Netherlands Institute for
Multiparty Democracy

Annual Report 2019

Dialogue for Stability (DfS) Programme

April 2020

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1. Introduction

This document presents the 2019 Annual Report for the programme 'Dialogue for Stability: Inclusive politics in fragile settings' (DfS), which aims to contribute to open and accessible political systems, and the legitimacy and responsiveness of political actors in Burundi, Ukraine, Tunisia, Jordan and Colombia. In addition, the programme invests in deepening NIMD's knowledge base, skill set and capacity on: working in fragile and conflict-affected settings; interparty dialogue; capacity strengthening; political culture; and gender equality and inclusion. Furthermore, the programme focuses on new thinking about participatory democracy, stimulating and exploring programmatic and political innovation in programme countries and in further diversifying NIMD's funding base.

Looking back at 2019, we conclude that working in fragile settings requires constant adaptation and reorientation. This is illustrated by our Burundi, Colombia and Jordan programmes. In Burundi, civic and political space continues to deteriorate; sadly, NIMD activities implemented through our partner organization BLTP were suspended at the end of the year. Fortunately, this suspension was lifted recently, but space is still limited. In Colombia, the Peace Agreement is under pressure with the return of a group of ex-FARC combatants. As a result, only 10% of the planned action points on political participation were implemented. Political navigation in Jordan also remains a constant challenge within a severely restricted political environment that allows for very limited autonomy and space to implement programmes. This context also demands constant adjustments to planned activities.

In Tunisia, on the other hand, there are winds of change, with newcomer Kais Saied coming into office after winning the presidential elections without support from any party structure. His victory is the result of a powerful message from the electorate: Tunisians want change and they want it now. A similar trend is visible in Ukraine, were the 2019 general elections brought a radical change in Ukraine's political landscape. The "Servant of the People" party of newly elected President Volodymyr Zelensky now dominates Parliament and more than 80% of MPs are serving their first-ever parliamentary term.

Whilst we compile this annual report, reflecting on results and impact achieved last year, we slowly see the scale and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as it unfolds in our programme countries. The pandemic will undoubtedly seriously impact the lives of our colleagues, partners and target groups in these countries. We are already seeing the effects of the Coronavirus measures taken in our programme countries on democratic decision making, the protection and promotion of human rights, inclusion and civic space. The Theories of Change that underpin our programming will need to be adjusted in the last year of our DfS programme to take account of these recent trends. To inform our thinking, we have already started to roll out a crisis analysis tool to enable us to make a first inventory of the main trends and impacts and inform the reorientation of our programming in 2020 where necessary and needed.

This annual report presents an update on: each of the programmes included in DfS: Burundi, Colombia, Jordan, Tunisia, Ukraine and the MENA region (chapters 2.1-2.6); the thematic focus areas Knowledge & Innovation (chapter 2.7); and Fundraising & Positioning (chapter 2.8). Chapter 3 contains reflections on the Theory of Change for each country, followed by a section on monitoring and evaluation (chapter 4) and a financial update (chapter 5). In the annexes, we subsequently present the financial overview (Annex A); the intermediate outcome indicators measurement (Annex B) and Human Interest Stories on our work in Ukraine, Jordan and Tunisia (Annex C).

2. Programme update

2.1 Burundi

After a period of navigating a closing space to operate in Burundi, NIMD and its local partner, the Burundi Leadership Training Program (BLTP) managed to re-engage with national political actors in 2019. The Partnership Agreement between the Minister of Interior and BLTP, which was signed in February, constitutes a framework for the participation of government officials and ruling party members in the programme's activities. However, the collaboration came to a brutal stop when BLTP received a letter from the Ministry of Interior, on 18 December, stating that all BLTP's activities had been suspended until further notice. Reference was made in this letter to an activity that had taken place a few weeks earlier, in which young people from political parties called for more room for youth participation in electoral and political processes, including a better description of the role of youth in the Constitution and the Electoral Law. This was perceived by some members of the National Youth Council as a subversive attempt to change the Constitution. Despite the fact that BLTP and NIMD spoke with both the National Youth Council and the Ministries of Youth and Home Affairs within a week, and were able to clarify any misunderstanding, the suspension came into effect at the end of December. NIMD immediately reported the receipt of this letter and its implications (programmatic stop) to DSH and the Embassy, and kept in close contact with the latter on strategies to unlock this unfortunate situation.

