



# Supporting Democracy: The Role of Civil Society Organizations in France, Italy, Sweden, and Poland in the EU's Neighbourhoods

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## Abstract

This working paper analyses the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in four selected European Union Member States (EUMS) which provide democracy support in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods. We presuppose that CSOs are one of the key actors in this process. This working paper is anchored in the concept of embedded democracy (Merkel, 2004; Merkel & Kneip, 2018). We focus on the activities of CSOs in France, Italy, Sweden and Poland. This selection aims to represent EUMS' different geopolitical interests and varying lengths of EU membership. We assume that these two factors affect the priorities of CSOs regarding the geographical focus and substantive content of their activities. CSOs in selected EUMS differ in their objectives, missions, financial independence and autonomy levels. However, their involvement raises important questions about the role of CSOs in democracy support practices. In line with the SHAPEDEM-EU approach, we assume that CSOs as political actors also constitute local Communities of Practices (CoP). Hence, our research aims to contribute to understanding local democracy practices and discourses related to CSO activities. On the one hand, we observed that many CSOs can positively contribute to democracy, stability, and justice. On the other hand, however, they might – often unintentionally – contribute to instability in partner countries. Some CSOs also promote non-democratic or illiberal values. Based on political development in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods, we observe the limited impact of civil society on democratisation in some partner countries. This poses a question about CSOs' ability to assist in implementing democratic change. This paper also investigates how a different model of CSO funding impacts their activities and, ultimately, their role in the overall democratic support of the EUMS in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods.

## 1 Introduction

This working paper analyses the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in four selected European Union Member States (EUMS): France, Italy, Sweden and Poland. CSOs in those EUMS provide democracy support (DS) in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods. We presuppose that CSOs are one of the key actors in this process. This assumption aligns with the Deliverable No. 5.2 results of the SHAPEDEM-EU project, demonstrating that governments and CSOs are the most predominant actors in democracy support practices in selected EUMS (Dyduch et al, 2024). This working paper takes these findings further and offers a more in-depth examination of CSOs' role in these practices.

The concept of embedded democracy (Merkel 2004, Merkel & Kneip, 2018) informs this working paper. On this basis, we investigate how CSOs' activities support democracy in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods in the following five “partial regimes”:

- 1) democratic election: free and fair elections are held regularly
- 2) political liberties: freedom of speech, of expression, of association
- 3) civil rights: rule of law, constitutional equality
- 4) horizontal accountability: separation of power, independent judiciary
- 5) effective power to govern: elected bodies or individuals taking decisions.

These five partial regimes are interrelated and influence each other. They enable the internal embedding of democracy in the given country. However, they also rely on external surroundings, including civil society organisations, states and international organisations. This kind of external embeddedness also contributes to maintaining the quality of the democratic system. In this respect,

we assume that the CSOs from EUMS could play a vital role in supporting democratic changes in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods.

