

PSVI	Syria	No	National Democratic Institute	<p>Syria: Empowering Civil Society Organizations and Human Rights Defenders to Identify, Implement, and Advocate for Policy Solutions to Sexual Violence</p>	<p>NDI's program would empower emerging Syrian civil society groups and human rights defenders operating inside Syria, as well as a limited number in neighbouring Turkey, with the skills, action-oriented tools, and peer support networks to (i) effectively engage with key decision-makers at the local level to raise awareness of sexual violence; (ii) identify and immediately implement community-based solutions to support victims, as well as to prevent and protect women from future instances of such violence; and (iii) advocate for sustainable, long-term policy change at the local and provincial levels (including national opposition bodies) to mitigate ongoing gender-based violence and its effects on reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts in Syria.</p>	£150,000
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Yes	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Torture Prevention	Tunisia	No	Aktis Strategy Ltd	Upstream Torture Prevention in Tunisia	To reduce the use of torture by the security services in Tunisia	£69,168
Freedom of Expression	Tunisia	No	Article 19	Promoting legal and regulatory guarantees for free, independent and plural media in Tunisia	To strengthen progressive legal and regulatory framework consistent with the Tunisian new constitution and international standards for better protection of a free, plural and independent media.	£167,800

Abolition of Death Penalty	USA	No	Amicus	Missouri Capital Sentencing Project	To reveal any disproportionate application of the death penalty in the state of Missouri through extensive data-based research and the creation of an accessible manual, which will be subsequently relied upon in strategic litigation that calls into question the constitutional legitimacy of the current regime.	£32,510
Abolition of Death Penalty	USA	No	OJRC	Oregon Death Penalty Cost Study	The purpose of this study is to calculate the costs associated with the administration of the death penalty in the state of Oregon.	£19,713
Torture Prevention	Uzbekistan <i>NB this is cancelled</i>	No	Regional Dialogue	Uzbekistan developing strong social partnership in zero tolerance on cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment"	Practical change in Uzbekistan's approach to CIDT, including cross-government agreement on OPCAT-compatible NPM, political will to establish and implement NPM, and strong public statement of zero tolerance on CIDT (cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment)".	£83,300
Democracy	Zambia	No	Young African Leaders Initiative	PROMOTING YOUTH INTRA-PARTY DEBATE IN ZAMBIA	This project will strengthen the participation of rural and urban youths from political parties to participate in Zambia's democratic processes meaningfully, strengthen youth led civil organisations, enforcing their right to franchise, promoting by-partisan and non-violence politics on national matters of common interest and many other national matters.	£51,397
HRDD INITIATIVE	Multi	No	Magna Carta Partnerships	Magna Carta Partnerships	Magna Carta Partnerships	£100,000
HRDD INITIATIVE	Multi	No	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission	Chair of the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions	Chair of the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (CFNHRI)	£59,788





Our preference is to launch on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Slightly later than originally advised, but this will give HRDD sufficient time to implement all steers in the email below, brief our network on the new strategy prior to launch, manage any risks, and invite attendees. We would invite our key NGO/implementers (we have approx 70 anyway). The Minister could open the event with the speech (I understand she is available 13.00-13.30pm), this would then be followed by a short briefing to stakeholders on the HRDP, then a Q&A with the Programme Team. This would ensure we targeted the launch to those most interested and gave ourselves enough time to produce a robust strategy and bidding guidance. We would maximise the public communications around the launch through a press notice, gov.uk update, and Twitter.

**2. Wednesday 13 January – morning event in the Locarno Suite**

The alternative is to launch the week before in the Locarno Room (provisionally booked) which would accommodate a larger event. Attendees could be broadened to include diplomats and other stakeholders, but we judge that attendance for those groups would likely be low (given the nature of the topic). This option would allow implementers slightly longer to develop their proposals (8weeks), but the significant risk with this option is having a robust strategy and bidding guidance prepared in time for the event and having our network bought up to speed with the “new look” fund.

If possible, I would be grateful for a steer next week, or 4<sup>th</sup> Jan at the latest – if only because we need to plan!

Many thanks in advance, happy to discuss

Best wishes.

●

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[Redacted contact information]



Foreign &  
Commonwealth  
Office

# Human Rights and Democracy Programme

*Internal Review 2011-15*

**[Official: For Internal Use Only]**

September 2015 [v3]  
Human Rights and Democracy Department

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

- Overall, the Human Rights and Democracy Programme (HRDP) performed strongly during the review period, 2011-15.
- The HRDP spent **£21.77m, funding 324 projects in over 66 countries** across every region of the world.
- Dispensing relatively small grants (£20k-£200k) it worked, both flexibly and strategically, achieving excellent value for money and punching above its weight.