Before the suspension, NIMD and BLTP had worked significantly on strengthening **women's political participation** with all major political parties. This included an internal workshop, organized in early December, for women members of the ruling party, CNDD-FDD. The aim of this workshop was to support the development of a joint action plan for increased participation of women in the 2020 general elections. Highly senior party members attended, including the Second Vice-President of the National Assembly, the Minister for EAC Affairs, and the President of the Women's League. As BLTP had planned to host the workshop in six other provinces, the participants began hosting their own workshops across Burundi's provinces, helping reach rural areas and increasing the affordability and sustainability of the programme. On the local level, dialogue sessions between Democracy School alumni and local politicians, authorities and police helped increase stakeholders' awareness of local concerns.

2.2 Colombia

The implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, signed by the Colombian Government and the FARC in 2016, is bittersweet. The latest report presented by the United Nations Secretary General on the UN Verification Mission in Colombia recognizes the progress of the Duque administration's Peace, particularly regarding the economic and political reintegration of former combatants and the implementation of development plans with a territorial approach. The rise of political violence and the alarming number of ex-combatants killed (77 in 2019, 65 in 2018 and 31 in 2017) have raised many red flags. This rise has also contributed to the return to arms of a group of ex-combatants, led by former negotiators of the Agreement, and the political split of a faction of the FARC party in the south of the country. As part of NIMD Colombia's task to **monitor the implementation the Peace Agreement**, mandated by the Government of Colombia and the former guerrilla FARC-EP, the report on 'Strengthening democracy to consolidate peace' was produced and presented in 2019. The main

findings were that only 10% of the 94 actions defined in Chapter 2 of the Agreement ('Political participation: Democratic opening to build peace') were fully executed. The report was presented to members of the Commission responsible for following the Implementation of the Peace Agreement, including representatives from the National Government and delegates of the FARC. The conclusions of the report were received by both parties as input to identify bottlenecks in the implementation.

NIMD Colombia also partnered with the Avina Foundation and the Open Policy Extituto to develop the beta version of "Ocupar la Política" (OLP), a mentoring initiative for emerging politicians who ran as candidates in the 2019 municipal elections in Bogotá. This initiative included the development of face-to-face and virtual counselling and support sessions by national and international experts to enhance the capacities of the participating candidates. As a result, nine of the twenty candidates taking part in the initiative were elected to Bogotá Council.

2.3 Tunisia

The results of the 2019 general elections demonstrated Tunisians' disenchantment with the established political parties. The surprise results of Tunisia's first-round presidential election, which saw political novice Kais Saied win without support from any party structure, gave a clear message to the country's political establishment: Tunisians want change and they want it now. As for the parliamentary elections, several new parties and movements were voted into Parliament, further complicating the formation of a new Government. Voters were eager for new leadership, new ideas, and political rhetoric that would reflect the values, beliefs and priorities of Tunisian citizens. In short, the results of the 2019 parliamentary elections indicated a shifting political landscape, with the emergence of plenty of new faces.

Among them, a group of 53 participants of the Tunisian School of Politics (TSoP) activities, including 14 women, managed to make their way to the National Assembly. Spread across multiple parties, these young politicians used the skills they learned in TSoP to win their seats in the Tunisian Parliament. Implemented by NIMD and its partner, the Centre for Mediterranean and International Studies (CEMI), TSoP is a space for young politicians to come together in a multiparty setting to gain the skills that they need to further their political careers. While the main curriculum seeks to strengthen **youth political participation** by instilling democratic values and giving training in practical skills, a 'Summer Academy' was organised in July for the alumni who intended to run as candidates. There, the potential candidates acquired knowledge and discussed issues related to electoral law, electoral disputes and the electoral campaign.

2.4 Ukraine

The 2019 general elections brought a radical change in Ukraine's political landscape. The Parliament is now dominated by the ruling party coalition of the newly elected President Volodymyr Zelensky, the "Servant of the People" party, which received almost 60% of the seats. Notably, Parliament has also seen the new arrival of more than 80% of its members, who will be serving their first-ever parliamentary term.