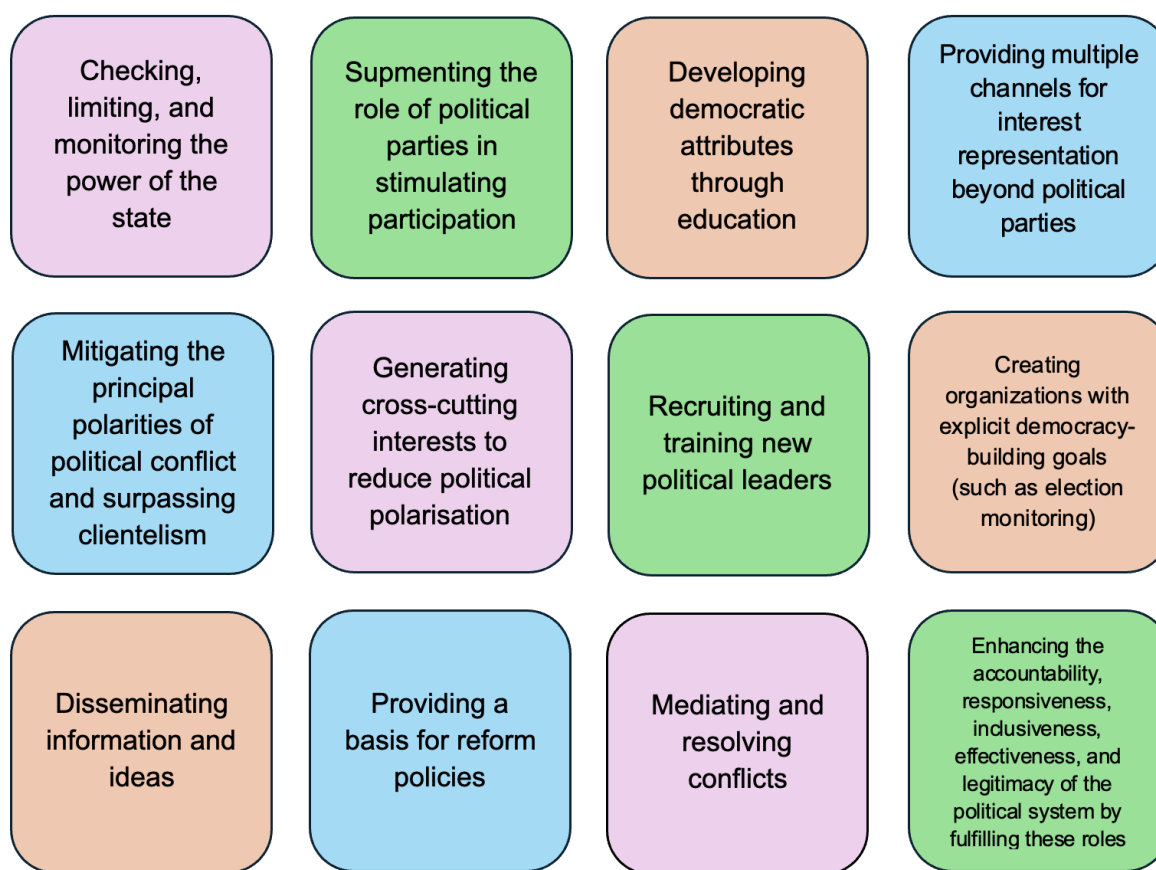
The term “civil society” does not have a universally recognised definition, even though it is widely used today by political actors, activities, experts and media. Moreover, with few exceptions, it lacks a specific “legal category” within international legal frameworks. Hence, for the sake of this working paper, we rely on the definition provided by the European Union, as we analyse the CSOs within the EUMS and their effort to support democracy in the EU's closest vicinity.

Civil society refers to all forms of social action carried out by individuals or groups who are neither connected to nor managed by state authorities. A civil society organisation is an organisational structure whose members serve the general interest through a democratic process, which plays the role of mediator between public authorities and citizens.

Source: EUR-Lex.

We complement this official EU definition with Diamond's (1999) twelve-point list for assessing the democratic functions of civil society. This definition anchors our working paper in the concept of embedded democracy, in which civil society plays a crucial role in the external embeddedness of five partial regimes of democracy. Civil society organisations stimulate political participation, empower local political actors, and play a crucial role in accounting for local governments' governing practices. We assume that the role of CSOs as external supporters of democracy is very relevant in the overall selected EUMS' democracy support in the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods. CSOs also form local communities of practice (CoP). Hence, our approach allows us to study local democracy practices and discourses in CSO activities and ultimately contribute to the SHAPEDEM-EU conceptual works on the democratic learning loop. CSOs in all selected cases – including private foundations, NGOs, private service contractors, umbrella organisations or government-related CSOs – are actively involved in this process. In the context of the European Union, the EU's funding schemes dedicated to civil society activities and political participation also directly and indirectly impact CSOs operating within the EUMS (Salgado, R. S., 2010). EU funding in recent years for civil society development has contributed to significant Europeanisation of CSOs (Sanchez, 2014; Persson, T., & Edholm, K. 2017; Crepaz, M, Hanegraaff, M., 2022).

## Democratic functions of civil society



Source: Diamond 1999.

These definitions allow us to show the political framework within which the selected CSOs under investigation operate in the European Union and its member states and to demonstrate the scope and limitations of their activities. This is particularly relevant for this working paper in the context of EUMS governments and the EU outsourcing public policies to CSOs.

## 2 Dataset and Analytical Proceeding to Map CSOs

This working paper provides an overview and evaluates the role of CSOs in promoting democracy in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods. The CSO case studies are based in four selected EU Member States – France, Italy, Sweden and Poland. The paper uses the data the SHAPEDEM-EU research team collected to map EUMS actors, their practices of democracy support, and the internal contestation of DS. It was assembled primarily for WP5 Deliverable No. 5.2, “Democracy Support in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods by Selected EU Member States (2011-2022)” (Dyduch et al., 2024). For this working paper, we extracted data from Deliverable No. 5.2, provided by contributions from researchers affiliated with the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. As a result, we only refer to the analysis and mapping of CSOs in those four selected EUMS that were provided for the country reports for WP5 Deliverable No. 5.2.