## IMPACT BY THEMATIC PRIORITY

There was a broad and innovative range of projects with both civil society and governments, showing good evidence of impact across all human rights priorities, both country-specific and global. Key examples include:

- Responsible **business and human rights** in **KENYA** (£90k, 2013-15) - helped embed the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) in the operational policies of Kenya's security sector and establish a multi-stakeholder process to develop an understanding of community issues to avoid security related human rights abuses in an emerging Kenyan mining sector. Other European donors are now supporting this approach across East Africa.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- Grassroots **religious reconciliation** in **IRAQ** (£20k, 2011-13) - creation of a monthly Peace Council, which enabled more regular dialogue across the sectarian divide, and with minority Mandaen and the Yazidi communities.
- Torture prevention in **MOROCCO** (part of £1m project, 2011-15) - a key achievement of our global torture prevention project was Morocco's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) in November 2014. As a result, Morocco is required to develop and designate its National Preventative Mechanism by December 2015.
- Women's **political participation** in the **PHILIPPINES** (£245k, 2013-15) - enhanced women's participation in politics and governance through inclusion of key provisions in the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL), the intended governing framework of Muslim Mindanao from 2016. The key output was a set of recommendations for inclusion in the BBL; informed by a detailed consultation with over 2,700 women across diverse and remote communities in the Bangsamoro.



## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

During the review period, a sample of **34 projects were formally evaluated** in ten countries, equating to **11% of total programme expenditure**. 25 of the evaluated projects were RAG rated, **68% received a “green” or “amber/green” rating**. This is a good outcome for the fund, particularly given the political sensitivities and operational difficulties experienced in many of those countries. Only one received a “red” rating. Key findings include:

- Single-year funding is resource intensive and limits possible impact. **Recommendation for multi-year funding**, this would allow for longer-term campaigns, capacity building and smarter resource planning.
- **Multi-country projects received 27% of all project expenditure**. These were managed centrally by HRDD thematic desk officers and tended to fund single-issue implementers, demonstrating how HRDP’s thematic structure drove project selection.
- **Asia-Pacific** had the most projects funded (72) and the highest percentage of spend at 22%. This was predominantly because **China** had the highest number of projects (28) and expenditure (£1.9m).
- There was a relatively even spread of expenditure across the eight thematic priorities. The theme with the **highest expenditure was freedom of expression** with £3.2m across 47 projects; **freedom of religion or belief had the lowest** with £1.1m against 29 projects.
- There was evidence from some of the HRDP Programme Boards that some proposals could not be supported because they were not a clear strategic fit within the thematic priorities, even though those projects were supported by Post.

## LOOKING AHEAD: OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

There is a question in designing any new fund about the **balance between flexibility and focus**: how to manage the desired flexibility for posts to respond to the country context, while balancing strategic policy direction with accountability to London. The starting point for any new fund will be that Ministers have agreed to approach human rights under the three new pillars, but also given a **clear steer that FCO posts should have more discretion** about how they react to human rights and democracy issues in country. The recommended approach for a new fund would be to **depart from the status quo** set up of the HRDP and **redesign a “hybrid” fund**, where the majority (e.g. 75%) is allocated to “priority countries”, but a smaller proportion (e.g. 25%) is kept as a globally-available flexible fund. This would lessen the number of bids; allow more autonomy to Posts/Directorates, while maintaining an element of flexibility in HRDD.

# 1. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW 2011 – 2015

## 1.1. Introduction

This report is the outcome of an internal desk-based review of the FCO’s Human Rights and Democracy Programme fund (HRDP) by the Programme Team of the Human Rights and Democracy Department (HRDD), with advice and input from Human Rights Advisers. It covers the period 2011-15 and encompasses all projects implemented under the priorities of the FCO Human Rights Strategy agreed by Ministers of the 2010-2015 Coalition Government in 2011.

## 1.2. Programme Context

The HRDP is funded through FCO strategic programme funds, and is the FCO’s dedicated fund for supporting human rights and democracy work overseas. Through targeted projects aligned to FCO human rights priorities, it supports local and international civil society organisations build capacity, push for change and engage in constructive dialogue on human rights with host governments. It seeks to bring strategic change on human rights issues in countries and globally.

The HRDP is one of the FCO’s longer-established policy programmes; a human rights programme in some form has been in place for more than fifteen years. Finance Directorate independently evaluated the HRDP in July 2012, when it received an “Amber/Green” rating. Recommendations were made and acted upon; these are at [Annex A](#).

## 1.3. Human Rights Priorities

With an average annual budget of £5.5m, the programme is not resourced or designed to deliver development or structural change to institutions on human rights and democracy. The HRDP looks to fund projects that can influence global strategic change over time, or significant impact in countries, on thematic priorities.

During the review period, the HRDP targeted its funding each financial year across a number of thematic priorities. While the majority of these priorities stayed the same, a few changed in response to evolving international or UK human rights policies; Table 1 depicts this change.

*Table 1: Evolution of HRDP thematic priorities*

2011-12	2014-15
<b>1. Democratic Values</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electoral processes</li> <li>• Freedom of expression</li> <li>• Freedom of religion or belief</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Women’s rights</li> </ul>	1. Abolition of the death penalty
	2. Business and human rights
	3. Democratic processes
<b>2. Criminal justice systems</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolition of the death penalty</li> <li>• Criminal justice systems</li> </ul>	4. Global torture prevention
	5. Freedom of expression
	6. Freedom of religion or belief
<b>3. Rules based international system</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human rights in the Commonwealth</li> <li>• International human rights mechanisms</li> </ul>	7. Women’s rights
	8. Preventing sexual violence in conflict

In 2011, the HRDP strategy was structured under three broad themes: democratic values, criminal justice systems and the rules based international system, with different “objectives” (themes) under each. This structure allowed for wide geographic spread and flexibility for posts to bid according to the most pressing human rights issue(s) in their host country.

