



ANNEX 6

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Multi-Annual Action Programme 2018-2020 for the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for a global programme to improve Indigenous Peoples' participation to UN Human Rights system, access to justice and development

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.4.1 “Grant – direct award (direct management)” and 5.4.2 “Grant – direct award (direct management)”

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	A global programme to improve Indigenous Peoples' participation to UN Human Rights system, access to justice and development CRIS number: EIDHR/2018/041-030 for EUR 2,000,000 CRIS number: EIDHR/2020/041-343 for EUR 1,000,000 financed under European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Global reach, with particular emphasis on Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and activities, in the framework of the United Nations Human Rights system in Geneva, New York as well as in Brussels regarding European Union developments; the action shall be carried out in the mentioned regions and at the seat of the involved organisations.	
3. Programming document	Multiannual Indicative Programme (2018-2020) for the Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights Worldwide - Commission Implementing Decision C(2018)6409	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Human Rights and Democracy	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 3,105,300 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 3,000,000	

	<p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 2,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2018,</p> <p>and for an amount of EUR 1,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2020, subject to the availability of appropriations following the adoption of the relevant budget.</p> <p>This action is expected to be co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 105,300.</p>			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	<p>Project Modality</p> <p>Direct management –grants – direct award to the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (DoCip)</p> <p>Direct management –grants – direct award to the Indigenous Navigator consortium</p>			
7 a) DAC code(s)	15160 - Human Rights and Democracy			
b) Main Delivery Channel	<i>Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society – 20000 International Labour Organization - 41302</i>			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			
10. SDGs	<p>The Main SD Goals addressed are 10 "Reduced Inequalities", 16 "Peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions" and 5 "Gender Equality".</p> <p>The Secondary SDG Goals are 13 "combating climate change" and 17 "Partnerships for the Goals"</p>			

SUMMARY

The programme aims at ensuring effective recognition of indigenous peoples rights as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which adoption was supported by the 28 EU Member states, in giving indigenous peoples the opportunity to make their voices heard on their human rights at all levels, from multilateral to national and to make sure that they are not left behind and their needs and priorities are addressed under the 2030 Agenda development framework.

The programme is twofold: (i) support to the Technical Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples representatives for the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights and Climate Change conferences; (ii) support to an innovative community-based monitoring mechanism – known as the Indigenous Navigator – to overcome the exclusion and human rights violations the indigenous peoples face, by holding governments and development agencies accountable with regards to protection and respect for their human rights and equitable access to development.

The objective of the **Technical Secretariat** action is to facilitate (1) the full and effective representation of Indigenous Peoples to the United Nations Human Rights system and Climate Change conferences¹, (2) development of self-confidence, reconstruction and preservation of memory and oral history by indigenous youth, and (3) stronger synergies with and amongst Indigenous Peoples' organisations and others key stakeholders. It includes a Brussels-based antenna to facilitate information flows, exchange and engagement with the EU institutions. The Technical Secretariat works in close relationship with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in New York.

The **Indigenous Navigator** seeks to ensure that indigenous peoples are not left behind and their rights, priorities and aspirations for development, as enshrined in the UNDRIP, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and other relevant instruments, are addressed in rolling-out of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including in global and national processes to the follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To this end, the Indigenous Navigator aims at consolidating dispersed and uncoordinated monitoring efforts, to improve indigenous peoples' access to justice and development. It will operate in pilot countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Action is of high relevance to the EU policy framework as outlined in the EU Council Conclusions on Indigenous Peoples of 15 May 2017, the new European Consensus on Development signed on 7 June 2017, and the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy adopted on 20 July 2015. It is also highly pertinent to the GAP 2 which stresses that the gender gap is even larger when gender inequality intersects with other forms of exclusion. In addition, this Action will be implemented following a rights-based approach, encompassing all human rights, with due regard to the working principles of applying all rights, participation and access to the decision making process, non-discrimination and equal access, accountability and access to the rule of law, and transparency and access to information.

