in particular MDG6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases³⁴.

In its 2008 epidemiology reports, WHO and UNAIDS underline that by the end of 2007 an estimated 730 000 people were living with HIV in Western and Central Europe up from 610 000 in 2001, 1.5 million in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, up from 650 000 in 2001, and 380 000 in North Africa and Middle East, up from 280 000 in 2001.

Key players in the response to the epidemics in Europe are medical services and all players involved in health systems, the schools/education sector, national and regional authorities, civil society organisations, policy makers, international organisations and agencies (UNAIDS and its cosponsoring agencies, Global Fund to Fight Aids Tb and malaria (GFTAM), International Organisation for Migration (IOM) etc), European Institutions (European Commission, European Parliament, European Disease Control Centre ECDC, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and a large number of private/public foundations and partnerships (Gates, Clinton, Open Society Institute (OSI), Ford // The European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), CARE International) as well as economic operators (Pharmaceutical companies, biotech companies). However, the role of non-state actors (NSAs)³⁵, in particular those representing people living with HIV and key populations at most risk, are to play in such context is critical in advocating for equal access to services and promoting rights of people living with HIV and vulnerable groups in the field of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment care and support. They are the major providers of HIV/AIDS services and assistance including care and support for people living with HIV, organising information and training sessions at various levels and as such their involvement in all aspects of the fight against HIV/AIDS is to be increased. An effective partnership between EU Member States, NSAs, international organisations and the European Commission should contribute to improve significantly the situation of people living with HIV and help reducing the number of new infections across Europe.

There are signs of a decline in action on HIV/AIDS in the European Union and the neighbourhood at the moment, particularly as regards prevention, surveillance and measures to combat discrimination. This trend runs counter to the targets which have been set, regarding for example the elimination of mother-to-child transmission and universal access to treatment. Thus, there is a need to keep HIV/AIDS as priority on the political agenda with the goal of reaching internationally agreed targets in fighting HIV/AIDS.

NSAs helped set trends that have now been institutionalised within HIV/AIDS prevention such as: greater involvement of persons living with HIV, human rights based approaches,

³⁴ See <http://www.euro.who.int/Document/Mediacentre/fs0707e.pdf>

³⁵ The non-State, non-profit-making partners eligible under the call operating on an independent and accountable basis include: non-governmental organisations, organisations representing indigenous peoples, organisations representing national and/or ethnic minorities, citizens' groups, cooperatives, organisations representing social interests, organisations promoting good governance, civil rights organisations and organisations combating discrimination, local organisations (including networks) involved in decentralised regional cooperation and integration, consumer organisations, women's and youth organisations, research and scientific organisations, universities, churches and religious associations and communities, the media and any non-governmental associations and independent foundations, including independent political foundations, likely to contribute to implementation of the objectives of this call.

targeting educational materials to specific groups, improved access to services for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS

3.1. Basic act and source of financing

Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, Article 12(2)(a). Regulation amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 960/2009.

This action will be financed from Article 21.0501 of the budget – Human and social development, Item 21.050101 – Health.

3.2. Objectives of the programme, fields of action/priorities for the year and expected results

The aim is to support capacity building among Non State Actors (NSAs) for an improved access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the ENPI-East region.

Priority will be given to actions focusing on minimum two of the following themes:

- 1) Strengthening the advocacy skills of NSA to lobby effectively for improved access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, especially for people living with HIV, adolescents and vulnerable groups such as migrant workers, men having sex with men (MSM), sex workers and injecting drug users;
- 2) Actions enhancing the quality of services provided by NSA and public sector and the integration of prevention, treatment and care services;
- 3) Actions strengthening partnerships and coordination among NSA and, if relevant, with public bodies in a country or on a regional level, actions supporting development of regional ownership strategies and the exchange of lessons learned and good practice in HIV/AIDS prevention, treatments and care;
- 4) HIV prevention with a special emphasis on adolescent and key populations at most risk such as injecting drug users, migrant workers, men having sex with men (MSM), sex workers and actions providing support, treatment and care to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

The activities can take the form of consolidating or establishing networks, regional support centres, information channels, learning tools and other support mechanisms to disseminate best practices, share information and lessons learnt, develop and sustain NSA capacity to act on HIV/AIDS advocacy and support, promote rights, reduce stigma and discrimination, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), care and support to PLWHA, harm reduction, treatment of opportunistic infections, information campaigns and other prevention methods etc.

Depending on the local setting and needs and the availability of existing networks or regional support centres, consolidation of existing networks and partnerships is encouraged instead of creating parallel systems.

The call for proposals is expected to help NSAs to form a stronger coalition and to become better equipped to actively engage in dialogue with their governments and the authorities on HIV/AIDS policies, improve exchange of best practises and access to and quality of HIV prevention, treatments and care services.

3.3. Eligibility conditions

Actions may take place in one or several of the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Partnerships and regional cooperation are strongly encouraged. Applicants are expected to act with at least two other organisations, one of which must be a partner and one may be an associate.

When possible and relevant, association with administrative authorities and agencies at national, regional and local levels; local authorities and other decentralised organisms is strongly encouraged.

NSA active in the area of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis prevention, treatment and care and based in the country/countries in which action is to be taken will be eligible to apply. In the case of regional or multi-country action, NSA from Member States of the European Economic Area (EEA)³⁶ and international organisations active in the area can also apply.

In addition, private companies may be partners or associates on the condition that no profit is derived from the action.

3.4. Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection and award criteria for grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EU external actions.

Grants awarded under this call are expected to fall between:

- €300 000 and €1 000 000 for projects of regional type (indicative figures)
- €150 000 and €500 000 for projects of national type (indicative figures)

The indicative maximum rate of co-financing for grants is 80%. In case of International organisation applying, the maximum co financing part is 50%. Full financing may be applied only in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation where financing in full is essential for carrying out the action in question.

3.5. Schedule of calls for proposals

The indicative launch date for the call is the end of August/beginning of September 2010.

3.6. Indicative amount of call for proposals

The total budget available for the call is € million.

³⁶ The 27 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

4. SUPPORT MEASURES

The selected projects must include clear visibility and communication plan in accordance with the *Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions*³⁷:

Monitoring and evaluation activities will also be foreseen in each project. EU Delegations will be involved as much as possible in the monitoring process.

In addition, projects might be subject to European Commission audits and monitoring visits under the Commission's annual results-oriented monitoring and audit plans.

The European Commission may hold a seminar to disseminate results and lessons learned between contract holders and other stakeholders or external evaluators.

³⁷http://www.cc.cec/dgintranet/europeaid/info_com/visibility_issues/documents/communication_and_visibility_manual_en.pdf.

ANNEX C

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*THEME 1.2: *GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL*

CONFRONTING MAIN COMMUNICABLE (HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND TUBERCULOSIS), NEGLECTED AND EMERGING DISEASES THROUGH THE SUPPORT OF ACCESS TO PREVENTION, CARE, TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Supporting prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in developing countries Rider to decision DCI-SANTE/2009/021-135		
Total cost	EUR 3 000 000		
Method/ Management mode	Project approach — Call for proposals — <i>Centralised management (direct)</i>		
DAC code	12261	Sector	Health education

2. RATIONALE

The thematic programme ‘Investing in People’ pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development levels in partner countries in accordance with the *United Nations Millennium Declaration* and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)³⁸, and is further defined in the *Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013*³⁹. Under the theme ‘Good Health for all’, it addresses four key health areas: human resources for health (HRH); poverty-related and neglected diseases; sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); and a balanced approach to prevention, treatment and care. This latter applies to all diseases — emerging, communicable and non-communicable.

Under the poverty-related and neglected diseases strand, a call for proposals entitled ‘Supporting prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in developing countries’ was launched in November 2009 to support non-State actors, local authorities and International organisations in

³⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 41) as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 960/2009 (OJ L 270, 15.10.2009, p. 8).

³⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

their efforts to piloting and demonstration of public health promotion actions on non communicable and life style related diseases.

The objective of the call is, through piloting and demonstration of public health promotion actions, to contribute to reducing ill health in developing countries caused by non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases such as cancer, cardio-vascular disease, lung disease, diabetes, injury and mental illness. The specific thematic teams of supports are:

(1) Build capacity within a country/district to develop, implement and monitor comprehensive action plans aiming at promoting healthy behaviour and lifestyle.

(2) Contribute, through support for operational research, to the development of efficient, applicable and comprehensive health promotion activities which target the main health risk factors in a community, such as tobacco, alcohol and drugs abuse, unhealthy diet, indoor pollution and physical inactivity, but also accidents, injuries and mental illness.

These objectives will continue to be supported in 2010. Therefore, commitment appropriations under the 2010 budget for budget line 21.050101 (Good health for all) will be used to increase the total amount available for this call for proposals. The total maximum amount for this call will thus be EUR 6.6 million, i.e. EUR 3.6 million from 2009 appropriations and EUR 3 million from 2010 appropriations.

The addition of 2010 credits was referred to in the guidelines for this call for proposals, but not in the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Action Programme. This part of the decision is therefore a 'regularisation' and constitutes an exception which will be duly reported in the authorising officer's report for 2010.

For further information, please see the full description given in Action Fiche C of 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Action Programme⁴⁰.

⁴⁰

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/aap/2009/af_aap_2009_dci-people.pdf

ANNEX D**THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*****THEME 2.1: *EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS******PROMOTING EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION FOR HARD-TO-REACH CHILDREN*****1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title	Contribution to the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) Catalytic Fund (CF) DCI-EDUC/2009/205-587		
Total cost	EC contribution: EUR 5 800 000		
Method/ Management mode	Project approach — Joint management with an international organisation (World Bank)		
DAC code	11110	Sector	Education policy and administrative management

2. RATIONALE

The thematic programme ‘Investing in People’ pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development levels in partner countries in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)⁴¹, and is detailed in the *Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013*⁴². The second theme of the programme – ‘Education, knowledge and skills’ – covers a specific area of action on promoting universal access to quality primary education by boosting enrolment rates and promoting equal access among boys and girls and children from hard-to-reach groups.

2.1. Sector context

The Education for All (EFA) Fast Track Initiative (FTI) is a global partnership between donors, NGOs and developing countries to help ensure accelerated progress towards the MDG of universal primary education by 2015. All low-income countries that demonstrate a serious commitment to achieving universal primary completion can receive support from FTI on the basis of countries' national education plans.

The FTI is a platform for collaboration at global and country levels. Developing countries commit themselves to designing and implementing sound national education plans while donor partners commit themselves to aligning and harmonising additional support around these plans. Funding is channelled through existing bilateral and multilateral channels and through the FTI Catalytic Fund (CF), a multi-donor, multi-recipient trust fund managed by the World Bank, set up to provide transitional financial assistance to low-income countries facing funding gaps for basic education. Support from the CF can enable beneficiary countries to

⁴¹ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L 378, 27/12/2006, pp. 41-71.

⁴² http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

scale up implementation of their sector programmes and establish a track record of performance that can attract longer-term predictable support from existing or new donors. Low-income countries that are eligible to receive support through the CF have a Poverty Reduction Strategy and an education sector plan endorsed by donors in country through the FTI appraisal process.

As part of a recent reform in the governance structure of the EFA - FTI, an expanded Board of Directors chaired by an independent Chair person has been established to govern the EFA – FTI partnership. The Board of Directors is inclusive of all the main constituencies that promote the EFA goals and is composed of representatives of partner countries, donor countries, multilateral agencies, civil society organisations and private sector organisations active in the education sector. The Board of Directors advocates for the partnership; it sets the policies and strategies and reviews and approves the objectives of the partnership, and it monitors the utilization of the EFA - FTI Trust Funds.

The European Commission (EC) is a member of the Board of Directors and is therefore involved in the oversight of the EFA-FTI Trust Funds. The EC, as a contributing donor, is also a member of the Catalytic Fund Committee (CF) and participates in the decision processes of the CF financial allocations.