Upon evaluation in 2012, a criticism of the fund was that it was not strategic or targeted enough to have real impact; hence the recommendation of, “a further reduction of Target Areas (themes) for the Programme”. As a result, the programme tightened its focus ahead of the 2012/13 bidding round, reducing the broader themes and objectives to eight thematic priorities, each with a with narrow set of focus issues and indicators. For example, the broad theme of “criminal justice systems” was replaced with two narrower thematic priorities: abolition of the death penalty (an existing target area) and global torture prevention.

Another problem with the HRDP composition in 2011 was the low numbers of quality bids some target areas received; the “rules based international system” theme was removed because of this. From 2012 onwards, implementers were encouraged to design projects that focused on the thematic priorities, but also supported international human rights mechanisms.

The review focuses on the main eight thematic priorities funded by the HRDP during this period:

- Abolition of the death penalty (ADP)
- Business and human rights (BHR)
- Democratic processes (DEM)
- Global torture prevention (GTP)
- Freedom of expression (FOE)
- Freedom of religion or belief (FORB)
- Women’s rights (WR)
- Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI)

#### 1.4. Geographical Spread

During the review period, HRDP funding was predominantly directed to “HRDP priority countries” as published in the annual HRDP strategy. This list consisted of the FCO’s countries of concern<sup>1</sup> (CoCs) or country case studies, as set out in the Annual Human Rights and Democracy Report, and countries identified as priorities for thematic issues.

The priority countries changed slightly each year as FCO human rights policies evolved in response to global events and emerging opportunities. HRDP also funded proposals from “non-priority” countries where there was a strong rationale for funding from Post. Multi-country and regional proposals were also accepted. See Annex B for expenditure by country.

#### 1.5. Analysis of Programme Expenditure

From 2011-15, the HRDP spent **£21.77m** funding **324 projects** in over **66 countries**.

*Table 2: Project expenditure per financial year*

<b>FY</b>	<b>Budget Allocation</b>	<b>No. of Projects</b>	<b>Total Project Spend</b>	<b>Total Other Spend<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Annual Spend</b>
<b>11-12</b>	£5,000,000	82	£5,274,465	£97,790	£5,347,518
<b>12-13</b>	£5,000,000	73	£5,066,612	£28,022	£5,091,441
<b>13-14</b>	£6,446,902	91	£5,850,396	£78,755	£5,759,494
<b>14-15</b>	£6,046,649	78	£5,587,019	£369,702	£5,931,248
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£22,493,551</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>£21,778,493</b>	<b>£574,269</b>	<b>£22,129,701</b>

<sup>1</sup> This list of countries of concern is updated on an annual basis in the FCO’s Human Rights Report.

<sup>2</sup> This includes funding for locally engaged staff to manage projects, and the 2014/15 UK contribution (as Chair) of £330,000 to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA).

The annual budget for the HRDP increased slightly over the review period, from £5m in 2011 to over £6m in 2013. This was mostly due to the increase in the UK Government's ODA budget (to meet 0.7% GNI commitment), leading to occasions where HRDP successfully won surplus funding mid-year, and the addition of earmarked funding for the PSVI priority in 2013.

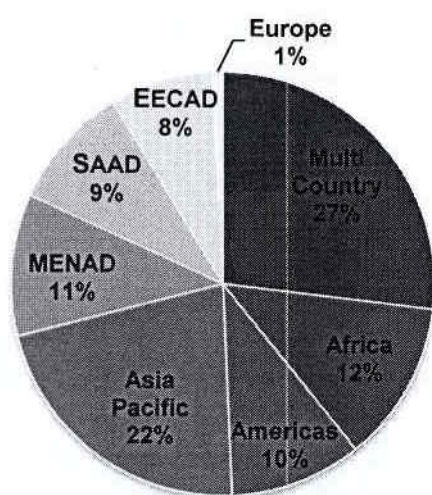
### 1.5.1. Expenditure by Region

Expenditure data between 2011 and 2015 demonstrates how the fund was truly global, achieving good project coverage outside Europe. The region with the most projects funded and the highest percentage of spend was **Asia Pacific**, with 72 projects representing 22% of entire programme expenditure. This is predominantly due to the number of projects funded in **China** and **Burma**. The other regions received a lower percentage of the budget; the second highest was **Africa** with 42 projects representing 12% of programme expenditure. See Table 3 for details.