We focus on **the activities of CSOs in France, Italy, Sweden and Poland**. This selection aims to represent EUMS' different geopolitical interests and varying lengths of EU membership. We assume that these two factors affect the priorities of CSOs regarding the geographical focus and substantive content of their activities. CSOs in two EUMS concentrate predominantly on the Southern Neighbourhood (France and Italy) and the other two on the Eastern Neighbourhood (Poland and

Sweden). These cases also represent different foreign policy preferences and their impact on DS in the cases under investigation. We assume that CSOs' activities in DS in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods also depend partially on these EUMS' past experiences and practices in foreign policy and democracy support. In a broader sense, they also rely on those countries' foreign policy direction, ultimately impacting CSOs' preferences regarding their partner countries. Furthermore, they differ regarding how CSOs are involved in democracy promotion and which aspect of democracy they focus on. We are also interested in their relationship to governments and their independence when setting the agenda for the DS area of activities and funding. This selection allowed us to map CSOs in the selected EUMS based on their area of activity and which aspect of democracy support they prioritised.

The first step of the research **involved the identification of CSOs that are active in the field of democracy promotion** in the EU's neighbourhood in the studied countries. We identified **36 major CSOs in the selected EUMS** (see Figure 1). This is not an exhaustive list, and we are aware of the potential limitations of our selection of CSOs as we focus only on the main CSOs and our data relies on SHAPEDEM-EU researchers' inside knowledge about specific EUMS. However, the list allowed us to map the main actors in each selected EUMS.

The next step involved **the collection of documents produced by these CSOs**. The sample included a variety of sources (e.g. reports and media entries). The qualitative content analysis of the documents helped to reconstruct how these organisations practise and/or shape democracy promotion in the two neighbourhoods. It offered an insight into how the mode of CSOs' operation (e.g. relationship to government, financing) impacts their activities and involvement in democracy promotion. It also helped to identify the tools and strategies used by these actors.

Furthermore, analysis of the documents identified whether democracy promotion is located in broader actions (e.g. development aid, education) or if it is specifically addressed by the organisations in question. Additionally, the analysis focused on identifying whether and how gender equality intersects with democracy promotion. We were also interested in identifying whether and how digital transformation is somehow addressed or incorporated into the practices of democracy support.

Following this methodology, we created typologies of the civil society organisations in the selected EUMS, which are active in democracy support in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods.

Following the concept of "embedded democracy", the first typology referred to the CSOs' aspects of democracy support (see Figure 1 and Table 3):

- Support for a democratic election
- Support for political participation
- Support for civil rights
- Horizontal accountability
- Effective power to governance.

The second typology was based on their relationship to government and EU funding schemes (see Figure 2 and Table 2):

- government-based CSOs
- CSO largely depending on government-related funding grant schemes
- CSO loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes



- CSOs connected to political actors (political parties)
- CSOs connected to social actors (private donors, grassroots crowdfunding, churches)
- CSOs relying on the EU grant schemes
- CSOs being international non-state actors relying on private donors.

Several of the EUMS under investigation also have umbrella organisations which we identified as related to or dependent on government funding schemes. To make this typology, we checked the official funding sources reported by CSOs and government agencies.

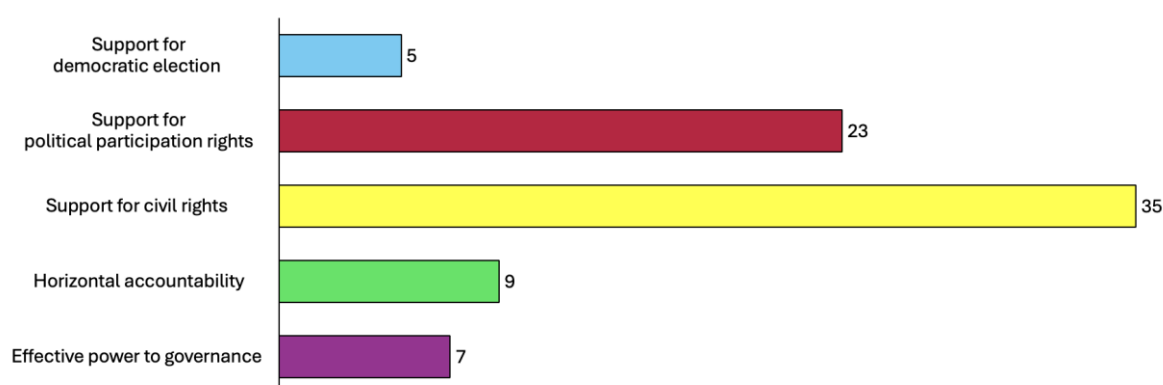
The underlying variable was related to the level of CSOs' operation and the geographical dimension of their activity: the EU's Eastern or/and Southern Neighbourhood.