In this context, NIMD and its partner the Eastern European Centre for Multiparty Democracy (EECMD) succeeded in expanding the Ukrainian **democracy education programme** by opening their fifth Democracy School. The schools aim to improve the democratic capacities and skills of regional activists,

with a particular focus on anti-corruption capacities as a response to Ukraine's current context. The newest School, based in Kyiv, was opened in 2019 as a hub for political parties, civil society and non-governmental organizations. This year, the schools welcomed a highly diverse cohort, including journalists, political party representatives, civil society activists, civil servants, university lecturers and veterans of the anti-terrorist operation in Donbas, as well as LGBT and ethnic minority representatives.

2.5 Jordan

The implementation of the programme in Jordan was slightly delayed in 2019. It started in mid-May 2019, when the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MoPPA) gave NIMD the legal cover to pursue its activities in Jordan. During the second half of the year, NIMD's Jordan School of Politics (JSoP) hosted a group of 40 aspiring young men and women politicians for a series of trainings, focused on both theoretical knowledge and practical skills such as debating and public speaking.

In addition to the implementation of the regular JSoP curriculum, NIMD ran courses in political theory and debating skills for 200 young people across all of Jordan's 12 governorates. These courses, piloted at the **sub-national level**, were implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth. The geographical spread meant that NIMD was able to support a wide number of young participants who are often not included in similar training provided in Jordan's major cities.

2.6 MENA Region

In 2019, NIMD piloted the MENA Regional Forum, which consisted of a series of **regional exchanges** between students from NIMD's Jordan School of Politics (JSoP) and CEMI's Tunisia Schools of Politics (TSoP). The meetings took place in Amman and Tunis, with the aim of sharing experiences and strengthening the participants' knowledge of regional issues and democratic practices. The NIMD team witnessed the emergence of an interesting relationship between the participants from Tunisia and Jordan, who represent diverse political and ideological views, through formal and informal debating sessions.

At the end of the year, the participants travelled to The Hague in order to explore the Dutch political landscape, including its strengths and weaknesses. They spent time with young local councillors from the Municipality of Delft, as well as exchanging views on party structures and financing with representatives from Dutch political parties. Through this informal exchange of thoughts with young politicians from the Netherlands, the participants were able to draw comparisons with their own work and think of ways to act on what they learned. In addition, the participants enjoyed a tour of the Parliament by Dutch organization ProDemos. Such shared experiences are certainly a very useful learning tool, which adds to the deepening of knowledge ensured by training sessions. The Human Interest Stories on Tunisia (Annex C) highlight the journey of a young women politicians who attended the MENA regional exchanges, and explains how they used the knowledge and skills acquired to translate them into local actions.

In addition, Political Economy Analyses were conducted in Jordan and Iraq, with the aim of deepening NIMD's knowledge of the region and better informing its programming (see box and section 2.7 below).

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Political Economy Analysis in Iraq

The Iraq Political Economy Analysis (PEA) report, jointly conducted by a team of Clingendael and NIMD staff, suggests a number of interventions that can help Iraq's democracy to gradually transit to the next stage of its development. This includes closing the gap between its federal, decentralized Constitution that exists on paper, and the centralized rule that exists in practice. Closing this gap will mean that local governance can be empowered, improving the quality of (local) administration, and reducing the impact of the confessional system (Al-Muhasasa) on the business of government. It will also decrease political party fragmentation while empowering new political voices that transcend ethnic-sectarian, gender and generational divides. The findings of the PEA were validated and enriched during a workshop organised by NIMD in close cooperation with the Netherlands Embassy, in Baghdad in September 2019. The workshop involved a broad range of participants (CSO representatives, academics, politicians, Dutch embassy representatives, etc.). In parallel, NIMD has launched its first project in Iraq, targeting members of the National Parliament with support from the Embassy of the Netherlands in Baghdad.

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2.7 Knowledge & Innovation

Under the **Knowledge on Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings** (FCAS) programme, the focus in 2019 has been on developing a deepened approach on **trust building between political rivals**, aligned to NIMD's dialogue approach. This included capturing lessons learned from different programmes in which trust building is a dominant theme, and preparing the framework for testing and validating with target groups. Specifically, a first validation workshop on the framework was conducted with our partner in Mozambique, the Institute for Multiparty Democracy (IMD), during a high-level visit by a delegation of the Mozambican opposition party RENAMO.