According to the latest data available, there has been considerable progress towards achieving universal primary education since the 2000 World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal with sharp increases in enrolment in sub-Saharan Africa and in South and West Asia, along with more modest increases in the Arab States. Primary school access and completion nevertheless remain major concerns in those regions and, to some extent, in Latin America and the Caribbean. The number of primary school-age children out of school declined by 28 million from 1999 to 2006 but remained unacceptably high at 75 million (EFA Global Monitoring Report 2009). Estimates suggest that around half of these children live in fragile States. The Education for All (EFA) Development Index, calculated for 125 countries, shows improvements in many of the lowest-ranking countries. Countries with no data — many in conflict or post-conflict situations — are not included, but are likely to suffer from low levels of educational development, compounding the continuing global EFA challenge. Recent developments, with high volatility in global financial markets and the re-emergence in force of chronic challenges for low-income countries such as escalating food crises and increases in the price of oil and other commodities indicate that millions of people could be pushed into poverty. This could result in families being increasingly unable to keep their children in school and potentially increase challenges for FTI partnership.

International aid is essential to consolidate progress and to meet this goal on time. Both actual and pledged levels of aid for basic education have started to decline (there a big drop of 22 % between the years 2006 to 2007 according to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Aid for basic education in low-income countries should at least double. It should include aid for literacy, be more predictable over the longer term and be reallocated towards the countries most in need.

The FTI has become a key vehicle in this endeavour. It is a global partnership between donors, civil society and developing countries to ensure faster progress towards the MDG of universal primary education by 2015. All low-income countries which demonstrate a serious commitment to achieving universal primary completion can receive support from the FTI. It also provides a key coordinating mechanism for donor agencies.

The FTI encourages mobilisation of financial resources to support development and implementation of countries' education plans. Ideally, additional resources are made available directly from domestic resources and bilateral and multilateral partners. Where this is not possible, the FTI can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor trust funds: the CF and the Education Programme Development Fund (EPDF).

The CF was supported under the *Investing in People* annual programmes in 2007, 2008, 2009 and will continue to be supported in 2010.

For further information, please refer to the full description provided in Action Fiche G of the 2008 Action Programme and Action Fiche F of the 2009 Action Programme⁴³.

2.2. Lessons learnt

The CF has been receiving EU funding since 2007. Its purpose is to provide transitional financial assistance to FTI countries that have a Poverty Reduction Strategy and whose education plans have been endorsed by donors in the FTI appraisal process. Since its inception in 2003 to November 2008, the CF has allocated a cumulative amount of more than USD 1 468 million to 31 countries.

The CF has expanded from the original concept of short-term financing (up to 3 years) to a mechanism that can provide long term predictable financing to countries with FTI-endorsed education sector plans but with insufficient domestic or external aid resources to implement them. This change was agreed on by CF donors in 2007. The CF Committee, which takes the allocation decisions, has put in place rigorous requirements for the application and re-application process to support the allocation decisions.

The EU provided EUR 22 million in 2007 and EUR 5.6 million in 2008 and EUR 4.55 million in 2009 to support the CF from the *Investing in People* thematic programme.

Support through the FTI includes more than just the CF. Country endorsement means that all potential sources of funding will be considered, with no expectation that CF support will be the appropriate source in every case. These points needed to be communicated more broadly at country level (among local donors, civil society and government) in order to manage expectations more effectively. Substantial progress on clarification, quality assurance and strengthening country level processes was made in 2008 with the development of the new Process Guide.

An external mid-term evaluation of the FTI (Oct 2008 – Feb 2010) reconfirms the founding principles of the FTI in terms of focusing on the education MDG, in terms of attention to the four gaps – policy, data, capacity, financing – and in terms of aid effectiveness and donor coordination. FTI has helped to keep the case for UPC/EFA in view. It has been a champion for the Paris Declaration principles of aid effectiveness in the education sector and it has contributed to improving partner countries' policies on education. However, the evaluation also concludes that the FTI has fallen short of its ambitious goals. The FTI Board has welcomed the evaluation and its recommendations and has initiated a strategic reform process. Over the course of 2009, several governance changes enabling more transparent, strategic and inclusive decision-making within the Partnership have already been undertaken. Future reforms will include the streamlining of the trust fund architecture, work on the FTI's

⁴³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index_en.htm.

response to fragile and post-conflict countries, innovative approaches to supporting capacity development as well as strengthening the country locus and mutual accountability systems of the Initiative and reinforcing the implementation of the aid effectiveness agenda at country level.

2.3. Complementary action

The EU has been providing funding to promote education plus technical and vocational training in different areas under various cooperation instruments. The main contributions have been channelled via EU country programmes, in countries where education has been identified as a focal sector. In addition, there is now stronger emphasis on supporting education indirectly via the poverty reduction support programmes.

In the ACP area, a contribution of EUR 63 million to the CF from the 9th EDF was approved in 2006.

The EU is broadening its focus on aid effectiveness and support for situations of fragility, and this is also true of education. It has been actively involved in broader joint work by the FTI Task Team on Fragile States and the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies to find solutions for education in fragile states. With its network of EU Delegations and support for education in a number of fragile States, the EU is well positioned to play a key role in this joint effort.

2.4. Donor coordination

The FTI plays an important role as a forum for aid effectiveness, particularly in its approach to ownership, harmonisation, alignment, management for results and mutual accountability. The Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness lies at the heart of the FTI, not only at country level but also via global level meetings, including:

- FTI Partnership Meetings (donor and recipient countries, development agencies and civil society), which discuss and assess progress and review and address issues affecting progress towards universal primary education;
- FTI Board of Directors' Meetings, which set the policies and strategies and review for the objectives of the Initiative, give direction to the Secretariat and help ensure coordination;
- working groups or task teams, which are set up as needed to carry out in-depth analyses and to develop strategies to address specific issues;
- the Commission participates actively in the task teams;

Concerning fragile states, there is broad agreement that emerging mechanisms and fora for supporting education in fragile states need to be located clearly within the wider education aid architecture offered by the FTI. The FTI has established task teams and working groups (see previous point) to outline an approach to address the needs of these countries. It is also looking into different options to channel financing to these countries, alternatives to the CF.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The objective of this contribution is to help low-income countries meet the education MDG and more specifically the EFA goal that all children complete a full cycle of primary education by 2015.

3.2. Stakeholders

The FTI encompasses all major donors to education — about 30 bilateral, regional and international agencies and development banks. A total of 40 developing countries have joined the FTI to date, and a number of major civil society organisations are involved in the partnership.

The immediate beneficiaries of this support to the CF will include governments and their Ministries of Education that are either in the partnership already or which join it in the years ahead. Donors at both global and national levels will also benefit from the action as a result of the role played by the Secretariat. Ultimate or indirect beneficiaries will include the children, teachers, school managers and communities who should benefit from increased and improved national and external support to national sectoral strategies.

3.3. Expected results and main activities

The CF will continue to make additional resources available to the beneficiary countries to scale up the national responses defined to achieve the following results:

- increased financial resources for primary education in countries with a financial gap to implement their education sector plan;
- more effective sectoral policies and efficient public finance management, by means of systematic review and indicative benchmarking of the recipient countries' education policies and performance;
- increased accountability for sectoral results, with the aid of annual reporting on policy progress and key sectoral outcomes set out in the sectoral plans and transparent sharing of results;
- improved domestic financing for education, within the framework of a country's national Poverty Reduction Strategy, medium-term expenditure framework or other country statements, as appropriate;
- more efficient aid delivery mechanisms for primary education, with the emergence or consolidation of existing coordination methods at country level leading to greater complementarity and harmonisation between donors and governments and therefore reducing the transaction costs for FTI recipient countries;
- faster pace of school enrolment, improved quality of teaching and learning and measures ensuring that students complete primary education.

The CF Committee makes decisions on strategy and the allocation of resources to support national sectoral strategic plans. These funds are then managed by the World Bank as trustee and planned accordingly, using the most appropriate and aligned method of delivery to achieve the agreed objectives and support sectoral programmes. The primary goal of the Catalytic Fund is to reduce financing gaps that cannot otherwise be filled. FTI-endorsed countries are encouraged to identify basic education as a priority for new funding from all bilateral and multilateral donors. This approach is important for other sources of funding that base both their priority sectors and level of financial support on explicit funding requests from governments.

3.4. Implementation set-up

The Catalytic Fund is in line with the guiding principles of the Fast Track Initiative: country ownership, benchmarking, support linked to performance, lower transaction costs and

transparency. The goal is to make available a predictable source of funding that will enable eligible recipients to engage in long-term planning of their education programmes.

The CF Committee allocates resources to countries to support the endorsed sectoral plan and endorses the entity which will serve as the Supervising Entity of the funds. This has been the World Bank by default. Finally, the Bank, as trustee of the Catalytic Fund, will enter into an agreement with the entity selected to receive the funds. Taking account of the guidance given by the CF Committee, the Bank will make every effort to channel all funds via the most aligned method of delivery, as agreed upon by the Local Donor Group in the education sector in the recipient country.

The CF is managed by the World Bank on behalf of the FTI partnership.

3.5. Risks and assumptions

The project is designed to ensure maximum country-level ownership of the diagnosis, policy recommendations and implementation of the programme. The existing coordination mechanisms and the reporting role given to the lead coordinating agency at country level will ensure smooth implementation of national plans and provide a means of agreeing appropriate mitigating measures when required.

The endorsement procedure ensures that a consensus exists at country level on the national priorities and the commitment of all stakeholders to the activities to be implemented to achieve the commonly agreed national results. The CF seeks to increase coordination among donors and minimise transaction costs while maintaining adequate safeguards to ensure that funds made available to eligible countries are used effectively and achieve results.

If the FTI process does not lead to the expected release of additional funding at country level, the FTI Secretariat will be able to monitor the situation and invite the donor community to take appropriate measures.

3.6. Cross-cutting issues

The FTI Appraisal Guidelines for applicants' education plans clearly state that the national plans should include appropriate strategies for addressing HIV/AIDS, gender equality, equity of access for all vulnerable groups and other cross-cutting issues relevant to education. Environmental issues are usually covered by national sectoral strategies, and environmental impact assessments are included in the appraisal and endorsement process where appropriate.

The Fast Track Initiative has, since its inception, had a strong gender perspective. The country strategy appraisal guidelines are quite clear regarding the need for gender disaggregation of data, analysis of gender disparities and the need to address particular gender issues both through specific initiatives and through mainstreaming.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Implementation method

The contribution involves joint management under a contribution agreement with an international organisation (World Bank).

The contribution will be administered by the World Bank in accordance with the ‘Standard Provisions Applicable to the EFA FTI Secretariat Multi-Donor Trust Fund’.

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the international organisation concerned.

4.3. Budget and timeframe

A contribution of EUR 5 800 000 will be made in 2010 to the Catalytic Fund of the Fast Track Initiative.

The indicative timeframe will be 60 months, as from signature of the contribution agreement with the World Bank.

4.4. Performance monitoring

In line with the basic FTI principles, there will be an in-country monitoring mechanism. In no case should there be any parallel processes for performance monitoring and evaluation. Each FTI-endorsed country should conduct an Annual Sector Review conducted jointly by all key partners. The World Bank, as a member of the Local Donor Group, will participate in these reviews. Monitoring and annual reviews should focus on agreed performance, aid effectiveness indicators and development results rather than following a year-to-year micro-management and project-type approach.

The FTI Secretariat will also prepare regular reports to the FTI partners on recipient countries’ performance and the lessons learnt from the FTI, based on information drawn from annual country-level sectoral reviews. The FTI Secretariat will provide each donor with an annual report on the activities financed by the CF.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

The annual reports prepared by the FTI Secretariat, the results of the annual sectoral reviews of the recipient countries and the information provided by UNESCO are expected to be sufficient to form an opinion on the progress with and results of the FTI and the CF. If required, within the CF Board of Directors, donors may call for in-depth assessments of the FTI/CF activities.