*Table 3: 2011-15 HRDP Project Expenditure by Region*

Region (Directorate)	No. Projects	Total Project Spend	% of Spend
Multi Country	70	£5,849,250	27%
Asia Pacific	72	£4,740,395	22%
Africa	42	£2,679,831	12%
Middle East and North Africa (MENAD)	34	£2,355,854	11%
Americas	40	£2,197,696	10%
South Asia & Afghanistan (SAAD)	31	£2,069,361	10%
Eastern Europe & Central Asia (EECAD)	31	£1,705,071	8%
Europe	4	£181,036	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>£21,778,493</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Figure 1: 2011-15 HRDP Project Expenditure by Region*



Multi-country projects were the second most frequently funded (70 projects) but represented the largest percentage of the expenditure at 27%. This is because a number of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) who run successful global projects were frequently funded large sums by the HRDP. For example, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) completed three multi-country projects worth approximately £1m in total.

<sup>3</sup> At the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in April 2013, the former Foreign Secretary committed to spend "£5million from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to support grassroots and human rights projects on sexual violence against women and girls and wider projects on violence against women and girls".

### 1.5.2. Expenditure by Country

Of the 66 countries<sup>4</sup> that received HRDP funding, the countries with the most projects were:

- 1) **China** with 28 projects;
- 2) **Colombia** with 17 projects;
- 3) **Burma** with 14 projects;
- 4) **India** with 11 projects; and
- 5) **Kazakhstan** with 9 projects.

This top five changes slightly if actual project expenditure is taken into account, as shown by Table 4.

**Table 4: 2011-15 HRDP Project Expenditure by Country**

Rank	Country (number of projects)	Total Project Spend	% of Spend
1	Multi Country (70)	£5,849,250	27%
2	China (28)	£1,984,317	9%
3	Colombia (17)	£1,168,444	5%
4	Burma (14)	£1,105,943	5%
5	Philippines (7)	£638,940	3%
6	Iran (7)	£600,556	3%
-	Other (181)	£10,431,042	48%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£21,778,493</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 2: 2011-15 HRDP Project Expenditure by Country**

Multi-country projects represented the largest percentage of the expenditure at 27%, with China, Colombia, Burma, Philippines and Iran comprising a further 25% of project expenditure. The addition of Iran and Philippines is because a small number of large projects (+£100k) were funded in those countries.

The full break down of expenditure and number of projects funded is at [Annex B](#). The emphasis on the "top two" of **China** and **Colombia** is likely due to a number of factors:

- consistent level of capacity and capability to manage a large number of projects: both are large Embassies with dedicated LE staff to manage human rights projects;
- human rights are a priority issue for Post: both have been FCO "countries of concern" for human rights for a number of years with correspondingly large domestic lobbies; and
- both received devolved HRDP budgets in FY14-15 in return for their consistent delivery and effective management of projects (£200k to China and £100k to Colombia).

<sup>4</sup> Excluding countries covered by multi-country projects.

Approximately 55% of all (non-multi country) HRDP projects were in FCO CoCs, mostly in **China, Colombia and Burma**. The CoCs where HRDP had the *least* number of projects were:

- **Central African Republic (CAR) and Somalia** (nil): this is likely to be related to the lack of a British Embassy in CAR, and the security situation in Somalia;
- **Eritrea, Fiji, Libya** with one project each; and
- **Russia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan** with two projects each.

Typically, CoCs which had a lower number of HRDP projects were those with limited civil society space (Russia, Eritrea etc.) and/or where the security situation has been unstable (Somalia, Libya, Afghanistan etc.) so Post capacity to deliver human rights projects has been limited.

### 1.5.3. Expenditure by Thematic Priority<sup>5</sup>

Overall, during the review period, there was an even spread of expenditure across the eight thematic priorities. Freedom of Expression (FOE) had highest expenditure of £3.2m across 47 projects. This could be because it is a long-established FCO human rights priority and is a relatively well-understood priority internationally. This is in contrast to abolition of death penalty (ADP) which applies to a limited number of countries (those that are retentionist/in moratorium).

*Table 5: 2011-15 HRDP Project Expenditure by Thematic Priority*

Theme	No. Projects	Total Project Spend	% Expenditure
<b>Abolition of Death Penalty (ADP)</b>	42	£2,385,158	11%
<b>Business and Human Rights (BHR)</b>	31	£1,884,606	9%
<b>Democratic Processes (DEM)</b>	31	£2,251,157	10%
<b>Freedom of Expression (FOE)</b>	47	£3,286,138	15%
<b>Freedom of Religion or Belief (FORB)</b>	29	£1,107,313	5%
<b>Global Torture Prevention (GTP)</b>	34	£2,978,590	14%
<b>Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI)<sup>6</sup></b>	31	£3,138,888	14%
<b>Women's Rights (WR)</b>	45	£2,978,590	12%
<b>Other<sup>7</sup></b>	32	£2,128,757	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>£21,778,493</b>	<b>100%</b>

Preventing Sexual Violence (PSVI) has the second highest percentage of spend with £3.1m between 2013 and 2015. This is due to its inclusion as a Foreign Secretary priority issue in 2013, where funding followed human rights policy development and implementation.