We assumed that these typologies allow us to observe which aspects of democracy these CSOs prioritised, how the CSOs' agenda is related to the specific type of organisation, and if any specific form of funding prioritises any area of activity in DS. We can also observe how these CSOs select the geographical area of their activities based on the type of CSOs. In this way, the paper can offer varying patterns of agenda setting by CSOs and define their role in democracy support practices in the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods.

### 3 Mapping CSOs in France, Italy, Sweden, and Poland involved in democracy support in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods

Based on earlier work (Dyduch et al., 2024), the first typology, we mapped CSOs' activities in terms of the aspects of democracy support (Figure 1). **The most dominant aspect was support for civil rights** (35 out of 36 CSOs under investigation), followed by **support for political participation rights** (23 out of 36). Other aspects of democracy were less frequently identified as a selected CSO priority: horizontal accountability (9 out of 36), effective power to governance (7 out of 36) and support for democratic elections (5 out of 36).

Figure 1 CSOs by aspect of democracy supported



Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States.

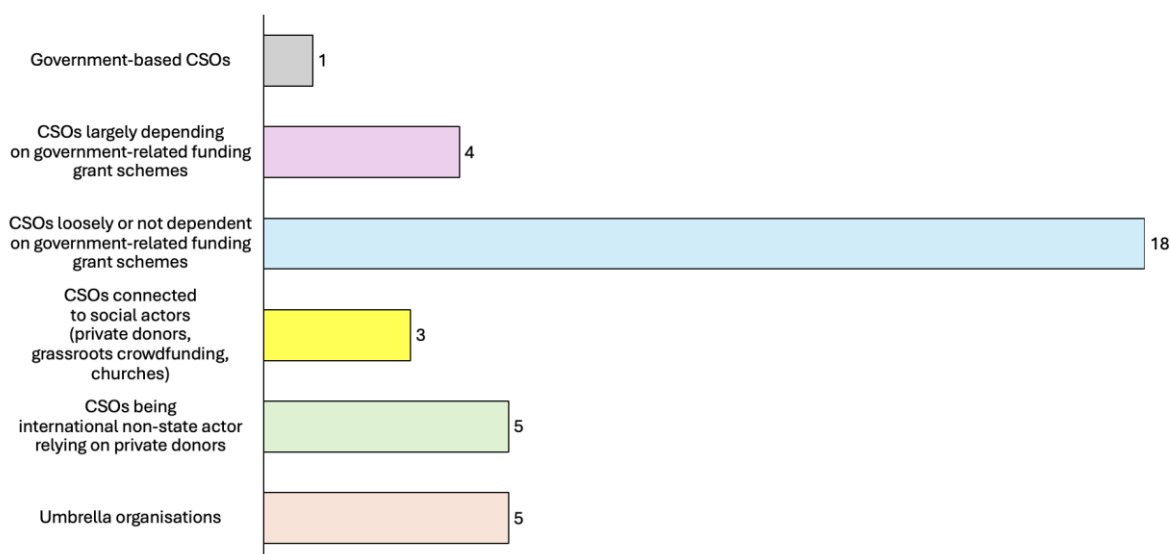
Source: own compilation.

Next, we mapped the CSOs in terms of their primary funding source and relationship with the government (Figure 2). The most dominant types of CSOs have been those that **are loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes** (18 out of the 36 CSOs under investigation). Other CSOs' funding was based on international non-state actors relying on private



donors (5 out of 36), umbrella organisations (5 out of 36), or was connected to social actors (private donors, grassroots crowdfunding or churches), with only 1 CSO being entirely government-based.

Figure 2 CSOs by type of funding

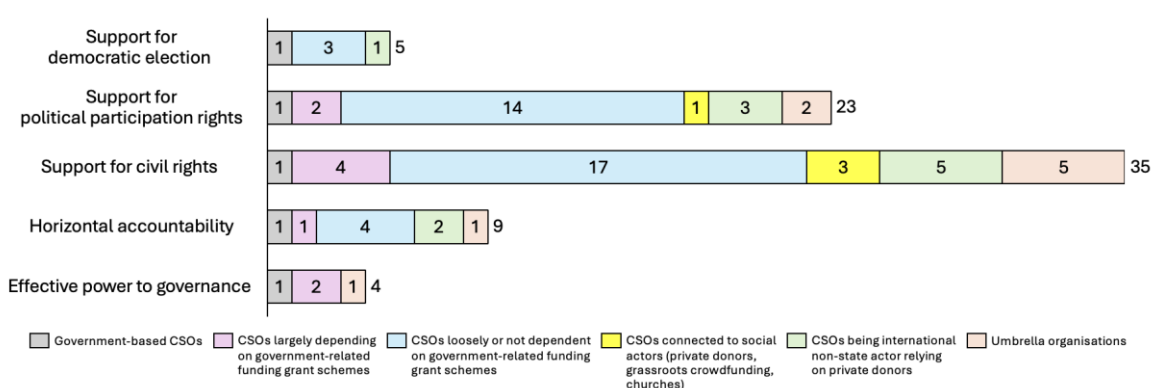


Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States.