In addition, we worked on further developing NIMD's approach towards **youth political participation**. We recognize that youth play an important role in both formal and informal political movements in fragile and conflict-affected setting, through which they demand representation and inclusion. Work focused on developing a knowledge base, against which NIMD's current practices and methods will be tested, and informing the further development of a youth-sensitive approach to stabilization and democracy building.

In 2019, NIMD collaborated with the Clingendael Institute's Conflict Research Unit to develop and pilot its new **Political Economy Analysis** (PEA) framework and approach. Three pilots were run (in Burkina Faso/Sahel, Jordan and Iraq), supported by an approach built on three types of PEA: a full-scale analysis, a check-up and a crisis response. In parallel, NIMD programme staff in The Hague completed the ODI professional course on PEAs. The PEA approach is designed to better identify the suitable programmatic focus for achieving change on system, actor and culture level. This approach aims towards participation and inclusion of all groups within democratic processes and institutions.

NIMD's **Gender Access and Participation** (GAP) analysis report guides our work on women's political empowerment. One of the related tools is the Gender Roadmap for Inclusive Political Parties (GRIPP), which was updated in 2019 and complements the Gender Ranking tool that compares how parties perform on the gender dimension.

NIMD also continued to roll out its **Democracy Education** standardization agenda. The new standardized evaluation methods measure course satisfaction and impact, as well as maintaining contact with alumni after graduation. NIMD also supported the establishment of the Ethiopian Democracy Academy and the planned school in Venezuela by sharing set-up lessons and best practices, and by sharing and adapting course materials.

Under the **Innovation** programme, NIMD has developed a successful pilot in Colombia, in collaboration with the *Partido Verde* political party. This pilot has enabled the party to create a registration base of its members, in adherence with the requirements of the Electoral Assembly. This has also enabled the party to create a platform from which to communicate with its member base and keep track of its data in a safe and reliable manner.

2.8 Fundraising & Positioning

The **diversification of funds** remains a key objective for NIMD. In 2019, the Institute received support through 23 different donor contracts, including seven new ones signed throughout the year for a total contract value of 4.4 million euros. The funding provided by the Netherlands MFA serves often as leverage for new donors, and last year has directly contributed to new funding by the European Commission for Honduras, Myanmar, and Colombia, by the Swedish Government for Guatemala, and the new . In addition, NIMD is increasingly asked directly the European Commission (Delegations) to propose projects, both in countries in which the SP and DfS programmes are currently being implemented (such as in Burundi and Ethiopia) and in countries where NIMD does not yet have a programme (such as Sudan). This means the SP and DfS funds serve as a substantial multiplier for many programme countries with related result. The total percentage of non-Dutch grant expenditure for the year was 26%, and although the absolute amount of funding from other sources was higher than in 2018, the proportion was slightly lower than last year, when we reached 29%. , This was partly due to the higher budgets for both SP and DfS rolled over from 2018.

NIMD's **positioning** efforts aim to increase the organization's visibility; broaden the funding base; and contribute to recognition of the organization as a lead centre on inclusive politics. NIMD reaches out to its stakeholders through targeted communication activities. These include online activities, and the organization of and participation in (international) events. For instance, 2019 saw the re-launch of NIMD's 'Democracy is' social media campaign. The campaign highlights the value of democracy and the importance of democracy support through a series of videos presented on social media. In total, the campaign received over 5 million video views worldwide. Another example is the online Human Rights Quiz that we launched on 10 December, the International Human Rights Day, together with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee.

NIMD joined the SDG16 Summit Meeting in Rome to give input for the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) and endorse the Rome Civil Society Declaration on SDG16+. Furthermore, the Institute participated in the HLPF session and SDG16 review in New York, and presented the DfS programme to the OECD GovNet Plenary Meeting. NIMD was also present at RightsCon 2019 in Tunisia and published

a series of related blogs on human rights in our digital age. NIMD also participated in a session during the Knowledge Platform on Security and the Rule of Law Annual Conference: "After 4 Years of SDG 16+: How to Accelerate Local Impact?" The Institute also hosted a book launch featuring Thomas Carothers, the leading authority on international support for democracy and editor of the book 'Democracies Divided'. The event, which was organized in collaboration with Leiden University, attracted over 100 participants from civil society, ministries and academia.