The thematic priority with the fewest number of projects and total expenditure is Freedom of Religion or Belief (FORB) with £1.1m spending for 29 projects. The key reason for this is the limited number of proposals put forward by Posts under this theme. Religious freedom is a sensitive issue for many countries, and the number of NGOs exclusively working on this issue is relatively small, as reflected in the low number of bids received for this priority during the review period. See Figure 4 for project expenditure by thematic priority per year.

<sup>5</sup> Note: this expenditure analysis covers the eight thematic priorities for the HRDP during the 2011-15 Parliament, and does not include expenditure for any projects from 2011-12, which fell under the previous Government's different priorities (e.g. the Commonwealth).

<sup>6</sup> This review will not analyse PSVI project impact and spend to date, as the policy is not owned by HRDD.

<sup>7</sup> This includes projects under the 2010 thematic priorities of Civil Society, Criminal Justice Systems, Human Rights in the Commonwealth, and International Human Rights Mechanisms.

**Figure 3: Project Expenditure by Thematic Priority**

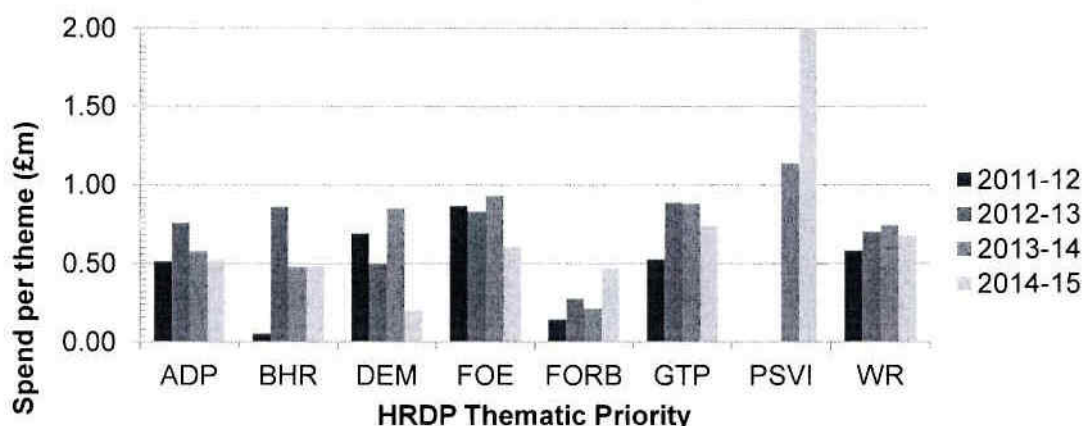


Figure 3 shows a relatively consistent annual expenditure per theme across all four financial years, with four notable exceptions. Firstly, in the case of PSVI, the proportionately large sums were due to earmarked funding. Secondly, the relatively small amount of FoRB funding was due to the low number of bids put forward by Post. However, the annual spend on FoRB projects increased on an annual basis since 2011/12. Thirdly, as a new thematic focus for the FCO, BHR work started with a small number of pilot projects in 2011-12, but the portfolio of projects was successfully increased in the subsequent years. Fourthly, the drop in democracy work in 2014-15 is largely due to ERIS going into administration, as in previous years they had been a key implementer for the FCO's election-related work.

#### 1.5.4. Expenditure by Implementing Partner

During the period of 2011-15, **189 implementers** received HRDP funding, many of whom were funded multiple times. The implementers with the most number of projects (eight each) were Action Aid, Article 19 and Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS).

**Table 6: Implementers with the highest HRDP expenditure**

Rank	Implementers with highest expenditure	No. Projects	Total Project Spend	Countries covered
1	Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)	4	£1,040,684	Global
2	Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS)	8	£857,760	Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, OPTs, Zimbabwe
3	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	7	£821,030	Global
4	Global Partners Digital	7	£619,059	Global
5	Great Britain China Centre	7	£596,756	China
6	Action Aid*	8	£583,817	Afghanistan, Burma, Nigeria
7	University of Nottingham, Human Rights Law Centre*	6	£560,265	China, Iran, Sierra Leone
8	The Death Penalty Project	5	£483,400	Global
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>£5,562,770</b>	

The top eight implementers depicted in Table 6 spent **26%** of the entire programme expenditure during the review period. The organisation with the highest expenditure, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), were the HRDP's key implementer in delivering projects aligned to the FCO's torture prevention strategy (summary of their project work is on page 21). Given the high level of expenditure since 2011, APT's project work is due for evaluation in 2015/16.

## 2. IMPACT BY THEMATIC PRIORITY

### 2.1. Abolition of the Death Penalty (ADP)

The key objective of the HRDP's death penalty projects were to contribute to the worldwide abolition of the death penalty, in line with the FCO's Death Penalty strategy (2011-15).

*Table 7: Key Statistics for 2011-15 for ADP Projects*

<b>No. of Projects Approved:</b>	42
<b>No. of Projects Cancelled:</b>	1
<b>Total Budget:</b>	£2,416,068
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	£2,385,158.48
<b>Number of Countries:</b>	12
<b>Most number of projects:</b>	Multi (13), China (8), Morocco & USA (4)

The programme funded 42 ADP projects worth £2.4m, representing 11% of the overall budget. These projects (excluding multi-country) covered 12 countries, including most of the major countries that still use the death penalty: **China, Iran, Saudi Arabia** and the **USA**. Multi-country projects made up 35% of all ADP spend (£827,976) during that period. The most individual country projects were in **China** where eight projects made up 22% of all ADP spend. The remainder was allocated across 11 countries; with an average of 4% spend per country.