Source: own compilation.

In the next step of the analysis, we merge these two categories to observe how different types of CSO funding correlate with aspects of democracy (see Table 3). Regarding **support for civil rights**, nearly half of CSOs providing such support (17 out of 35) are loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes. Similarly, among the 23 CSOs focusing on support for political participation, the majority (14 out of 23) are also loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes. We also observed that most CSOs loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes are funded by the European Union (7 out of 18).

Figure 3 CSOs type of funding by aspect of democracy supported

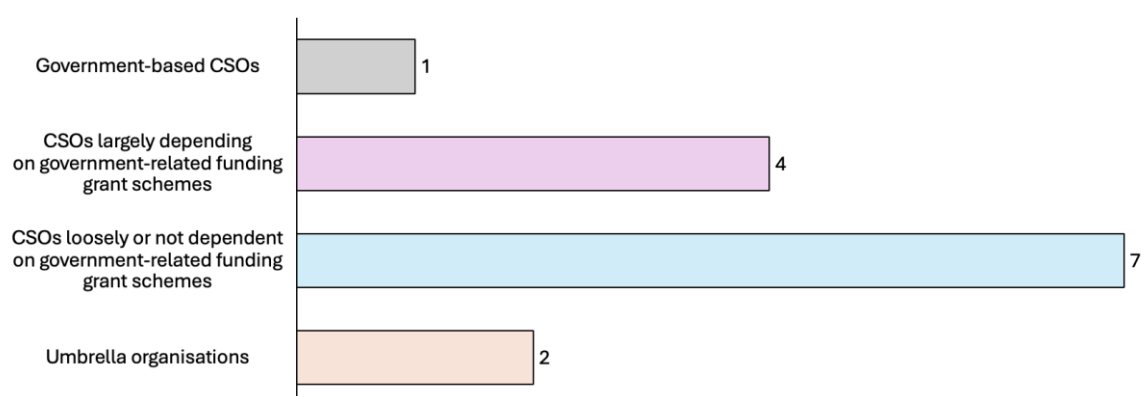


Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States.

Source: own compilation.

In terms of EU funding for CSOs, we observed that **none of the CSOs connected to social actors like private donors, grassroots crowdfunding, or churches rely on EU grants** (Figure 4). We assume that this gives them more autonomy in setting their agenda and instruments for DS in partner countries. However, there is an overlap between **CSOs largely depending on government-related funding or government-based funding as they supplement their activities with funding from EU grants**.

Figure 4 CSOs receiving EU funds by type of funding

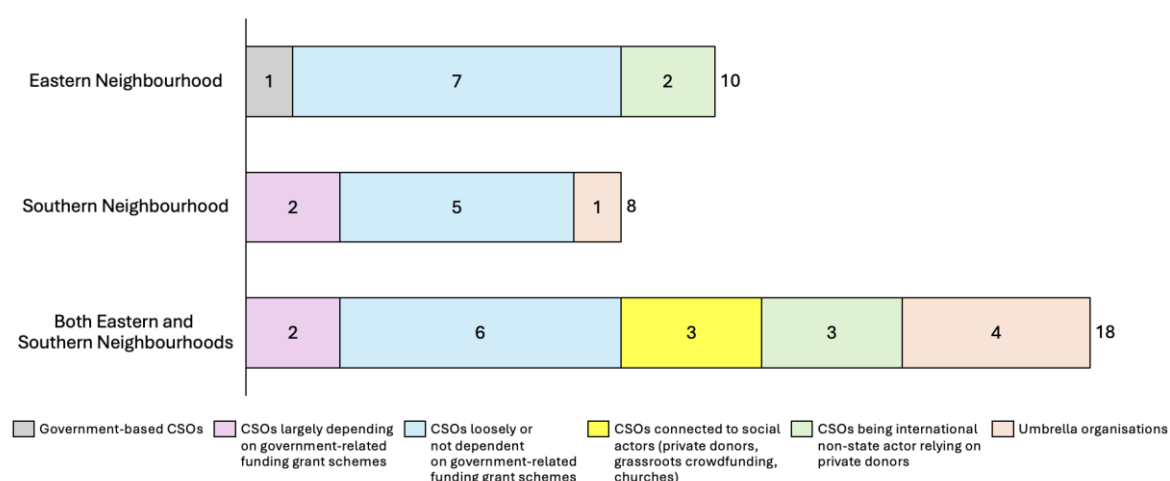


Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States.