The EU support to the FTI Secretariat in 2008 contributed to an ongoing jointly funded independent evaluation of the FTI since its inception in 2002.

The World Bank will provide a standard single audit of the CF to all its donors.

4.6. Communication and visibility

As far as possible, the FTI partnership should identify potential areas where broader strategic communication could be sought. The EC-World Bank Agreement can be used as a reference.

ANNEX E

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*

THEME 4.1: OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT *PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK*

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Support for social inclusion and social protection of workers in the informal economy and of vulnerable groups at community level DCI-HUM/2009/021-148		
Total cost	EUR 1 200 000		
Method/ Management mode	Project approach – Call for proposals – <i>Centralised management (direct)</i>		
DAC-code, if applicable	16010	Sector	Social/welfare services

2. RATIONALE

The thematic programme ‘Investing in People’ pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development levels in partner countries in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)⁴⁴, and is detailed in the *Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013*⁴⁵. Part of the fourth theme of the programme – ‘Other aspects of human and social development’ – is dedicated to addressing inequalities and promoting social cohesion, fostering the ‘decent work’ agenda, and employment.

Following the European Consensus on Development⁴⁶ and the Communication *Promoting decent work for all*⁴⁷, employment, social cohesion and decent work are high on the EU policy agenda. Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, is now a firm target under Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1⁴⁸, confirming the international consensus on the importance of intervention on the labour market to improve the livelihoods of the poorest.

The previous years’ programming under this specific area addressed different aspects and levels of intervention. In 2007 and 2008 great emphasis was put on methodological approaches to measuring and evaluating social policies and informing policy-level decision-

⁴⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L 378, 27/12/2006, pp. 41-71.

⁴⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

⁴⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/consensus_en.cfm.

⁴⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/news/2006/may/com_2006_249_en.pdf.

⁴⁸ 2005 UN Summit (MDG revision) and subsequent 2006 Ministerial Declaration of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

making⁴⁹. The 2008 call for proposals focused on formal labour market information systems in low- and middle-income countries.

The 2009 call for proposals will focus on social inclusion of people excluded from the formal labour market and social protection schemes, targeting vulnerable groups and people working in the informal economy.

The overall objective of the call for proposals is to contribute to poverty reduction for workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups through the development of social services provision and social protection at community level, and to support the integration in the labour market of active groups of the population or, where appropriate, the provision of a basic income for a decent standard of living.

Projects should cover the following specific objectives:

- collect, exchange, transfer and disseminate good practices concerning community-level initiatives in the domain of social and economic inclusion;
- support capacity-building for local communities to identify their needs and to manage projects providing basic services and social protection to vulnerable groups, as well as supporting employability and economic inclusion;
- implement community-based initiatives on social protection and social services, including support for increasing employability and integration in the labour market.

Projects should target in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population, such as elderly people, people with disabilities, children, ethnic minorities, and migrants. Gender equality will be a cross-cutting issue, also given the extent of female participation in the informal sector.

Commitment appropriations of EUR 1 200 000 under the 2010 budget for budget line 21.050103 (Social cohesion, employment and decent work) will be used to increase the total amount available for this call for proposals. The total maximum amount for this call will thus be EUR 21 200 000, i.e. EUR 20 000 000 under the 2009 and 2010 part 1 Action Programme and EUR 1 200 000 under the 2010 part 2 Action Programme.

The addition of 2010 credits will be referred to in the guidelines for this call for proposals (to be launched in February 2010), but the EUR 1 200 000 increase was not mentioned in the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Action Programme. This part of the decision is therefore a 'regularisation' and constitutes an exception which will be duly reported in the authorising officer's report for 2010.

For further information, please see the full description given in Action Fiche K of the 2009 and 2010 Part 1 Action Programme⁵⁰.

49 Through Investing in People, the EC is supporting, jointly with the ILO, the mitigation of the impact of trade liberalisation on decent work and the labour market, and devising 'decent work' indicators in a series of pilot countries. Another joint project with the ILO focuses on how to extend social protection coverage.

⁵⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/aap/2009/af_aap_2009_dci-people.pdf

ANNEX F

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*

THEME 4.2: *OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AND PROMOTION OF PARTICIPATION BY CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN DEVELOPMENT

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Fighting Child Labour DCI-HUM/2010/022-135		
Total cost	EUR 11 100 000		
Method/Management mode	Project approach — Call for proposals — <i>Centralised</i>		
DAC code	15162	Sector	Human Rights

2. RATIONALE

The thematic programme ‘Investing in People’ pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development in partner countries in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)⁵¹, and is detailed in the *Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013*⁵². A component of the fourth theme of the programme – ‘Other aspects of human and social development’ – is dedicated to children’s rights and more specifically to supporting the identification, sharing and dissemination of best practices eradicating child labour, and bringing child victims of labour, trafficking or violence into full-time education and re-integrating them into society.

The importance of children and their full development for their societies and the special attention required to ensure the realisation of their rights and needs, have not, so far, been given sufficient priority. Children and adolescents comprise one third of the world’s population and constitute more than half of the population in most developing countries. As a group they form a unique constituency with a particular set of needs and rights. More than 200 million children in the world today are involved in child labour, doing work that is damaging to their mental, physical and emotional development. Children work because their survival and that of their families depend on it. Child labour persists even where it has been declared illegal, and is frequently surrounded by a wall of silence, indifference, and apathy. Too many children are engaged in the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking, armed conflict, slavery, sexual exploitation and hazardous work. Gender specific vulnerability and risks have to be considered: girls and boys may face higher risks depending on certain forms of hazardous and/or exploitative work. The effective abolition of child labour is one of the most urgent challenges of our time.

⁵¹ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L378 of 27/12/2006, pp. 41-71. Regulation amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 960/2009 (OJ L 270, 15.10.2009, p. 8).

⁵² http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

The "*Council Conclusions on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child in the European Union's external action - the development and humanitarian dimensions*" (May 26-27, 2008)⁵³ outline a comprehensive approach to children in development and identify child labour as one priority amongst others. Article 4 requests the Commission to undertake a study on *Measures to address Child Labour*, which will be completed by the end 2009 or early 2010. The Commission Communication, *A Special Place for Children in EU External Action and The European Union's Action Plan on Children's Rights in External Action*⁵⁴, supports the development of an integrated approach to advance children's rights at international level. It fosters coordination in the use of the EU instruments in external actions to ensure that children's welfare is taken into account in all the EU's dealings with other countries, including through development cooperation and trade negotiations. The *Action Plan on Children Rights in External Action* also identifies child labour as one of the four main priority areas requiring action at regional and global level. The *EU Guidelines on the Rights of the Child*⁵⁵ underline that child labour, as one of global problems, needs to be tackled by the EU in its external policy towards children

In relation to child labour, the policy framework underlines the need for EU policies and programmes to contribute to:

- wider ratification and improved application of ILO Conventions 29 on forced labour, 105 on the abolition of forced labour, 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment⁵⁶
- the promotion of poverty eradication measures addressing root causes of poverty and supporting social protection and inclusion
- the promotion of trade policy consistent with protection of and promotion of children's rights, including development of core labour standards in trade-related policies, capacity building and training
- the promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Moreover, the actions should follow the rights-based principles enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its two Optional Protocols⁵⁷ as well as enhancing:

- actions embracing the *Millennium Declaration* that promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the full implementation of the Cairo Agenda and the Beijing Platform for Action;
- the UN Plan of Action *A World Fit for Children*⁵⁸.

⁵³ Council Conclusions on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child in the European Union's external action – the development and humanitarian dimensions, 26 and 27 May 2008. http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Council_Conclusions/May/0526_GAERC-pravice_otrok.pdf

⁵⁴ COM (2008)55 final and SEC (2008)136, http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev/humandevchildren_en.cfm.

⁵⁵ EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, 10 December 2007, <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/16031.07.pdf>

⁵⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

⁵⁷ On the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

⁵⁸ Plan of Action 'A World Fit for Children' adopted at the conclusion of the UN Special Session on Children's Rights (UNGASS) in 2002.

In June 2009 the *Fourth European Forum on the Rights of the Child*⁵⁹ focussed on how to effectively address child labour, in particular in the EU's external relations, through EU instruments by addressing the theme of child labour both from the perspective of social protection and from the angle of corporate social responsibility (CSR).

The EU has a firm policy framework in place: Council Conclusions on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child in the European Union's external action - the development and humanitarian dimensions" the Communication *A Special Place for Children in EU External Action* and *The European Union's Action Plan on Children's Rights in External Action* all set a framework for actions on Child Labour. The ACP–EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly has in addition adopted a "*Resolution on the social consequences of child labour and strategies to combat child labour*"⁶⁰ in 2008. This context gives a significant political momentum to child labour in all its forms, which the present call should build upon.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSAL(S)

3.1. Basic act and financing source

Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006, establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, Article 12(2) (d) (iii), amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 960/2009⁶¹.

This action will be financed from Article 21.0501 of the Budget — Human and social development, item 21.0501.03 (Other aspects of human and social development)

3.2. Objectives of the programme, fields of intervention/priorities for the year and expected results

Overall objective

To contribute to the eradication of child labour

Specific objectives

To promote effective policy dialogue aimed at eradicating child labour, bringing victims of child labour, trafficking or violence into full-time education and re-integrating them into society

To support partnership and networking between key stakeholders, in particular non-State actors and the private sector, by promoting corporate social responsibility in the area of child labour.

⁵⁹ The European Forum on the Rights of the Child is a permanent group for the promotion of children's rights, in internal and external action that was launched following the adoption by the European Commission on 4 July 2006 of the Communication "*Towards an EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child*". The role of the Forum is to advise and assist the Commission and other European Institutions on mainstreaming children's rights, and promotes information exchange on good practices.

⁶⁰ ACP-EU/100.247/08/A/fin.
http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/acp/60_16/pdf/res_social_committee_child_labour_en.pdf

⁶¹ OJ L 270, 15.10.2009, p. 8

Relevant priorities and activities may include:

- Ratification and implementation of ILO conventions against child labour, legislation and enforcement⁶²: lobbying, advocacy and awareness raising activities to promote the ratification and/or support and monitor the development of effective measures to implement the ILOs conventions against child labour.
- Child labour and social protection: identification, exchange and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned and innovative approaches to advocate for, strengthen and monitor the development and implementation of social protection policies to fight child labour and reduce children’s vulnerability, promote educational attainment, enhance socio-economic safety nets for families and communities, including policies on prevention and reintegration of victims of child labour. This includes also actions to support capacity building of local non-State actors in beneficiary countries.
- Child labour and corporate social responsibility: creation and strengthening of partnerships and networking between non-State actors, private companies, local communities, child ombudspersons at local, national and/or international level. This is to encourage, develop, implement and monitor social protection interventions and projects preventing and/or countering child labour, raising awareness about responsibilities of private companies and duty bearers vis-à-vis children's rights and assistance to child labour victims, including monitoring of private companies' social behaviour and duty bearers' policies and actions. Activities may include among others elaboration of codes of conducts, monitoring and independent verification of companies' behaviours and advocacy on CSR policies and research on child labour e.g. supply chains.

Actions developed and implemented with the sustainable participation and involvement of children and their local, regional and national formal representative fora and constituencies will be an added value.

Actions should among others target non-State actors as defined by the article 24.2 of the DCI Regulation⁶³ that are involved in fighting child labour, relevant government policy-making institutions and agencies, local authorities and private sector companies.

Priority will be given to actions in developing countries and situations where children live in the most deprived communities, are severely confronted with child labour, with due regard to gender specific vulnerability, belong to minorities or to the most vulnerable groups and/or children whose fundamental rights are most endangered.

Partnership is strongly recommended at all levels and priority will be given to actions involving local non-State actors from the beneficiary country/all countries of actions. With a view to promoting or consolidating public/private partnerships, partnership with private companies is highly recommended.