Project activity was spread reasonably over the three goals identified in the 2010-2015 FCO Abolition of the Death Penalty strategy (see below).

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3
<p><b>Human rights compliant alternatives to the death penalty are promoted to policy makers, civil society, media and the public.</b></p>	<p><b>Legislative, procedural, constitutional or policy amendments leading to a reduction in the number of offences/sentences to which the death penalty applies.</b></p>	<p><b>Greater adherence to international standards and principles in relation to the death penalty, including signature of relevant international instruments.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public awareness/advocacy</b> - Caribbean, Middle East, Morocco, Nigeria, South Sudan, Uganda, USA</li> <li>• <b>Public opinion research</b> - [REDACTED] Japan, USA</li> <li>• <b>Training lawyers</b> -Morocco</li> <li>• <b>Humane alternatives</b> - Malawi</li> <li>• <b>Parliamentary support</b> - Global</li> <li>• [REDACTED]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Legal restrictions, procedural rules / evidence / sentencing</b> - [REDACTED] Global, Kazakhstan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minimum standards</b> - Africa, Commonwealth Caribbean)</li> <li>• <b>Legal representation</b> - USA</li> <li>• [REDACTED]</li> <li>• <b>ICCPR OP2</b> - Indonesia, Malawi, Sierra Leone</li> </ul>



## GOAL 1 - Promotion of human rights compliant alternatives to the death penalty

- **Commonwealth Caribbean** – Strengthening and supporting anti-death penalty civil society activism, World Coalition Against the Death Penalty/Greater Caribbean for Life, £74k, 2013-15  
In 2013-14, we supported the creation and launch of a regional NGO, Greater Caribbean for Life (GCL), to direct and support the work of the Caribbean abolitionist movement. Funding in 2014-15 strengthened GCL further, by providing Caribbean activists with training and material to mobilise further support for abolition in the region. GCL has undertaken speaking engagements across the Caribbean, including two prominent United States death penalty activists, and has increased debate on local media programmes and print outlets. We continue to fund GCL in 15/16 in order to embed their presence in the region.

[REDACTED]

## GOAL 2 - Amendments leading to a reduction in the number of offences/sentences

[REDACTED]

- **Global** – legal restrictions on the application of the death penalty, Death Penalty Project, £483k, 2011-15  
This multi-year project by the Death Penalty Project used legal interventions, training to lawyers and public advocacy across the Caribbean, Africa and Southeast Asia to ensure the death penalty is not applied where it does not meet international minimum standards. The project secured successful outcomes in individual cases (e.g. British National Dexter Johnson). It also helped to build momentum for change in countries such as Ghana, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago, making it progressively less likely that the death sentence will be imposed in particular types of cases (e.g. crimes other than murder).

## GOAL 3 - Greater adherence to international standards and principles

- **Saudi Arabia** – Death penalty education, Centre for Capital Punishment Studies, £23k, 2014-15  
Saudi Arabia has one of the highest execution rates in the world. This was the first project of its kind by BE Riyadh. As an entry point, the project aimed to use consular channels to build pressure for reform on a sensitive issue. Foreign nationals, in particular from Africa and Asia, account for around 1 in 3 of all executions. The Centre for Capital Punishment Studies established and inter-embassy working group on death penalty consular cases, together with guidance for those embassies and for migrants. Over time, it is hoped the working group can decrease the number of executions of foreign nationals and support constructive dialogue with the Saudi authorities.
- **Global** – 25th anniversary of the treaty on abolition, Centre for Civil and Political Rights, £25k, 2014-15  
This project aimed to support the implementation of recommendations from UN human rights mechanism and the ratification of ICCPR Optional Protocol N°2 (OP2) on abolition of the death penalty. CCPR Centre provided support to Indonesia, Sierra Leone and Malawi on implementing recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review. The project had only limited success as activities were overtaken by the unexpected resumption of the death penalty in Indonesia and the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone.

## 2.2. Business & Human Rights

Business and Human Rights became a thematic priority in for the fund in 2012, as part of the UK's response to the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights. Therefore, the key objective for BHR projects was to increase state and corporate understanding and implementation of the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

**Table 8: Key Statistics for 2011-15 for BHR Projects**

<b>No. of projects approved:</b>	31
<b>No. of Projects cancelled:</b>	2
<b>Total Budget:</b>	£2,042,603
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	£1,884,606
<b>Number of Countries:</b>	12
<b>Most number of projects:</b>	Multi (6), India (5), Colombia & Kenya (4)

The programme funded 31 BHR projects worth £1.9m representing 9% of the overall budget. These projects (excluding multi-country) covered 12 countries across all regions of the world. The most individual country projects were in **India** with five, followed by **Colombia** and **Kenya** (four projects each).