Source: own compilation.

Based on the mapping of CSOs in this report, we note that **half of the CSOs under consideration operate in both the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods** (18 out of 36) with all types of CSOs funding models (Figure 5). A total of 10 out of 18 CSOs were active in the Eastern Neighbourhood, and just 8 out of 36 operate only in the Southern Neighbourhood.

Figure 5 CSOs geographical dimension by type of funding



Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States.

Source: own compilation.

Based on a qualitative analysis, we also investigated each EUMS's CSO priorities regarding democracy. In the case of Italy, CSOs play a key role in promoting democracy within the EU's neighbourhoods. Primarily, their activities aim to strengthen democratic resilience and social cohesion and strengthen the voices of marginalised communities. Through independent initiatives and a commitment to democratic principles, these organisations address challenges specific to the region, such as political instability, social inequality, and weak governance structures. CSOs in France also play a vital role in promoting democracy. Among the many CSO actors, we can observe that umbrella organisations unite multiple national and international groups and organisations. This collaboration strengthens their reach and allows them to secure funding more effectively from national institutions and foundations. In the Polish case, CSO actors are the most dominant in democracy support. They possess extensive international experience in working on development aid worldwide, which affects how they can

provide democracy support for the EU's neighbour countries, particularly in the Eastern Neighbourhood. The Swedish CSOs promote democracy in partner countries that are based on a Swedish model welfare state. This encompasses labour rights (including union rights), rights for sexual minorities, and rights for minorities and women. Swedish democracy support operates through a network of actors involved predominantly through the Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA), with approximately 15 Swedish CSOs taking part.

## 4 Conclusions

We conclude that CSOs are among the key actors in practices of democracy support of selected EUMS in the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods. As we demonstrated, our findings indicate that CSOs predominantly concentrate their activities on support for civil and political participation rights. Most do not act directly on behalf of their national authorities but instead try to keep financial autonomy from government funding. Hence, we observed that CSOs are often loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes. In all investigated cases, international non-state CSO actors rely on private donors. CSOs employ various tools, such as protection, monitoring, advocacy, socialisation, social cohesion, facilitation, and service delivery (Dyduch et al., 2024; Paffenholz, 2009). These tools position CSOs in the selected EUMS as critical contributors to building, sustaining, and improving democratic systems or helping the transition to democracy, often in environments where state actors alone may fail to do so or where governments may even resist democratisation.

CSOs differ in their objectives, missions, financial independence and autonomy levels. However, their involvement raises important questions about how and whether democracy should be promoted in the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods. In line with the SHAPEDEM-EU approach, this working paper's findings advocate for more joint learning, democratic knowledge building, and shaping behavioural practices, both in EUMS and in partner countries. Moreover, CSOs could play an essential role in this process. CSOs can promote democracy, stability, and justice. However, they might also unintentionally contribute to conflict and instability and promote non-democratic values. Despite the excessively optimistic evaluation of the links between the thriving civil society and the consolidation of democracy in the countries receiving democracy support, we conclude that there is a need for a more critical evaluation of the links between the two. In the context of current political development in the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods, our findings contribute to discussion about CSOs' more general ability to induce or implement democratic change (Pope & Wolff, 2017, p. 470; Ekiert, 2019), in particular, in the rapidly changing geopolitical situation of the EU's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods.

The other conclusion emphasises that CSOs usually operate within a specific structural and institutional logic and are often under pressure to adjust their agenda to available funding. If CSOs lack funds, long-term private donors or multiple everyday donors, they need to rely on external financing. As governments often outsource public policy implementation to CSOs and offer funding schemes, they may also indirectly frame the objectives, scope of CSOs and expected results of their funded activities. In this sense, CSOs are in the situation of negotiating how they are involved in the process of outsourcing democracy support. They can do this either by adjusting the CSO's interest as an organisation to government-related funding expectations or by adjusting the outsourcing situation to the ideas and rationale of the CSO.