Finally, NIMD in the Netherlands also supports the country offices and local partners in the programme countries with their work on communications. In 2019, NIMD's communication team trained colleagues in Myanmar, Benin, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and the staff of our two partner organizations in Kenya (Mzalendo and CMD-Kenya).

3. Update on Theory of Change

3.1 Programme progress

At **system level**, the DfS programme aims to contribute to open and inclusive political systems that contribute to legitimate stability. One of the major instruments to achieve this is inter-party dialogue for inclusive policy-making.

In 2019, NIMD supported dialogue platforms in all programme countries, each featuring political parties from both ruling and opposition groups. A total of 55 interparty meetings and 38 multi-stakeholder meetings were held. These dialogue encounters focused on contentious issues such as deepening democracy, reducing political violence, women's political participation, civic democratic education and elections observations. An example of results from interparty dialogue is the agreement reached by the political parties participating in the Tunisian Multiparty Dialogue Platform on a Code of Conduct, ahead of the general elections. When it comes to policy proposals, NIMD Colombia supported Ministry of Interior in developing a protocol on reducing political violence in Colombia.

System level
Interparty Dialogue Results

125 Interparty dialogue meetings.

303 Participating political parties.

15 Proposals submitted to parliament.

At **actor level**, the DfS programme aims to contribute to legitimate and capable political actors in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

A total 63 political parties across all programme countries were trained on various topics during the course of the year. For instance, 11 political parties in Burundi were enabled to improve their programmatic and organizational capacities, and therefore, to participate in the political process more effectively and legitimately. 13 political parties in Colombia improved their capacities on transparency,

an innovative web-based tool (Datosxvotos) for elections, open political parties and open governance. 18 political parties in Tunisia were trained on the importance of dialogue with civil society and constituencies, while 12 political parties in Ukraine were trained on fundraising.

Actor level
Capacity Strengthening Results

63 Political parties trained.

3282 Women taking part in programme activities.

480 Youth (<25 years) taking part in programme activities.

At **culture level**, DfS aims to work towards political practice based on democratic values. The main instrument to achieve this is by training politicians in Democracy Schools.

291 (aspiring) politicians graduated from Democracy Schools in Jordan, Tunisia and Ukraine in 2019. These students were trained in democratic values, leadership and cooperation with other political and civic actors. This contributes to several objectives: the participants do not only develop their personal skills but also have an often unique opportunity to meet with, and learn alongside, their counterparts from opposing political parties. Many form relationships which last beyond the duration of the training programme. This is especially meaningful when alumni reach positions of influence within their own parties or in the government, or when they transfer their skills in inclusive policy-making, citizen consultation and accountability to their political parties.

Culture level
Democracy Schools Results

795 Graduates.

3.2 Country ToCs update

While the vast majority of the country Theories of Change (ToCs) that were updated in 2018 remain valid, a number of adjustment were made during the course of 2019, led by changes in national political contexts. This is the case in Tunisia, for example, where the actor-based pathways of change were updated in 2019 to take into account the results of the parliamentary elections. These changes allowed the TSoP and multiparty dialogue interventions to open up to **new parties and informal political movements** that have managed to secure seats in Parliament. The assumptions in the pathways are still valid, although some small adjustments have been added as part of the 2020 Annual Plan.

In Colombia, interventions targeting certain actors, such as the National Electoral Council (CNE), Congress and civil society organizations, could not be implemented as planned and required some

adaptation. Additionally, a new pathway was developed for the **Office of the High Councillor for Stabilization and Post-Conflict**. NIMD presented the results of the Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Peace Agreement (see section 2.2 above) to this agency, along with members of the Monitoring, Promotion, Verification Commission of the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement. Some of the conclusions and recommendations were adopted by the High Councillor, which proved the relevance of the Theory of Change update.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, political contexts are changing significantly, with many governments taking severe restrictive measures which impact heavily on governance, human rights and civic space. For the year ahead, the country-level TOCs need revision to reflect this new situation. As a starting point, we are preparing an inventory of the impact and consequences of the pandemic at different levels in programme countries. This is being done using a crisis analysis tool developed by the NIMD knowledge team. Based on an assessment of key trends, we will decide on the next steps.