Project activity was spread over the three indicators identified in the HRDP strategy (see below). Most funding focused on business respect for human rights (indicator 2) and some multi-stakeholder approaches that looked at state implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (indicator 1). There was significantly less focus on effective remedies (indicator 3). The projects funded focused on the following business sectors: textiles/garments (Cambodia, China), mega sporting events (Brazil), sandstone (India), oil and gas (Kenya), telecommunications (Kenya) and overall inward business investment (Burma).

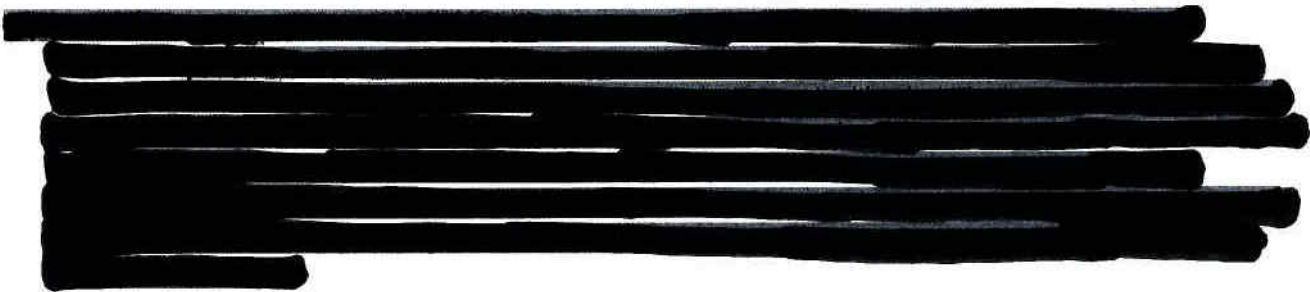
<b>INDICATOR 1</b>	<b>INDICATOR 2</b>	<b>INDICATOR 3</b>
<p><b>State duty to protect</b> Promote international uptake and awareness of the UNGPs and support the development of national implementation plans</p>	<p><b>Corporate respect</b> Increase business awareness of the importance of respecting human rights throughout business operations.</p>	<p><b>Access to remedy</b> Assist states wishing to develop their human rights protection mechanisms and reduce barriers to remedy within their jurisdiction.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public awareness</b> - Kazakhstan</li> <li>• <b>UN Working Group</b> - Global</li> <li>• <b>BHR Resource Centre</b> - Global</li> <li>• <b>Multi-stakeholder capacity</b> - Colombia, Kenya</li> <li>• <b>Plan of action</b> - Malaysia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Standards for business</b> - Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia</li> <li>• <b>Multi-stakeholder framework</b> - Burma, Colombia Kenya</li> <li>• <b>Supply chains</b> - Global</li> <li>• <b>Voluntary Principles on Security</b> - Angola, Tanzania, Kenya</li> <li>• <b>Business capacity building</b> - Indonesia, Kenya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [REDACTED]</li> </ul>

## INDICATOR 1 - State duty to protect

- **Global** – Implementation of the UNGPs, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, £250k, 2012-15  
The Business and Human Rights Resource Centre is the leading on-line portal for business and human rights. This project supported the development of a 'Tools hub'; the world's largest collection of materials from companies, governments and NGOs on the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights (UNGPs). Companies such as Adidas, Microsoft and Rio Tinto used this service. Worldwide there are 163,000 active users.
- **Kazakhstan** – Promoting the UNGPs, Legal Policy Research Centre, £38k, 2012-13  
The Legal Policy Research Centre (LPRC) aimed to promote implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Kazakhstan through public awareness, research and advocacy. LPRC prepared a legal opinion on the compliance of Kazakhstan's laws with the UN Guiding Principles, which were then discussed at a major conference in Almaty. It proved difficult to engage business, but the project secured engagement from Government and Parliament, and started political discussion about Kazakhstan's legislation. This was a new area of UK engagement in Kazakhstan and the project provided an important foundation to build upon.

## INDICATOR 2 - Corporate respect for human rights

- **Kenya** – 'Nairobi Process': responsible business, Institute for Human Rights and Business, £90k, 2013-15  
The project aimed to advance the implementation of the UNGPs and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) within the oil and gas sector in Kenya, to respond to the granting of 47 oil and gas licences. Experience elsewhere in Africa suggested that if the licences were not managed carefully then competing expectations of economic benefits by government, business and local communities could lead to tensions and security risks. The project helped embed the VPs in the operational policies of Kenya's security sector and establish a multi-stakeholder process to develop an understanding of community issues. Other European donors are now supporting this approach across East Africa.

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- **Colombia** - Enhancing government proficiency to implement the UN Guiding Principles in Colombia, Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP), £82k, 2013-14  
Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP), a Colombian NGO, worked with business, civil society and the Colombian Presidential Programme for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (now Presidential Counsellor for Human Rights) to develop Colombia's National Action Plan (NAP) on business and human rights; the first in Latin America. FIP also collaborated with the Procuraduría General (PGN) to develop an administrative order tasking all public officials to implement the UN Guiding Principles.