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## Annex I - List of CSOs in selected EUMS

Country	Name of organisation
Poland	Solidarity Fund PL (Fundacja Solidarności Międzynarodowej)
	FED - Fundacja Edukacja dla Demokracji (Education for Democracy Foundation)
	EEDC - East European Democratic Centre (Stowarzyszenie Wschodnioeuropejskie Centrum Demokratyczne)
	HFPC - Helsińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka (Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights)
	Fundacja Wolność i Demokracja (Freedom and Democracy Foundation)
	Grupa Zagranica
	PAH - Polska Akcja Humanitarna (Polish Humanitarian Action)
	PCPM - Polskie Centrum Pomocy Międzynarodowej (Polish Center for International Aid)
	Caritas Polska (Caritas Poland)
Sweden	ForumCiv
	Civil Rights Defenders
	ICLD - Internationellt Centrum för Lokal Demokrati (Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy)
	Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation
	Östgruppen
Italy	Caritas Italiana (Caritas Italy)
	Amnesty International Italia (Amnesty International Italy)
	MWMN - Mediterranean Women Mediators Network (Rete delle Donne Mediatrici nell'area Mediterranea)
	Emergency
	OBCT - Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa
	FOCSIV - Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario
	COSPE - Cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti
	AVSI Foundation (Fondazione AVSI)
	CCI - Centro per la cooperazione internazionale
	CISS - Cooperazione Internazionale Sud Sud
France	Reporters without borders (Reporters sans frontières)
	DCC - Délégation Catholique pour la Coopération
	FIDESCO - Fidélité et Service dans la Coopération
	Solidarités International
	CRLDHT - Comité pour le respect des libertés et des droits de l'homme en Tunisie
	FTCR - Fédération des Tunisiens pour une Citoyenneté des Deux Rives
	AMF - Association des Marocains en France
	IDD - Immigration Développement Démocratie
	ADDP - Association pour la Défense de la Démocratie en Pologne
	Association France-Ukraine
	Coordination Sud
	FIDH - Fédération internationale pour les droits humains (International Federation for Human Rights)
Total number of CSOs: 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States	

Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States.

Source: own compilation.

## Annex II – CSOs receiving EU funds by type of funding

Type of financing	Name of organisation	Country
Government-based CSO	Solidarity Fund PL (Fundacja Solidarności Międzynarodowej)	Poland
CSO largely depending on government-related funding grant schemes	COSPE - Cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti	Italy
	AVSI Foundation (Fondazione AVSI)	
	CCI - Centro per la cooperazione internazionale	
	CISS - Cooperazione Internazionale Sud Sud	
CSO loosely or not dependent on government-related funding grant schemes	FED - Fundacja Edukacja dla Demokracji (Education for Democracy Foundation)	Poland
	EEDC - East European Democratic Centre (Stowarzyszenie Wschodnioeuropejskie Centrum Demokratyczne)	
	HFPC - Helsińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka (Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights)	
	Fundacja Wolność i Demokracja (Freedom and Democracy Foundation)	
	PAH - Polska Akcja Humanitarna (Polish Humanitarian Action)	
	PCPM - Polskie Centrum Pomocy Międzynarodowej (Polish Center for International Aid)	
	Civil Rights Defenders	Sweden
	ICLD - Internationellt Centrum för Lokal Demokrati (Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy)	
	Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation	
	Östgruppen	Italy
	MWMN - Mediterranean Women Mediators Network (Rete delle Donne Mediatrici nell'area Mediterranea)	
	OBCT - Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa	France
	Reporters without borders (Reporters sans frontières)	
	Solidarités International	
	CRLDHT - Comité pour le respect des libertés et des droits de l'homme en Tunisie	
	FTCR - Fédération des Tunisiens pour une Citoyenneté des Deux Rives	
	AMF - Association des Marocains en France	
	IDD - Immigration Développement Démocratie	
CSOs connected to social actors (private donors, grassroots crowdfunding, churches)	Caritas Polska (Caritas Poland)	Poland
	Caritas Italiana (Caritas Italy)	Italy
	FIDESCO - Fidélité et Service dans la Coopération	France
CSOs being international non-state actor relying on private donors	Amnesty International Italia (Amnesty International Italy)	Italy
	Emergency	
	DCC - Délégation Catholique pour la Coopération	France
	ADDP - Association pour la Défense de la Démocratie en Pologne	
Association France-Ukraine		
Umbrella organisations	Grupa Zagranica	Poland
	ForumCiv	Sweden
	FOCSIV - Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario	Italy
	Coordination Sud	France
	FIDH - Fédération internationale pour les droits humains (International Federation for Human Rights)	
Total number of CSOs: 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States		

Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States. Source: own compilation.