⁶² ILO Conventions 29 on forced labour, 105 on the abolition of forced labour, 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment. See footnote 5.

⁶³ See footnote 1.

3.3. Eligibility conditions

Actions may take place in one or more beneficiary countries eligible under the DCI.

Applicants must comply with the nationality requirements stated in Article 31 of the DCI Regulation and fall under one of the following categories:

- non-State actors;
- public or para-Statal bodies, local authorities and consortia or representative associations;

Partners are subject to the same eligibility criteria as applicants. In addition to categories referred in the paragraph above, eligible partners can also be:

- international (intergovernmental) organisations, as defined by Article 43 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation of the EU⁶⁴
- companies, firms and other private organisations and businesses.

3.4. Essential selection and award criteria

The criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to Contract Procedures for EC external actions.

The maximum rate of co-financing for grants is 80%. Full financing may be only in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation, where financing in full is essential to carry out the action in question.

Grants awarded under this call are expected to fall between EUR 250 000 and EUR 1 000 000.

The indicative maximum duration of projects is three years.

3.5. Schedule of calls for proposals

The call for proposals is expected to be published indicatively in the first half of 2010.

3.6. Indicative amount of call for proposals

The total budget available for this call is EUR 11.1 million.

4. SUPPORT MEASURES

The selected projects will include a clear visibility and communication plan in accordance with the *Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions*⁶⁵.

⁶⁴ International public-sector organisations set up by intergovernmental agreements, and specialised agencies set up by such organisations; the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are also recognised as international organisations
http://ec.europa.eu/budget/documents/financial_regulation_en.htm

Monitoring and evaluation plans will also be foreseen in each project. EU Delegations will be involved as much as possible in the monitoring process.

In addition, projects might be subject to European Commission audits and monitoring visits under EuropeAid's annual result-oriented monitoring and audit plans.

The European Commission may hold a seminar to disseminate results and lessons learned among contract holders and other stakeholders.

ANNEX G

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*

THEMES 4.1 AND 4.2: *OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*

PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AND PROMOTION OF PARTICIPATION BY CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN DEVELOPMENT

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Integral social development of adolescents in Old Havana, Cuba DCI-HUM/2010/229-631		
Total cost	Total Cost: EUR 2 050 000 (excluding national contributions) EU contribution: EUR 2 000 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach – Joint management Contribution agreement with an international organisation (UNICEF)		
DAC-code	16010	Sector	Social/welfare services

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Background, sector context and issues to be addressed

Context and issues to be addressed:

The EU thematic programme ‘Investing in People’ pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development levels in partner countries in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)⁶⁶, and is detailed in the *Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013*⁶⁷. Part of the fourth theme of the programme – ‘other aspects of human and social development’ – is dedicated to promoting social cohesion and protecting children and youth.

The City of Havana and more specifically Old Havana is one of the most densely inhabited areas of Cuba (22 642 inhabitants/km²), with larger than average households, with high levels of intergenerational coexistence, and with deteriorating living conditions, in particular the habitat. These elements are conducive to developing behaviour patterns which increase the vulnerability of certain social groups and in particular the adolescents, hampering their social and economic inclusion and their personal development.

⁶⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L 378, 27/12/2006, pp. 41-71.

⁶⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

According to the Population and Housing Census conducted by the National Statistics Office and the Master Plan for the Integral Revitalisation of Old Havana, the total population of Old Havana is 66 752 inhabitants, a majority of which lives in the local sectors of Plaza Vieja, Belén, Catedral y San Isidro.

In Cuba as elsewhere, teenagers constitute a particularly vulnerable group in several respects with specific needs to be addressed. Examples of risks to which teenagers are particularly exposed include the consumption of alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs, violence, poor nutrition habits or sedentary lifestyle, irresponsible sexual behaviour or insufficient information leading to unwanted early pregnancies or sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS.

Teenagers in general are exposed to these risks, but more so in urban areas, and more so in Old Havana than in other parts of the city, due to a number of factors. First, Old Havana is rather poor when compared to the municipalities to the West of Havana (Vedado, Miramar, Cubanacan etc). Second, while other municipalities of the city are also poor (Marianao, Regla, etc.), Old Havana presents a particularly high population density, which exacerbates some of these problems. Third, the very rapid development of tourism in Old Havana (unlike in other parts of the city) has further increased some of these risk factors, through exposure to highly visible socio-economic differences with visiting foreigners and different lifestyles and views. Fourth, the teenage population living or studying in the historic centre has practically doubled recently due to the "return to the cities" of pre-University secondary students, whose schooling was hitherto organised in the countryside. Fifth, the relative lack of suitable venues for socialisation, and generally of readily available leisure activities after school, further increase the risks. As a result of all these factors, the municipality of Old Havana is among the regions of Cuba which demonstrate the highest rate of teenage pregnancies, HIV/AIDS contamination, drug consumption, and suicide rates in this age group.

It is therefore becoming important to address these specific needs and demands of adolescents in Old Havana with appropriate actions. Such actions should aim at preventing risk behaviour and providing specific services (reproductive health, vocational counselling, intergeneration and family counselling, social and cultural activities) and appropriate structures, complementing the formal education system. In parallel, it will be important to promote debate on, and raise awareness of, these issues, in view of strengthening social inclusion and raising the level of protection, in a way more conducive to satisfactory individual development. Special emphasis is to be put on a community-based approach focusing on supporting participatory decision-making, local capacity-building and strengthening community empowerment.

Elements of the current policy on youth / social inclusion nationally and in Old Havana

In view of the specificities of its political and social system, Cuba pays particular attention to the needs and rights of children and adolescents, both in its legislation and through practical realisations. This general approach of the Cuban State and society is reflected fully in the national legislation (Family Code, Code of Childhood and Youth, but also Civil and Criminal Codes or the Labour and Social Security Code). However, national policies and programmes have to face limitations of available resources.

As regards Old Havana specifically, its "comprehensive revitalisation" i.e. integral development is governed by a "Master Plan" which includes both the preservation of cultural heritage and the socio-economic development of the city and the community. While

childhood, youth and elderly are among the priorities in the Master Plan for Old Havana, to date the specific needs of adolescents have not been systematically addressed. There is accordingly no programme to address the needs of this specific and complex age group, notably by providing a comprehensive approach to respond to their needs.

The proposed programme fits under this Master Plan and is both entirely consistent with national policy and legislation and fully supported by local authorities.

Key project partner – Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de la Habana (OHCH)

The key entity which is currently helping address these issues horizontally in Old Havana is the Office of the Historian of the City of Havana (*Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de la Habana*, OHCH). Well beyond its initial mandate for heritage restoration, the OHCH has developed the current Master Plan for Old Havana with considerable emphasis on socio-economic and cultural development of the city and social inclusion of the population. Through its "humanitarian" office, the OHCH is engaged in a series of social activities throughout Old Havana. Over the past decade, considerable efforts have been deployed by the OHCH and its partner entities to address the needs of specific vulnerable groups, in particular the younger children, orphans and the elderly. The OHCH would accordingly constitute an appropriate national counterpart entity for this project.

Lessons learnt

This project will be the second project financed from the 'Investing in People' Thematic Programme in Cuba with the OHCH as national counterpart authority. The European Commission does not as yet have a very wide experience of working on social inclusion issues in Cuba. However, the initial experience of working with the *Oficina del Historiador* are positive and have helped open this new area for cooperation. The dynamism and professionalism of the OHCH are recognised by many donors present in Cuba, including Belgium and Spain.

2.2. Complementary actions

EU assistance to Cuba was suspended by Cuba in 2003, further to the adoption of diplomatic measures by the EU. These measures were lifted by Council conclusions in June 2008, and a declaration resuming cooperation was signed between Commissioner Michel and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba in October 2008. Further to resumption of cooperation, interventions were formulated and adopted under the 2008 and 2009 EU budget, including a series of targeted projects or calls for proposals in the areas of hurricane response, food security, environment, education and culture. Given the fact that no programming framework has been defined at this stage, parties have agreed to jointly identify priorities for future co-operation, based on respective development policy priorities and coordination with other development partners in Cuba.

As part of its strategy of social development in Old Havana, the OHCH is notably working on the following actions:

- programmes for the recovery of the habitat and physical infrastructure in Old Havana;
- programmes providing a network of residences and services addressing the needs of the elderly (the latter notably with the support of the Spanish cooperation or within the framework of the UNDP's programme for local human development PDHL);

- a system of schools offering vocational training specialised in heritage restoration and revitalizing traditional crafts (projects funded notably by Spain and Belgium);
- complementary health services including a home for pregnant women, an integral paediatric centre, a community centre specialised on mental health;
- a programme providing wheelchairs for children with physical limitations and cerebral paralysis;
- a centre (currently being rehabilitated) for patients with Alzheimer and their families (supported by Spanish cooperation).

UNICEF is particularly active in activities involving children and teenagers, with established cooperation with the OHCH in this area as regards activities in Old Havana.

2.3. Donor coordination

There is no overall donor coordination mechanism at the local or central level other than through the national counterpart authorities. However, the Historian's Office has proved a very good capacity to co-ordinate between different donor actions of which it is the automatic counterpart in Old Havana. Additional coordination is ensured and overlapping avoided through regular institutionalised or informal coordination meetings at EU level (European Commission and active Member States) or with other relevant bilateral and multilateral international donors. UNICEF, through its mandate and established relationships with all relevant line ministries and national agencies, is particularly well placed to ensure complementarity with other projects targeting adolescents in Havana or nation-wide.

2.4. Objectives

The general objective of this project is to contribute to the social and economic inclusion of Cuban adolescents and to enhance the development of their potentialities on a right-based approach.

Specific objectives are to support personal development, social inclusion and professional insertion of adolescents in Old Havana, and in particular the most vulnerable among them. This is to be achieved by a wide range of activities, by rehabilitating and equipping a reference centre for adolescents providing social services, and by promoting debate and exchanges to disseminate best practices, at national, regional (Caribbean / Latin America) or international level.

2.5. Expected results and main activities

2.5.1. Expected results:

RESULT 1: Wide range of social services and comprehensive programme of social, educational, cultural activities designed and implemented

A wide range of social services is provided, such as sexual education and reproductive health prevention and counselling, in-family and intergenerational communication and counselling, vocational and professional orientation, counselling, referral and training.

A comprehensive programme of social, educational, cultural activities is created and implemented in Old Havana, involving the whole community through intergenerational linkages, enhancing the learning process and social inclusion of the adolescents.

RESULT 2: Reference centre rehabilitated and equipped

A reference centre is rehabilitated and equipped, including a multimedia information centre. The centre will provide for activities and services detailed under Result 1.

RESULT 3: Debate and exchanges promoted

Debate and exchanges are promoted through regular workshops and communication on the social and individual development of the Cuban adolescents in an inclusive society. The project aims to establish working relationships and contacts to create a network of collaborating institutions for training, communication and exchange of information and experiences among different institutions involved in prevention work with, and social inclusion of, adolescents. This experience may notably subsequently contribute to policy formulation at the national level.

2.5.2. Main activities*Activities in relation to Result 1:*

A1.1- Studies, including baseline study in view of better establishing the impact indicators of the action, and preparatory activities in order to fine-tune the Centre's mandate, identity, methodology and detailed activities.

- *Coordinate participatory workshops with teenagers of the area and others actors in the community to identify interests, needs and opportunities for action in the local context.*
- *Coordinate with pre-university educational institutions in the municipality to establish the scope of the formal educational programmes and identify possible complementary interactive educational activities for this age group under this project.*
- *Inter-institutional coordination, building on existing links and working relationships established by UNICEF and the OHCH with INDER (National Institute for Sports, Physical education and Recreation), MINCULT (Ministry for Culture), UNEAC (Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba) and other relevant national agencies or entities, but also relevant individuals with expertise in sports, culture and recreation activities to identify and design a regular schedule for work with adolescents in these disciplines.*
- *Design communication and training strategies -working with the media- to increase the participation of adolescents and the community in the project.*
- *Working with student and community organizations to provide the adolescent population with responsibilities in the decision-making processes and the development of project activities.*
- *Selection of teaching / coaching staff which will animate the different workshops.*

A1.2- Promotion of the project and its programme of activities through appropriate means.