## INDICATOR 3 - Access to an effective remedy

- **China** - Human Rights in the Textile Industry, Great Britain China Centre, £121k, 2012-13  
This groundbreaking project by the Great Britain-China Centre (GBCC) was the first attempt to promote the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in China. GBCC brought the Chinese National Textile Council (CNTAC) together with a Chinese NGO to explore potential for establishing staff grievance procedures in the Chinese textile industry and its governing body, CNTAC. It proved difficult to turn the

grievance procedure into government policy, but the project successfully opened up a platform for dialogue between government, civil society and textile factories on a sensitive subject.

### 2.3. Democracy

Support for democracy is integrated throughout the FCO's human rights objectives. Elections are a vital element to democracy, but also need to be considered as part of a long-term, robust approach rather than as a single event. Therefore, the key objective for democracy projects was to strengthen democratic processes, improving the credibility of elections and compliance with international standards

**Table 9: Key Statistics for 2011-15 for BHR Projects**

<b>No. of projects approved:</b>	31
<b>No. of Projects cancelled:</b>	2
<b>Total Budget:</b>	£2,511,651
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	£2,251,157
<b>Number of Countries:</b>	19
<b>Most number of projects:</b>	Burma & Cambodia (4), Zimbabwe (3), Multi, Nepal & Venezuela (2)

The programme funded 31 DEM projects worth £2.3m, representing 10% of the overall budget. These projects (excluding multi-country) covered 19 countries in all regions of the world, and included eight countries of concern. The most individual country projects were in **Burma** (11.5% spend) and **Cambodia** (7.6% spend), with four projects apiece. The highest proportion of spend was in multi-country projects (15%) at £337,763.

Two projects were cancelled under this theme: one due to an implementer going into administration (ERIS), and another due to an unexpectedly early election (Kubutana).

Project activity was spread reasonably over the two indicators identified in the HRDP strategy, although there was slightly more spending on election-related activity (see below).

<b>INDICATOR 1</b>	<b>INDICATOR 2</b>
<p><b>Improving the quality of electoral processes throughout the electoral cycle. Improving electoral management, voter registration, civil and voter education, and election monitoring.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Election monitoring</b> - Botswana, Cambodia, Zimbabwe</li> <li>• <b>Electoral management</b> - Africa (SADC), Colombia, Nepal</li> <li>• <b>Electoral dispute resolution</b> - Kenya</li> <li>• <b>Election commissions</b> - Nigeria</li> <li>• <b>Elections laws</b> - Kazakhstan, [REDACTED]</li> <li>• <b>Media and campaign scrutiny</b> - OPTs, [REDACTED]</li> <li>• <b>Voter education</b> - Cambodia</li> <li>• <b>Voter registration audits</b> - Madagascar</li> </ul>	<p><b>Increasing participation in democratic processes for society, especially marginalised groups. Support to CSOs strengthening democratic reform and dialogue, constitution building.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Support to CSOs</b> - [REDACTED] Malawi</li> <li>• <b>Women's participation</b> - Cameroon, Fiji</li> <li>• <b>Support youth</b> - Nepal</li> <li>• <b>Developing party system</b> - Philippines</li> <li>• [REDACTED]</li> <li>• [REDACTED]</li> </ul>

## INDICATOR 1- Improving the quality of electoral processes throughout the electoral cycle

[REDACTED]

- **Kenya** - Electoral Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, ERIS, £193k, 2011-12  
This project enhanced the ability of Kenya's Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) to deal with election-related violence before, during and after the 2012 elections. An initial assessment mission and a specially developed Kenyan Electoral Dispute Training Manual informed the key outputs. These were the training of 300 constituency and regional election co-ordinators (CECs and RECs) to deal with electoral process complaints from political parties, and "train the trainer" sessions for 25 of the CECs and RECs on election-related conflict prevention and electoral dispute management.
- **Cambodia** - Strengthening the Confidence in 2013 Cambodian Election, Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL), £59k, 2013-14  
This project aimed to increase the number of informed voters and create a more transparent electoral climate for the 2013 Cambodian National Election. Through workshops, COMFREL strengthened and upgraded 9900 Cambodians election observers' knowledge and skills on election observation. Over 11,000 election observers were deployed to 33% of the 19,009 polling stations where they monitored and reported on election irregularities, culminating in a final published report. The project also supported a national media campaign reaching over 40% of Cambodians; this included daily radio broadcasts to increase public awareness of election issues and stimulate debate on democracy and governance.

## INDICATOR 2 - Increasing participation in democratic processes for society. Support to CSOs strengthening democratic reform and constitution building.

- **Philippines** - Strengthening the party system in Bangsamoro, The Asia Foundation, £177k, 2013-14  
The project served as a platform for armed groups, including the Moro-Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and various CSOs to learn about the importance of the party system and the electoral process in a ministerial form of government. A significant result was the transformation of the MILF from a revolutionary group to a political party; becoming a key stakeholder in the formation of a sustainable Bangsamoro government. This project was also successful in submitting draft provisions on political parties to the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) that is responsible for drafting the legislation (Bangsamoro Basic Law) that will establish the new political entity.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]