4. Monitoring & Evaluation

In 2019, the **standardized intermediate outcome indicators** for programmes have been further integrated into the country annual plans and result tables. NIMD's country offices and local partners reported on common results bi-annually and communicated them to the outside world through the IATI platform. In order to complement the quantitative data reporting done in IATI, and to identify progress and impact, NIMD continued to invest in the development of human interest stories as a qualitative approach to provide insights into programme results (see Annex C).

NIMD also continued to invest in implementing the recommendations from the programme's Mid-Term Review. The **actor-based pathways of change** that were developed for the key programme actors in 2018, were further revised and adapted in 2019 through the annual internal planning and reporting processes. NIMD also invested in developing the use of **Outcome Harvesting** (OH) for better capturing the results of its programme. NIMD's Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Team developed an OH template and guidance note, which have been tested in countries during the course of the year. The pilots provided promising results in using this approach to document programme (intermediate) outcomes that cannot always be captured with a 'traditional' programme indicator framework. These can be used for programme steering and adaptation. The approach was rolled out to all programme countries during NIMD's regional meetings in September 2019. All programme countries conducted an OH exercise and submitted the results as a part of the 2019 Annual Reporting process. An example of harvested outcomes from Tunisia and Jordan is presented in the box below:

Country	Outcome description	Significance	NIMD's contribution
Tunisia	On the 13th of May 2019 in Tunis, the Presidents/Secretary Generals of 13 political parties signed a Charter on "Loyal electoral competition".	Creating a safe environment around the presidential and parliamentary elections planned in September/October 2019. Unique process and first multiparty agreement around the elections. Most important political parties (represented in the National Parliament).	This is based on trust building between members of the MDP, which the programme has been supporting for several years. CEMI is facilitating the Multiparty Dialogue Platform, which is the framework for the signature of the Charter. The MDP members took the initiative and CEMI supported the drafting process.
Jordan	In December 2019, in Amman, the participants of Jordan School of Politics (SoP) concluded their first phase of engagement with the NIMD Jordan SoP, by organizing themselves into 7 working groups, and in submitting 7 policy papers each tackling a subject of importance to them.	Jordan has one of the youngest populations with youth representing more than 65% of the total population. Still Jordan is ranking very low when it comes to youth civic and political engagement. SoP participants are young politicians and politically active youth and represent some aspiring future leaders (who came from a wide political spectrum and different political parties; those not organized in political parties were not used to joint action and working with others; during the course of the SoP 2019 implementation, they practice the power of joining forces and result was producing the policy recommendations.)	NIMD worked intensively in 2019 to kickstart its SoP with great focus on developing a comprehensive program and curriculum that is unique, advanced and stand out comparing to other similar programs done before. NIMD worked on hiring top professional consultant and educators to support the implementation of this curriculum. Policy and Policy Paper is one of the training session that all participants had at SoP 2019, (it was intentionally ordered at the end of the training sessions in order to give the space for the participants comes prepared and equipped with the knowledge, tools and the solution driven attitudes that the participants got enabled to to produce. These policy papers that are solution driven, participants has the fully ownership towards and the motivation to the topics that they chose to write about. The participants of SoP 2019 produced 7 policy papers working in groups tackling several topics including participation, representation and inclusiveness. The participants of NIMD SoP for 2019 presented the policy papers in an event with the participation of MoPPA and key political actors.)

In 2019, NIMD also started to implement a new Programme Management System called **Project Connect**. The system will facilitate quantitative data collection from programme countries and aggregation at the programme level. The system also facilitates qualitative data collection through Outcome Harvesting. The implementation will be made up of different steps, including the roll out to programme countries in the coming year. This will allow NIMD's country offices and local partners to directly request, report and manage their NIMD financed projects in the same system. Finally, NIMD also started the trajectory towards an **ISO certification**. A new Quality Manager was recruited, all procedures were set out, and an internal ISO-audit team was set up. Important steps have been made in this process, with the aim of receiving the certification in September 2020.

5. Financial update

The Financial Overview (Annex A) shows a total budget expenditure of **€ 3.300.043** against the total approved budget of € 4.183.629, leading to a budget depletion of **79%**. In the last column of the Overview, explanations are provided for deviations of more than 10% in country programmes and cross-cutting programmes, as compared to the approved 2019 budget. Explanations are also included for budget-line-level deviations of more than 25%.

Annex A - Financial overview
Annex B - Overview of intermediate indicator measurements
Annex C - Human Interest Stories (Tunisia, Ukraine, Jordan)