A1.3- A wide range of social services, including guidance and counselling designed and implemented.

Sexual education, reproductive health and prevention

- *Coordination with CENESEX (National Centre for Sexual Education) and the Municipal Health Direction of Old Havana to design the programming and workshops on sexual education, reproductive health and prevention of STDs-HIV/AIDS.*
- *Organisation of regular workshops, talks and video-discussions on issues of sexual and reproductive health with a gender perspective; dissemination of updated information in various media; guidance on the use of emergency contraception; development of individual skills and interpersonal communication skills; promotion of activities on the website of the Centre; design and publication of educational materials developed by the adolescents themselves promoting prevention and responsible behaviours; counselling service for adolescents on issues of sexual and reproductive health.*

Family counselling and intergenerational communication (to start before the rehabilitation of the Centre is finished and to continue in the Centre thereafter)

- *Coordination with institutions and/or specialists on psychological treatment and guidance to the adolescents and their families -using the relationships of UNICEF and OHCH from previous experiences working with colleagues on related topics (i.e. Community Mental Health Centre of Old Havana, Guidance Houses for Women and Families, Centre for Youth Studies).*
- *Awareness-raising workshops for adult family members about the characteristics of adolescence as a stage of personal development.*

Advice on vocational training and career guidance (to start before the rehabilitation of the Centre is finished and to continue in the Centre thereafter)

- *Design the programme and methodology of the action in coordination with the Municipal Direction of Education, the Ministry of Labour and educational institutions in Old Havana.*
- *Implement and launch a service of vocational counselling on job profiles and employment opportunities for young people in Old Havana, with special attention to adolescents with disabilities.*
- *Enhance vocational education of teenagers in traditional crafts in coordination with the "Workshop Schools" system of the OHCH.*
- *Develop traditional trades, and promote intergenerational links, in coordination with experienced craftsmen.*
- *Selection of teachers and trainers, establishment and equipment of training workshops in traditional trades and crafts related to the process of restoration of the Historic Centre.*

The above-described activities related to vocational education and training (VET) will remain fully consistent with the national strategies developed respectively by the Ministries of Education, and of Higher Education. Information campaigns in national

media and notably on television aim to promote the study of disciplines in relation to the needs identified in the territories. However, this project proposes to make more systematic the match between VET and the identified needs on the territory of Old Havana. Those include inter alia traditional crafts for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage related to the Master Plan and tourism development, pursued notably through the "Workshop Schools" (*Escuelas talleres*) of the OHCH, and often recruited through the OHCH's own employment agency.

A1.4- A comprehensive programme of recreational, cultural and educational activities designed and implemented.

Sports

- *Identification of particular sports interests of teenagers in a community, and identification of free / idle areas in Old Havana in which some of the proposals formulated could be implemented (gyms, multi-sports halls etc).*
- *Selection, procurement and installation of equipment and inputs.*
- *Fitting of the spaces identified.*

Culture

- *Identification of particular cultural interests of teenagers in a community, and identification of opportunities offered to perform those in Old Havana.*
- *During the execution of rehabilitation works at the Centre, coordination with other cultural spaces already operating in Old Havana and which are to be linked to the Centre.*
- *Selection, procurement and installation of equipment and inputs.*
- *Fitting identified spaces to establish cultural workshops offering an interactive approach to various art forms: music, photography, dance, animation and audiovisual production, film projection 3D, plastic arts, literature, theatre, etc.*

Alternative educational activities:

- *Pending a more detailed identification of needs, possible establishment of a multimedia centre within the Centre which could include alternative / fun education and learning support activities in complement to the formal education system.*

→ The project (in line with UNICEF's mandate) specifically targets the age group 12-18, which corresponds to secondary education in Cuba (enseñanza media y media-superior). While the specific needs of this age group will orient the general methodology and activities of the project, the activities foreseen under A1.3 and A1.4 will welcome an audience wider than just this age group, including through family activities or other inter-generational and community integration activities in order to enhance intergenerational linkages and interaction for the mutual benefit of all vulnerable groups in the Community. Besides, the community participatory approach applied to identify the needs and to design the project activities, will clearly include other significant community groups in this context such as the parents, younger children, youth and elderly.

→ Awaiting the rehabilitation and operationalisation of the Centre, implementation of activities and services foreseen under Result 1 will start already during the second semester of the action through other means and venues.

Indeed, different other venues in Old Havana will be made available for project activities by the OHCH. A series of such venues have already been identified as follows, others will be identified in the start-up phase of the programme:

- **Biblioteca Provincial Rubén Martínez Villena**, with earlier experiences with youth projects (litterature, HIV/AIDS);
- **Convent of San Francisco de Asís, Oratorio de San Felipe Neri, Iglesia de Paula**, all including auditoriums or concert halls usable for music-related workshops;
- **Vitrina de Valonia**, venue off Plaza Vieja usable for workshops in photography or fine arts;
- **Hogar Materno** (motherhood centre) of Old Havana which offers professional advice in reproductive health and sexual education;
- **Community Centre for Mental Health**, with experience of treatment and rehabilitation of young addicts;
- **Rehabilitated free spaces** in Old Havana made available for sports activities;
- **The OHCH-administered system of museums** with a wide variety of cultural programming for different age groups which will include and develop teenager-specific activities.

After the rehabilitation of the youth centre is completed, links will be preserved with all of the above institutions to maintain and strengthen the network of activities for teenagers in all of Old Havana, coordinated by this reference centre.

The possibility is also envisaged to use an itinerant Bus, which would function as a "Mobile Centre" providing services and guidance, disseminating information on relevant issues etc...in different parts and neighbourhoods of Old Havana and possibly beyond, according to a predefined time schedule.

Activities in relation to Result 2:

A2.1-Selection of the building that will become the reference Centre (open, visible and accessible to the greatest number of beneficiaries).

The final location of the Centre will be selected over the coming months and before the signature of the contribution agreement with UNICEF. The selection will be operated in consultation between the Historian's Office, UNICEF, and the European Commission. Type, scale and duration of required construction activities will be the essential criterion, given the need to start activities in the Centre as soon as possible.

As mentioned above, activities will be organised in other venues awaiting the partial and/or complete rehabilitation of the building.

Other criteria for selection of the building will include:

- Location, geographical distribution, convenience and accessibility;
- Availability of flexible spaces and areas;
- Presence nearby of other facilities such as sports centres or cultural auditorium to be linked to the project and host project activities during the period of rehabilitation works.

The corresponding co-financing for these rehabilitation works through the Historian's Office will be adopted in the context of the planning of the OHCH 2011 funds. The OHCH's preliminary studies indicate that the total cost of rehabilitation and reconversion of any building included in the Masterplan, for use as Reference centre, will exceed the amount made available for rehabilitation under the budget of the proposed European Commission-UNICEF project. However, the OHCH has committed itself to finance as a priority spending the remaining budget from its 2011 own funds. This will constitute a rather significant co-financing of this project by the local counterpart.

A2.2- Preparation and approval of technical and legal documents, and contracts for the rehabilitation of the building.

Activities will notably include: application and approval of land use, micro-location, environmental and other urban licenses managed by the Master Plan with the various authorities of the municipality and the province; preparation of documentation for conceptual and preliminary ideas about architecture; management endorsement of the Provincial Commission of Monuments; preparation, review and approval of executive technical project by specialties; hiring of diagnostic studies (if necessary); license management for preliminary works and planning permission; preparation and signing of works contract between the investment and construction company.

A2.3- Implementation of actions to restore the building.

Activities will notably include: preliminary works; architecture and civil; electricity; hydro-sanitary; mechanics; finishing and outdoor areas.

A2.4- Allocation of equipment to the building for efficient services and easy access by users.

A2.5- Selection of human resources and definition of the functioning mechanisms of the Centre.

A2.6- Training of selected personnel to work with adolescents.

Coordination of systematic workshops with experts convened by UNICEF on issues of adolescence (rights, property, best practices, lessons learned and methodologies of work, social inclusion).

A2.7- Establishment of links and work methodologies with partners.

A2.8- Design of a database operated by the Centre administration to manage the user records, scheduling and access control.

A2.9- Develop, coordinate with the ministries involved and approve the structure of services and related methodologies (sexual education, reproductive health and prevention, family counselling and intergenerational communication, training advice and guidance; media centre of alternative information and further educational and cultural activities).

A2.10- Design, editing and publication of a Guide of Services to Adolescents, which records the activities and services related to this age group in Old Havana.

Activities in relation to Result 3:

A3.1- Organise regular workshops on social and individual development of adolescents in an inclusive society, with extensive institutional involvement (OHCH, INDER, CENESEX, MINCULT, MINSAP, MINED, CITMA, etc.). Improve links and complementary approaches to formal and informal education. Activities will include: coordination with the institutions involved; conducting workshops to exchange experiences and best practices on issues of social and individual development of adolescents in society; identify the right division of labour between collaborating institutions on the basis of their experience and potential.

A3.2- Communicate about projects and disseminate lessons learned.

- Create a network of training, communication and exchange of information and experience among different institutions involved.
- Publication of a synthetic material with the results, experiences and best practices that serve as a reference document when replicating this initiative elsewhere in the Cuban context. As the programme presents a potential for replication, its innovative approach can contribute, through debates and dialogue involving a wide range of stakeholders, also to policy shaping at the national level. Through its close working relationship with the Cuban authorities and line ministries in this sector, UNICEF also has the potential to help replicate this pilot approach elsewhere in Cuba. The innovative approach proposed in this project, of developing an integrated policy for this age group on a pilot basis in Old Havana, has the potential to thereafter stimulate a national-level debate in view of designing and implementing this approach nationwide.
- Dissemination to partners of the project results and lessons learned.
- Dissemination of project results and their programming in the media (Centre web, mass media, cultural programs and billboards OHCH, etc.)

A3.3- Exchange of experiences and best practices with European, Caribbean or Latin-American institutions with experience of similar approaches.

2.6. Risks and assumptions and project sustainability

The successful implementation of this project relies on the following assumptions:

- Continued commitment of the counterpart authorities at all levels to achieving the project results.
- Timely availability of the building, necessary materials, equipment, and human resources to implement the project activities as foreseen.

- No impediments over the coming period to the continuation and enhancement of good political relations between Cuba and the EU, and of cooperation activities between Cuba and the European Commission.

The sustainability of this project and in particular of the youth Centre will be ensured through the OHCH as the key project counterpart institution. The OHCH has its own stable revenues, which include direct income from some of the tourism activities in Old Havana. The OHCH also has a well-established and functioning network of institutional collaboration with all key national institutions. Thus the Centre's insertion into the OHCH management structure will ensure both its economic sustainability and necessary resources for its running costs, as well as its institutional sustainability. Social sustainability will be ensured by incorporating from the outset the specific needs of adolescents, as expressed by the latter or identified in the preparatory studies, both in the initial project design, throughout the implementation period, and beyond the end of the project in the continued provision of services by the new Centre.

2.7. Cross-cutting issues

The project places special emphasis on supporting persons with disabilities. In addition, gender and environmental dimensions will also be addressed. The empowerment of women and girls, and environmental sustainability of all development activities, are key pre-conditions for achieving lasting poverty reduction and sustainable development and will be addressed also in the context of this project.

2.8. Stakeholders

The project will be implemented in partnership with UNICEF which will work directly with the Historian's Office as direct national counterpart, for the direct benefit of the adolescents of Havana and their families. Other stakeholders are likely to include the relevant national ministries of education (MINED), health (MINSAP), environment (CITMA), culture (MINCULT), the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC), as well as specialised associations such as the National Centre for Sexual Education (CENESEX) or the National Institute for Sports, Physical education and Recreation (INDER).

3. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

3.1. Method of implementation

The project will be implemented in joint management with UNICEF, through the signature of a contribution agreement between the European Commission and UNICEF, and in line with provisions of the overall Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) signed between the EC and the United Nations.

A trilateral steering committee including the European Commission, UNICEF as the implementing partner, and the Cuban counterpart authorities will meet on a regular basis to validate general orientation of the programme and oversee implementation of activities.

UNICEF is already working on the integral development on teenagers in Cuba. The agency started operations in Cuba as far back as 1962 and has had a fully-fledged country office in Cuba since 2000.

3.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the International Organisation concerned, in this case UNICEF.

3.3. Budget and timetable

The estimated budget breakdown is as follows:

Social activities and services	€1 000 000
Rehabilitation and civil construction works	€700 000
Workshops and communication activities	€70 000
Monitoring and Visibility	€30 000
External Evaluation and Verification	€17 000
Contingency reserve	€100 000
Indirect costs (UNICEF)	€133 000
TOTAL	€2 050 000
UNICEF contribution	€50 000
EC contribution	€2 000 000
OHCH contribution*	To be confirmed

The Cuban counterpart authorities (Oficina del Historiador, as well as MINSAP, MINCULT, MINED) or specialised institutes (CNESEX, INDER) will provide an important additional contribution to this project through the involvement of their human resources.

In addition, the OHCH will be providing a contribution to the cost of this project in both Cuban pesos (CUP) and Cuban convertible pesos (CUCs). The precise amount of this contribution will depend notably on the cost of the building to be finally selected for the Centre. This contribution will be known and mentioned at the stage of signature of the contribution agreement.

UNICEF's contribution to the project will be approximately of USD 60 000 or EUR 50 000 to support the areas of Human Resources (administration and management, specialized staff for the implementation of workshops) and supplies. UNICEF's global thematic mandate and overall credibility, the possibility to contribute good practices from similar projects in other countries, and its experience and established network of contacts and projects in Cuba constitute additional value-added for this joint project.

The period for the implementation of activities is estimated at 36 months.

3.4. Performance monitoring

Regular monitoring activities are foreseen in order to ensure that activities are on track and in line with the expected results, objectives and indicators both in terms of quality and timing. Project activities will be overseen by a trilateral steering committee including the European Commission, UNICEF as the implementing partner, and the Cuban counterpart authorities.

3.5. Evaluation and audit

A final project evaluation by independent experts will be undertaken. Upon request, all relevant financial information shall be made available to the European Commission, who may undertake a financial check in line with provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement, signed between the European Commission and the UN. Regular monitoring visits to the project will be performed by the EU Delegation in Cuba.

3.6. Communication and visibility

Appropriate activities and measures will be undertaken both by the Cuban counterparts and by UNICEF in order to ensure sufficient EU visibility.

All project communications will be in compliance with EU visibility requirements: http://www.cc.cec/dgintranet/europeaid/info_com/visibility_issues/documents/communication_and_visibility_manual_en.pdf.

ANNEX H

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*
THEME 4.3: *OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*
ACCESS TO LOCAL CULTURE, PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Strengthening capacities in the cultural sector DCI-HUM/2010/022127		
Total cost	EUR 7 000 000		
Method/ Management mode	Project approach – Call for proposals – <i>Centralised</i>		
DAC-code, if applicable	16061	Sector	Culture and recreation

2. RATIONALE

The thematic programme ‘Investing in People’ pursues a broad approach to development and poverty reduction, with the general aim of improving human and social development levels in partner countries in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. It is based on Article 12 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)⁶⁸, and is detailed in the Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme 2007-2013⁶⁹. A component of the fourth theme of the programme – ‘Other aspects of human and social development’ – is dedicated to promote access to local culture and to protect and promote cultural diversity. Under this theme, the programme aims namely to promote inter-cultural dialogue, cultural diversity and respect for the equal dignity of all cultures and to support culture as a promising economic sector for development and growth. It also intends to promote access to culture for all, by strengthening local cultural capacity, promoting private/public partnerships, supporting intercultural dialogue at all levels, promoting South-South cooperation, supporting preservation of both the material and immaterial cultural heritage, supporting establishment of networks for exchanges of expertise and good practice, and supporting training and professionalization of the sector.

As defined in the Communication on a European agenda for culture in a globalising world, culture is understood in its multiple facets, referring both to the fine arts, including a variety of works of art, cultural goods and services, and to the anthropological meaning. It is the basis for a symbolic world of meanings, beliefs, values, traditions which are expressed in language, art, religion and myths. As such, it plays a fundamental role in human development and in the complex fabric of the identities and habits of individuals and communities.

⁶⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 41).

⁶⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/9interventionareas/humandev_en.cfm.

Culture is part of the EU vision of development cooperation, enshrined in the European Consensus on Development, and is an integral part of the European Community's policy framework in the area of human development.

The commitment of EU development policy in the field of culture is elaborated in the Communication on a European agenda for culture in a globalising world⁷⁰, which highlights the role of culture in building bridges across countries and regions as well as an important instrument for sustainable development. The Communication also calls for the systematic integration of the cultural dimension in all external and development policies, and for the promotion of access to culture as a priority.

This vision also echoes the commitments taken at international level in the framework of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, to which the European Community and most of its Member States are Parties. The Convention – which entered into force in March 2007 – establishes a new legal framework for international cooperation in the area of culture. It calls for the Parties to integrate culture in their development policies at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development. Related development cooperation should in particular endeavour to strengthen cultural industries, build capacities, transfer technology and provide financial support.

The implementation of effective and inclusive cultural policies and the development of an enabling institutional, regulatory, economic and professional environment are essential to foster access to culture and creation, promote cultural diversity and support the sustainable development of the cultural sectors. It is in such a context that cultural diversity can flourish in the respect of the equal dignity of all cultures, including the social, cultural and spiritual values of indigenous peoples and minorities, and that the role of cultural expressions in fighting social inequalities, injustices and all forms of discrimination can be enhanced.

To tackle the needs of developing countries in these areas, the governance of the cultural sector has been identified as a priority area of intervention under the 2010 Action Programme.

The concept of governance of the cultural sector is multidimensional and covers the overall actions and measures undertaken by international institutions, regional organisations, governments, local authorities, civil society, as well as by the institutions, organisations and enterprises of the cultural sectors, and shaping the political, regulatory, institutional and economic environment where cultural sectors evolve. The "Investing in People" 2010 Action Programme follows a double approach, focusing both on the national dimension, i.e. the role and action of public authorities, and on the professional and civil society dimension. The latter covers aspects related to the role, management, structure, operating modes and representativeness of professional associations and groups, networks of cultural actors and civil society organisations active in the area of culture.

Culture occupies in general a rather marginal role within national policies and public action in developing countries and its role as a vector of human and social development is not always recognised or valued. National policies often neglect the particularities of the cultural sector and in most cases the institutional, regulatory, economic and fiscal environment is

⁷⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a European agenda for culture in a globalizing world (COM(2007) 242 final).

inappropriate for the development of the sector. Sector policies tend to be ineffective, suffer from insufficient allocation of human and financial resources and to be assisted by weak and unsuitable institutions. Moreover, policy makers are not always fully aware of the potential of the cultural sector especially in terms of economic growth. Ministries in general also lack specific competences in the sector, in particular in least developed countries.

These weaknesses hamper the development of sustainable cultural sectors and constitute a major challenge for the activity of private entrepreneurs, professionals and civil society organisations involved in culture, which in addition have specific needs relating to their own governance. The problems faced by cultural structures and actors are mainly linked with the lack of resources and specific competences, access to financing, the absence of representativeness in professional groups, the difficulties in integrating the formal economy and traditional economic circuits, as well as the inexistence of specific training programmes. In consequence, professional organisations, civil society and networks fail in becoming effective lobbying interlocutors and development actors, and it is extremely difficult for a viable private sector to emerge.

The needs and challenges faced by the cultural sector in developing countries have been reiterated by relevant authorities, artists, cultural professionals and entrepreneurs at the occasion of several international fora. In this regard, the international Colloquium "Culture and Creativity, vectors for development" organised by the European Commission in Brussels in April 2009 was an important event to facilitate exchanges between policy-makers, professionals, artists, cultural and development specialists and civil society from the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) on the importance of culture for development.

In the Brussels Declaration - presenting the conclusions of the event - artists, professionals and cultural entrepreneurs highlight the lack of public structural policies for the cultural sector as a major constraint hampering the development of the sector in ACP countries. They also call for the integration of the cultural dimension in other sector policies and into development strategies, and request the recognition of their role in development and of their specific professional and social status.

The present action is intended to build capacities and support structuring of cultural actors and structures, including public and private entities and civil society organisations, so as to enhance their own governance and their role in national governance of the cultural sector.

It acts in complement with the other action under the Culture theme in the 2010 Action Programme concerning an expertise facility on the governance of the cultural sector to support national and local authorities and public institutions influencing governance in the public sphere.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSAL(S)

3.1. Basic act and Financing source

Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, Article 12(2)(d)(i) Regulation amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 960/2009⁷¹.

⁷¹ OJ L 270, 15.10.2009, p. 8

This action will be financed from budget line 21.05.01.03 – “Human and social development – Culture”.

3.2. Objectives of the programme, fields of intervention/priorities of the year and expected results

The overall objective of the call for proposals is to contribute to the structuring and development of the cultural sectors, so that they become sustainable factors of economic, social and human development for the beneficiary countries. This objective will be pursued by supporting the reinforcement of governance of cultural actors, professional structures and other civil society organisations, and by stimulating cooperation and exchange of experiences between different countries and regions.

The specific objectives are:

- to contribute, at national level, to creating a political, normative, legal and economic environment favourable to the development of the cultural sectors and its actors;
- to reinforce the integration and participation of civil society in processes enhancing cultural governance at national, regional and interregional levels, promoting inclusive cultural policies in respect of cultural diversity and fostering access to culture for all;
- to contribute to the creation of adequate conditions for the development of cultural activities within the context of regional integration;
- to reinforce competences of public and private agents having a role on the governance of the cultural sector at national level;
- to reinforce the role, representativeness and capacities of professional organisations and of civil society involved in the cultural sector.

The actions to be supported may include:

- support to the establishment, reform and/or strengthening of cultural institutions and specialised agencies;
- involvement of civil society in the elaboration and implementation of cultural policies, including actions concerning the protection of intellectual property and anti-piracy strategies;
- support to the integration of the cultural dimension in regional integration strategies and regional cooperation, as well as development of institutional capacity in the cultural sectors;
- creation and development of centres of expertise providing support to cultural actors in programming, implementing and financing cultural strategies, programmes and projects;
- reinforcement of institutional, managerial and advocacy capacities of cultural actors and networks;
- establishment, strengthening and structuring of professional associations and networks, including virtual networks;

- exchanges of best practices and transfer of competences between organisations and networks at regional and interregional levels, including within North-South platforms;
- creation and development of innovative public-private partnerships;
- collection and dissemination of information, needs analysis, communication and lobbying strategies, innovative approaches contributing to the development of the cultural sector.

Target groups include: cultural institutions and associations representing the cultural sectors; local authorities; specialized agencies and autonomous entities in specific cultural sectors, such as heritage, cinema and audiovisual, books and publishing, etc; regional integration organisations and other institutions involved in culture at regional level; chambers of commerce and associations of entrepreneurs; professional organisations and related associations; other civil society entities involved in culture, such as coalitions for cultural diversity; networks of professionals and associations of networks.

Particular attention should be paid to the active implication of civil society in the elaboration and implementation of effective strategies to the development of cultural sectors and the formulation of inclusive cultural policies.