## Annex III – List of CSOs with by aspect of democracy supported

Country	Name of organisation	Support for democratic election	Support for political participation rights	Support for civil rights	Horizontal accountability	Effective power to governance
Poland	Solidarity Fund PL (Fundacja Solidarności Międzynarodowej)	+	+	+	+	+
	FED - Fundacja Edukacja dla Demokracji (Education for Democracy Foundation)		+	+		
	EEDC - East European Democratic Centre (Stowarzyszenie Wschodnioeuropejskie Centrum Demokratyczne)		+	+		
	HFPC - Helsińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka (Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights)		+	+	+	
	Fundacja Wolność i Demokracja (Freedom and Democracy Foundation)	+	+	+		
	Grupa Zagranica		+	+	+	+
	PAH - Polska Akcja Humanitarna (Polish Humanitarian Action)			+		
	PCPM - Polskie Centrum Pomocy Międzynarodowej (Polish Center for International Aid)			+		
Sweden	Caritas Polska (Caritas Poland)			+		
	ForumCiv			+		
	Civil Rights Defenders		+	+		
	ICLD - Internationellt Centrum för Lokal Demokrati (Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy)		+	+	+	
	Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation		+	+		
Italy	Östgruppen		+	+		
	Caritas Italiana (Caritas Italy)			+		+
	Amnesty International Italia (Amnesty International Italy)			+	+	
	MWMN - Mediterranean Women Mediators Network (Rete delle Donne Mediatrici nell'area Mediterranea)		+	+		
	Emergency			+		+
	OBCT - Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa			+	+	
	FOCSIV - Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario			+		+
	COSPE - Cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti		+	+		
	AVSI Foundation (Fondazione AVSI)			+		+
	CCI - Centro per la cooperazione internazionale		+	+	+	
France	CISS - Cooperazione Internazionale Sud Sud			+		+
	Reporters without borders (Reporters sans frontières)	+				
	DCC - Délégation Catholique pour la Coopération		+	+		
	FIDESCO - Fidélité et Service dans la Coopération		+	+		
	Solidarités International		+	+		
	CRLDHT - Comité pour le respect des libertés et des droits de l'homme en Tunisie	+	+	+	+	
	FTCR - Fédération des Tunisiens pour une Citoyenneté des Deux Rives		+	+		
	AMF - Association des Marocains en France		+	+		
	IDD - Immigration Développement Démocratie		+	+		
	ADDP - Association pour la Défense de la Démocratie en Pologne	+	+	+	+	
	Association France-Ukraine		+	+		
	Coordination Sud			+		
	FIDH - Fédération internationale pour les droits humains (International Federation for Human Rights)		+	+		
Total number of CSOs: 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States						

Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States. Source: own compilation.



## Annex IV - List of CSOs by geographical dimension of their activities

Neighbourhood supported	Name of organisation	Country
Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood	Grupa Zagranica	Poland
	PAH - Polska Akcja Humanitarna (Polish Humanitarian Action)	
	PCPM - Polskie Centrum Pomocy Międzynarodowej (Polish Center for International Aid)	
	Caritas Polska (Caritas Poland)	
	ForumCiv	
	Civil Rights Defenders	Sweden
	Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation	
	Caritas Italiana (Caritas Italy)	
	Amnesty International Italia (Amnesty International Italy)	Italy
	FOCSIV - Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario	
	Emergency	
	AVSI Foundation (Fondazione AVSI)	
	CCI - Centro per la cooperazione internazionale	
	Reporters without borders (Reporters sans frontières)	
	DCC - Délégation Catholique pour la Coopération	France
	FIDESCO - Fidélité et Service dans la Coopération	
	Solidarités International	
	FIDH - Fédération internationale pour les droits humains (International Federation for Human Rights)	
Eastern Neighbourhood	Solidarity Fund PL (Fundacja Solidarności Międzynarodowej)	Poland
	FED - Fundacja Edukacja dla Demokracji (Education for Democracy Foundation)	
	EEDC - East European Democratic Centre (Stowarzyszenie Wschodnioeuropejskie Centrum Demokratyczne)	
	HFPC - Helsińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka (Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights)	
	Fundacja Wolność i Demokracja (Freedom and Democracy Foundation)	
	ICLD - Internationellt Centrum för Lokal Demokrati (Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy)	Sweden
	Östgruppen	France
	ADDP - Association pour la Défense de la Démocratie en Pologne	
	Association France-Ukraine	
Southern Neighbourhood	OBCT - Osservatorio Balcani Caucaso Transeuropa	Italy
	MWMN - Mediterranean Women Mediators Network (Rete delle Donne Mediatrici nell'area Mediterranea)	
	COSPE - Cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti	
	CISS - Cooperazione Internazionale Sud Sud	
	CRLDHT - Comité pour le respect des libertés et des droits de l'homme en Tunisie	France
	FTCR - Fédération des Tunisiens pour une Citoyenneté des Deux Rives	
	AMF - Association des Marocains en France	
	IDD - Immigration Développement Démocratie	
	Coordination Sud	
Total number of CSOs: 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States		

Total number of CSOs – 36 CSOs in 4 EU Member States. Source: own compilation.