In order to foster South-South co-operation and promote exchange of experiences, transfer of competences and the valorisation of synergies, it is strongly recommended that actions include a transnational dimension and involve a transnational partnership (i.e. more than one beneficiary country). This partnership is expected to cover at least the eligible countries where the proposed action is to take place. Full attention should also be paid to the quality of the partnership.

Priority will be given to projects submitted by applicants from the beneficiary countries, so as to promote ownership and a strong local leadership. Actions with a regional dimension are strongly encouraged. Actions promoting or consolidating public/private partnerships are considered an added value.

3.3. Eligibility conditions

Actions must take place in the beneficiary countries eligible under the DCI.

Applicants must comply with the nationality requirements stated in Article 31 of the DCI Regulation and fall under one of the following categories:

- non-state actors;
- public or para-Statal bodies and local authorities and consortia or representative associations;
- regional intergovernmental organisations.
- Partners are subject to the same eligibility criteria as applicants. In addition to categories referred in the paragraph above, eligible partners can also be:
- companies, firms and other private organisations and businesses.

3.4. Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions.

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants is 80%. Lower rates of co-financing could be proposed. Full financing may only be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulations where financing in full is essential to carry out the action in question.

Grants awarded under this call for proposals are expected to fall between EUR 250 000 and EUR 400 000.

The indicative maximum duration of projects is three years.

3.5. Schedule of calls for proposals

The call for proposals is expected to be published indicatively in the second semester of 2010.

3.6. Indicative amount of call for proposals

The amount allocated to this call for proposals is EUR 7 000 000.

4. SUPPORT MEASURES

The selected projects must include clear visibility and communication plan in accordance with the *Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions*⁷²:

Monitoring and evaluation activities will also be foreseen in each project. EU Delegations will be involved as much as possible in the monitoring process.

In addition, projects might be subject to audits and monitoring visits under the Commission's annual results-oriented monitoring and audit plans.

The European Commission may hold a seminar to disseminate results and lessons learned between contract holders and other stakeholders or external evaluators.

⁷²http://www.cc.cec/dgintranet/europeaid/info_com/visibility_issues/documents/communication_and_visibility_manual_en.pdf.

ANNEX I

THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*
THEME 4.3: *OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*
ACCESS TO LOCAL CULTURE, PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Expert facility on the governance of the cultural sector DCI-HUM/2010/231270		
Total cost	Total indicative cost: EUR 1 119 150 EU contribution: EUR 1 000 000 Joint co-financing with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach – joint management with UNESCO		
DAC-code	16061	Sector	Culture and recreation

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Culture is part of the EU vision of development cooperation, guided by the overarching objective of poverty reduction and sustainable development, and is an integral part of the European Union's policy framework in the area of human development, as acknowledged by the European Consensus on Development.

The role of culture in development cooperation is further elaborated in the Communication on a European agenda for culture in a globalising world⁷³, which highlights the role of culture in building bridges across countries and regions as well as an important instrument for sustainable development. The Communication calls for the systematic integration of the cultural dimension in all external and development policies, and for the promotion of access to culture as a priority.

This vision is aligned with the new commitments taken at international level towards the objectives of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (the Convention), to which the European Community and most of its Member States are Parties. The Convention – which entered into force in March 2007 – establishes a new legal framework for international cooperation in the area of culture.

⁷³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a European agenda for culture in a globalizing world (COM(2007) 242 final).

It calls for the Parties to integrate culture in their development policies at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development. Related development cooperation should in particular endeavour to strengthen cultural industries, build capacities, support technology transfer and provide financial support.

As defined in the Communication on a European agenda for culture in a globalising world, culture is understood in its multiple facets, referring both to the fine arts, including a variety of works of art, cultural goods and services, and to the anthropological meaning. It is the basis for a symbolic world of meanings, beliefs, values, traditions which are expressed in language, art, religion and myths. As such, it plays a fundamental role in human development and in the complex fabric of the identities and habits of individuals and communities.

In line with this policy framework, the thematic programme 'Investing in People' supports culture as part of its approach to development, poverty reduction and social cohesion. The priorities identified in the *Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme for 2007-2010* fall under the general theme "Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity". The programme aims in particular to promote inter-cultural dialogue, cultural diversity and respect for the equal dignity of all cultures, and to support culture as a promising economic sector for development and growth. It also intends to promote access to culture for all, by strengthening local cultural capacity, promoting private/public partnerships, supporting intercultural dialogue at all levels, promoting South-South cooperation, supporting preservation of both the material and immaterial cultural heritage, supporting establishment of networks for exchanges of expertise and good practice, and supporting training and professionalization of the sector.

The implementation of effective cultural policies and the development of enabling institutional, regulatory, economic and professional environment are essential to foster access to culture and creation, promote cultural diversity and support the sustainable development of the cultural sectors. To tackle the needs of developing countries in these areas, the governance of the culture sector has been identified as a priority area of intervention under the 2010 Action Programme.

Governance challenges within the cultural sector differ from one region and country to another, depending among other reasons on the level of development and the role culture played historically within the region/country.

In the Latin American region, for instance, thanks to favourable political and economic contexts, a strong movement of reinforcement and reorganisation of cultural institutions has been emerging over the last ten years. Mercosur and the Caribbean region have also been moving towards cultural integration and cooperation, both at institutional level and through networking among cultural actors.

As far as Sub-Saharan Africa is concerned, many countries have not yet put in place effective national sector policies, although a number of them are presently engaged in developing or strengthening such policies (e.g. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola). Furthermore, in the most fragile states, civil society trying to fill the gap of public action lacks technical, human and financial resources to get structured and successfully fulfil such a role.

National policies in the Pacific region are strongly engaged in protecting and preserving intangible heritage due to the particular context of small islands and states where survival of

traditional cultural is at risk. There is also strong awareness about the need to act at regional level in order to leverage efforts in the development of the sector and accelerate the integration of indigenous cultures' protection in regional development policies.

In the Eastern partner countries covered by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), a dynamic civil society with an increasing active role in the cultural sectors is emerging, probably due to particular political conditions not favouring a strong state intervention in the area of culture.

Notwithstanding the different contexts and conditions, culture occupies in general a rather marginal role within national policies and public action in developing countries and its role as a vector of human and social development is not recognised or valued. National policies often neglect the particularities of the cultural sector and in most cases the institutional, regulatory, economic and fiscal environment is inappropriate for the development of the sector. When looking into the specific issue of intellectual property, and in particular literary and artistic property, there are important needs regarding the regulatory and institutional framework, as well as the involvement of civil society in strategies to fight piracy.

Even when sector policies are in place, they tend to be ineffective, suffer from insufficient allocation of human and financial resources and be assisted by weak and unsuitable institutions. Moreover, policy makers are not always fully aware of the potential of the cultural sector namely in terms of economic growth. Ministries also lack in general specific competences in the sector, in particular in least developed countries.

In this context, the unavailability of specific expertise in the different domains concerned by the governance of the cultural sector at national level represents a major constraint for the development of sector policies and measures supporting cultural activity and cultural industries in developing countries.

This action is intended to support developing countries in their efforts to improve the governance of the cultural sector through specific technical assistance delivered by an expert facility. The identification and reinforcement of existing expertise in the various domains within the sector will contribute to generate an enabling environment to cultural activity and to enhance integration of culture as part of sustainable development strategies.

In line with the EC Guidelines on technical cooperation⁷⁴, the expert facility is a demand-driven initiative, guided by the principle of ownership of partner countries, responding to well identified needs and promoting capacity building and local expertise.

While this action tackles in particular the public dimension of governance, it acts in complement with the other component under the culture theme in the 2010 Action Programme, which addresses more in particular the governance aspects linked with professional organisations, cultural actors and civil society, through a call for proposals.

2.2. Lessons learnt

The action addresses the needs and challenges for the development of culture as expressed by relevant authorities, artists, cultural professionals and entrepreneurs at the occasion of several international fora, in particular:

⁷⁴ "Making Technical Cooperation More Effective", March 2009. Document available at: <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/topic/2029>

- the 2003 Dakar declaration by ACP Ministers of Culture on the promotion of ACP culture and cultural industries and associated plan of action, reaffirming the importance of culture and its objectives for the ACP Group of States;
- the 2004 Seoul declaration of cultural professional organisations, recognising the added value of the Convention to developing countries;
- the 2006 Santo Domingo Resolution by ACP Ministers of Culture following up to the Dakar plan of action, highlighting the importance of South-South cooperation and cultural networks and recommending to increase the role culture in cooperation programmes;
- the 2006 Santo Domingo recommendations by artists and cultural operators meeting in the framework of the 1st Cultural Festival of the ACP States;
- the final declarations of Ministers of Culture and Officials in Charge of Cultural Policies of Latin America and the Caribbean, on the occasion of their 15th and 16th Forum in 2007 and 2009, recognising culture as an essential element for regional integration;
- the conclusions of the third Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Culture in May 2008, on a new Euro-Mediterranean Strategy on Culture;
- the Brussels Declaration by artists and cultural professionals and entrepreneurs, of April 2009, with specific recommendations to ACP states and to the European Union.

In this regard, the international Colloquium «Culture and Creativity, vectors for development» organised in Brussels in April 2009 and which originated the Brussels Declaration was an important event to facilitate exchanges between policy-makers, professionals, artists, cultural and development specialists and civil society on the importance of culture for development.

In the Brussels Declaration, artists, professionals and culture entrepreneurs point out the lack of public structural policies for the culture sector as a major constraint hampering the development of the sector in ACP countries. The declaration also calls for the recognition of the role of artists and creators in development and for a professional and social status adapted to their context.

2.3. Complementary actions

Cultural cooperation is an important chapter of EU partnership with ACP countries, established in the Cotonou Agreement, and is a component of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy. A certain number of countries benefit from specific support programmes (Benin, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mali, Senegal, Haiti) in the context of bilateral cooperation and the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union receives regional support. These programmes participate to the governance of the cultural sector through the reinforcement of capacities of national/regional authorities, public institutions and private cultural actors.

In addition, the intra-ACP component of the European Development Fund (EDF) finances two specific programmes: 1) ACP-Films, which supports ACP cinema and audiovisual sector (EUR 8 million under the 9th EDF), including production, distribution and training activities; 2) ACP-Cultures, which provides support to the cultural industries (EUR 6.3 million under the 9th EDF), including through a grant scheme addressed to cultural actors and professional organisations, the ACP Cultural Observatory and a pilot project intended to increase the economic potential of cultural industries in five countries. Particularly relevant to the public

dimension of governance, the ACP Cultural Observatory is a pilot resources centre addressing culture challenges and serving States and cultural actors. The Observatory aims to collect, analyse and disseminate information contributing to improve knowledge and understanding of the ACP cultural sector, and to develop methodologies and tools for policy analysis and development. Synergies and complementarity with the present action should be in particular sought through the exchange of knowledge and expertise on cultural policies.

Culture has also been a central component of the EU's partnership with the Mediterranean region since the Barcelona Process in 1995. The Euromed Heritage regional programme has committed a total of EUR 57 million during the period 1998-2007 to support partnerships between conservative experts and heritage institutions in the region. Euromed Heritage IV (EUR 13.5 million) under the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument aims to facilitate the appropriation of cultural heritage by local populations. A regional programme to support the audiovisual sector and enhance Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in this area has also been created since 2000. Euromed Audiovisual III (EUR 12 million) is the successor of Euromed Audiovisual I and II (EUR 33 million over the period 2000-2008).

In addition to these specific programmes, the EU supports the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures. The Foundation brings civil society and decision-makers together to foster intercultural dialogue and respect to diversity.

Under the ENPI, bilateral programmes with Lebanon and Ukraine incorporate specific cooperation to support the ratification and implementation of the 2005 UNESCO Convention.

Support to culture is also an important component of the EU bilateral cooperation with some countries in Asia and Latin America, such as India and Mexico, as well as of regional cooperation programmes. It is the case of the regional cooperation with the Asian-Europe Meeting (ASEM), which supports among other initiatives the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF). ASEF promotes exchanges between civil societies in Asia and Europe and between governments and civil society groups in Asia, one of its priorities being the dialogue between cultures and civilisations. In Latin America, the EU supports the Mercosur's cinematographic and audiovisual as part of its strategy to promote regional integration.

The present action is also complementary to a range of other initiatives at international level having an impact on the national dimension of culture governance in developing countries, such as: the International Organisation of La Francophonie programme in support of cultural policies; the culture cluster within the Spain MDG Achievement Fund supporting cultural programmes in 18 countries; the UNCTAD technical assistance programme on creative industries; UNESCO initiatives in support to cultural policies.

Finally, the action is in particular complementary to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity established under Article 18 of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. The International Fund aims at fostering the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector in developing countries, therefore supporting cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The activities under the Fund are expected to start as from 2011. The expert facility will act as a pilot phase to the mobilisation of the Fund and ultimately, once the present action comes to an end, merge into the Fund activities. It will have an important role in identifying and making available to developing countries the needed expertise in the area of culture governance. Lessons learned, namely regarding priority needs and obstacles encountered during implementation, will feed

into the Fund activities. The Secretariat of the Convention will ensure synergy and complementarity between the two initiatives.

2.4. Donor coordination

By its mandate and its responsibilities, the UNESCO Secretariat of the Convention will ensure coordination and complementarity with the Parties to the Convention and the donor community in general.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

In line with the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the overall objective of the action is to reinforce the role of culture as a vector of sustainable human development in developing countries and namely: contribute to the protection and promotion of cultural diversity; promote access to cultural creation and production for all, in particular disadvantaged groups; realise the full potential of cultural industries in sustainable development, economic growth and well-being of populations; foster social cohesion, fight violence and discriminations through cultural activities promoting human rights and peace.

The purpose of the action is to contribute to improve the governance of the cultural sector in the beneficiary countries at national and local level through demand-driven targeted technical assistance, in order to build an enabling regulatory, institutional, professional and economic environment for the development of cultural activities, goods and services.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The action concerns the establishment of an expert facility in the different domains pertaining to the governance of the cultural sector, able to ensure a cross-cutting expertise, and delivering demand-driven technical assistance to support the emergence and strengthening of public policies in the area of culture, and beyond the governance of the cultural sector – thus contributing to the development of cultural expressions and industries in developing countries.

The expert facility will provide technical assistance to ministries and public institutions with responsibilities in the cultural sector or influencing sector governance, as well as to local authorities, for the implementation of initiatives aiming to improve sector governance at national or local level. The projects to be supported should focus in particular on:

- the implementation of strategies reinforcing the place of culture in public action at all levels (local, national, regional and international);
- the incorporation of the cultural dimension in other national policies, in particular development and social policies, taking into account the role cultural expressions play in promoting social cohesion and combating all forms of discrimination;
- the design and implementation of integrated strategies for the cultural sector and of adequate institutional and legal framework for the development of the cultural sector, including its actors and enterprises;

- the design and implementation of policies and measures concerning the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of cultural goods and services at national level, ensuring respect for cultural diversity and access to culture for all;
- the design and implementation of specific sector policies and measures, including reinforcement of public institutions and related infrastructure, favouring the development of the cultural sectors, including those relevant to the management of intellectual property rights;
- the design and implementation of strategies and a regulatory and institutional framework facilitating cultural exchanges and cooperation at regional and sub-regional levels;
- the development of mechanisms and appropriate legal framework for financing the cultural industries and activities and encouraging investment in the cultural industries, including from private entities.

Projects requesting technical assistance will be selected according to pre-defined priorities and selection criteria and following a pre-established calendar of calls for proposals. Projects have to be part of a coherent and sustainable strategy engaged at national level, with a strong political impulsion and the involvement of civil society. They have to respond to well identified needs and have a sustainable impact on the development of cultural sectors. Projects will use and value as much as possible available expertise at local, regional or national level.

The missions of technical assistance will have a strong capacity building component and involve systematically transfer of competences to the public entities requesting support. Applicants must ensure that the project for which they are requesting assistance involves the adequate national counterpart, such as a steering committee and a local team of experts, responsible for following implementation and ensuring continuity beyond the technical assistance mission.

The experts involved in the missions will also assist the local team in sharing experiences and best practices with other countries and regions.

The action comprises the following main components:

- Establishment of the pool of experts. The pool will ensure competences across a range of possible areas of intervention relating to the governance of the sector and cover specific areas of expertise. The experts will be selected through a call for applications published in the website of UNESCO and disseminated through the national commissions and the focal points of the Convention. The selection will be made by the steering committee, on the basis of objective and transparent criteria ensuring appropriate academic background, sound professional experience and specific expertise in cultural policies, integration of the sector in sustainable development strategies, structuring of cultural actors, cultural industries and economy of culture, as well international cooperation in the domain. Nationals of the countries having ratified or launched the ratification process of the Convention will be eligible. The participation of experts from developing countries will be encouraged. It is expected that the pool would initially gather approximately 30 experts; additional selections may be organised if necessary.

- Upgrading of the experts. In order to tackle the lack of transversal expertise in the cultural sector, the experts selected will initially participate in an upgrading workshop, also with the purpose of setting a common working methodology and approach within the pool.
- Setting up of a virtual forum enabling the dissemination of documents, exchange of information amongst experts and the capitalisation of experiences.
- Information and communication. A communication campaign will be organised to inform potential beneficiaries about the creation of the facility and support modalities. It will be addressed in particular to ministries of culture, professional associations and networks of cultural actors. The campaign will be served by relevant UNESCO channels, in particular its national commissions and the focal points of the Convention.
- Selection of the projects to be supported. Projects will be selected according to a pre-established calendar of calls for proposals, and following defined priorities and selection criteria to be approved by the steering committee. The beneficiaries of the technical assistance facility will be developing countries eligible under the 'Investing in People' programme and having ratified the Convention. The steering committee will be in charge of the final selection, on the basis of the project management unit's proposals.
- Technical assistance missions. For each selected project, three alternative suitable experts will be identified and proposed to the beneficiary entity, which will have the final decision. Experts selected for the missions will systematically produce a methodological note at the beginning of the mission, a final report at the end of the mission for the beneficiary entity and a summary of the final report intended for the steering committee and the pool of experts. For evaluation and monitoring purposes, the beneficiaries will also produce a narrative report about the project implementation and results achieved six months after the mission has been completed. Lessons learned will be shared through the virtual forum. The action is expected to finance between 10 and 15 missions with an average duration of three months/expert.
- Exchange of experiences and good practices. Reports from missions and other relevant documentation will be exchanged within the pool of experts through the virtual forum. Experts will also help identify best practices and successful stories to be shared broadly through the website of the expertise facility.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

It is assumed that the UNESCO Secretariat, in its capacity of secretariat of the Convention, will ensure complementarity between the expert facility initiative and the activities of the Fund on Cultural Diversity, preventing any overlapping and ensuring overall coherence. The UNESCO secretariat should also ensure the continuity of the expert facility, incorporating it into the database provided for in article 19(3) of the Convention and making sure it will serve developing country needs as part of the Fund activities.

3.4. Crosscutting issues

The particular needs and conditions of women and disadvantaged groups such as indigenous peoples and minorities are to be duly taken into account in the policies and measures developed with the assistance of facility, in accordance with the principles of the Convention.

3.5. Stakeholders

The action targets in particular policy makers and officials in charge of culture in the relevant ministries, public institutions and local authorities having an impact on the governance of the cultural sector. Artists, professionals and cultural actors, as well as related organisations, will benefit from the policies and measures for which the technical assistance is made available. The population of developing countries in general will benefit from an improved access to culture, including women and people belonging to minorities.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

The action will be implemented by joint management through the signature of an agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The Standard Contribution Agreement will be used.

The project management unit will be placed under the responsibility of the Secretariat of the 2005 Convention within UNESCO.

A steering committee will be established. It will be composed in parity of representatives from the UNESCO Secretariat and the European Commission.

The steering committee will approve the selection of experts for establishing the pool, decide on the priorities and criteria for the call for proposals and approve the selection of the projects to be supported.

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the International Organisation concerned.

4.3. Budget and calendar

The estimated total cost of EUR 1 119 150 is indicatively broken down as follows:

Human resources:	
– project management unit	€29 465
– experts	€494 182
Travel	€142 182
Communication	€37 000
Evaluation	€7 000

Contingencies	€6 106
Indirect costs	€73 215

The maximum EU contribution is EUR 1 000 000.

The indicative duration of the action is 24 months, with an initial period of 6 months devoted to preparatory activities, including website and promotional materials, and to the establishment of the pool of experts (selection and upgrading). The first call for proposals is expected to be launched by the sixth month of implementation.

4.4. Performance monitoring

The project management unit will develop a specific analytical tool for monitoring purposes based on the logical framework approach and referring to indicators defined therein. Monitoring will concern activities and resources as well as outcomes across the different phases of the project.

The project management unit will also ensure a systematic evaluation of the experts' performance as well as of the results of the technical assistance missions on the basis of the beneficiaries reporting.

Regular information on the implementation of the technical assistance shall also be shared with the European Commission.

EU Delegations may also be involved in monitoring specific activities taking place in the country or region under their responsibility.

Interim and final reports will be submitted to the Commission in conformity with the related provisions of the European Commission-UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).

4.5. Evaluation and audit

The action will be submitted to external evaluation, with regard to its effectiveness, sustainability, relevance and efficiency.

It may also be submitted to the Commission's annual results-oriented monitoring plan during implementation or after completion.

In addition, the action may be submitted to financial verification missions in conformity with FAFA provisions.

4.6. Communication and visibility

A communication plan will be developed by the project management unit to ensure visibility of the activities. It will highlight EU funding and common interest of the EU and UNESCO in promoting and supporting cultural diversity. Communication will in particular target the authorities in charge of implementing the Convention in the countries eligible for support

within the action. It will also concern relevant civil society actors at local, national and international level, so as to raise awareness about the objectives and modalities of the action.

Specific promotional materials such as leaflets and information kits will be produced and a specific webpage on the action will be created. Links with other relevant websites will also be established to multiply visibility.

Particular attention will be paid to communication on results. Methodology, experiences and lessons learned will be shared and disseminated through the website of the Convention. Best practices and success stories will also be disseminated through additional means such as newsletters and media. Partnership and financial support from the EU will be mentioned in all communication supports.

EU Delegations will be informed of specific activities taking place in the countries under their responsibility and will be invited to any relevant meeting with national partners.

EU visibility will be ensured both at national level and through all communication channels and supports pertaining to the action, in conformity with the *Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions* and the European Commission -UN *Joint Action Plan on Visibility 2006*.

ANNEX J
THEMATIC PROGRAMME *INVESTING IN PEOPLE*
SUPPORT MEASURES

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Support measures for the programme DCI-SANTE/2010/022-137 DCI-EDUC/2010/022-140 DCI-HUM/2010/022-139		
Total cost	EUR 1 441 644		
Aid Method/ Management mode	Direct centralised management		
DAC code	n.a.	Sector	n.a.

2. DESCRIPTION

This amount is reserved for potential support measures for the programme (e.g. audits, evaluations, monitoring, studies, conferences, information and publication, etc.), as foreseen under Article 26 of the DCI Regulation, not exceeding EUR 200 000 each.

The total amount is distributed between the individual budget items as follows:

Budget item 21 05 01 01 (Health)	EUR	315 644
Budget item 21 05 01 02 (Education)	EUR	200 000
Budget item 21 05 01 03 (Other aspects of human and social development)	EUR	926 000

The support measures under the Gender equality component (Budget item 21 05 01 04) were covered by the 2009 and 2010 part 1 Action Programme.

2.1. Method of implementation

Direct centralised management.

2.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

Procedures will be followed as laid down in EuropeAid's Practical Guide to Contract Procedures for EC external actions.