¹ Participation to conferences related to climate change (UNFCCC)

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The adoption of the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** in 2007 is a landmark achievement that followed years of discussions and negotiations between governments and indigenous peoples and decades-long struggle of indigenous peoples within the UN system. The Declaration provides, together with the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the international community with a common framework for the realisation of indigenous peoples' rights. ILO Convention No 169 is the only legally binding instrument specifically addressing indigenous peoples' rights, including key economic and social rights. UNDRIP is a reflection of universal human rights as they pertain to indigenous peoples, and is thus complementary to – and underpinned by - the full range of human rights instruments, including ICESCR, ICCPR, CERD, CRC, CEDAW, ILO Convention No. 169 and fundamental labour conventions.

In the last years, there were further policy developments:

In September 2014, the Outcome Document (OD) of the high-level plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (resolution 69/2) was adopted, recalling the solemn commitments by States to the rights affirmed in the UNDRIP.

In 2015, two major multilateral achievements were made: The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Both of them include direct references to indigenous peoples as rights holders and key partners for their implementation.

The 2030 Agenda refers to indigenous peoples six times, including the need to empower indigenous peoples and their participation in the follow-up and review process at the national level. The explicit references are three times in the political declaration, two times in the SDGs (Goal 2 on Zero Hunger / Goal 2.3 and Goal 4 on Education/Objective 4.5), and once in the section on monitoring and review that calls for the participation of Indigenous Peoples. As stated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations: *“The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development must realize the rights of indigenous peoples across all the Goals. Indigenous peoples must not be left behind”*.

The Paris Agreement and its implementing decisions also refer to indigenous peoples, recognising the contribution of their knowledge in dealing with climate change. More recently, on November 2017, The Conference of the Parties (COP) acknowledged indigenous peoples leadership role in protecting forests and keeping global temperatures at a safe level, and decided the purpose and functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, which will be "to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process". In addition, the first-ever Gender Action Plan to support gender-responsive climate action, with two explicit references to indigenous peoples, was adopted.

Yet, despite progress at the level of laws and policy, similar positive changes in the living conditions and the actual enjoyment by indigenous women and men of their human rights have not materialised. Across the globe, indigenous peoples continue to represent the poorest

segments of national populations. They represent an estimated 5% of the world's population but make up almost 15% of those living in extreme poverty. Indigenous peoples, remain disproportionately highly represented among the victims of human rights violations, including forced labour, child labour and discrimination at work. Indigenous peoples' land sources continue to be encroached upon without taking their collective rights into account and access to natural resources is increasingly restricted. Repressions take various forms aiming at discouraging, discrediting and disrupting their non-violent activities. Smear, defamation, criminalisation and stigmatisation campaigns are widely used. There is a serious worry worldwide on the growing number of killings and violence perpetrated both by State and non-State actors towards activists, in particular those who are living in remote area such as indigenous peoples' leaders and community members. In 2016, almost 50% of defenders reported murdered in 25 countries were working to defend land, indigenous and environmental rights. Yet, in most countries, indigenous peoples' situation is hidden within national averages and not visible in major development paradigms. Violations of indigenous peoples' rights remain unreported, due to weak institutional capacity of indigenous peoples to document and report on such cases.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The impact of the UNDRIP and Convention No. 169 on national legislation and international institutions has been quite remarkable. Several countries have strengthened or adopted new legal and policy frameworks on indigenous peoples. For instance, in 2011, Peru passed a law on consultation with indigenous peoples, result of a previous action implemented by the ILO with EU support. In the same year, the Republic of Congo adopted a specific law on indigenous peoples and Indonesia is currently debating a similar national law. The United Nations' attention to indigenous peoples' issues has also been scaled up through the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the Universal Periodic Review, the Working Group on business and human rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples and the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP). Similarly, non-state actors, including the business sector, are showing growing interest in indigenous peoples' issues. For instance, the International Finance Corporation included its performance standard on indigenous peoples with the concept of free, prior and informed consent set out in UNDRIP; the World Bank has initiated a similar process; and the Global Compact has just launched a Business Reference Guide to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which is similar to a "good practice guide on indigenous peoples and mining", published in 2010 by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

This action is also of high relevance to the EU policy framework. The EU Council Conclusions on Indigenous Peoples of 15 May 2017 reaffirm the EU commitment to the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. The new European Consensus on Development commits to give special attention to groups facing disadvantage and marginalisation. Moreover, the Action contributes to the four areas of the new European Consensus for Development: (i) People - Human development and dignity, (ii) Peace – Peaceful and inclusive societies, democracy, effective and accountable institutions, rule of law and human rights for all, (iii) Planet - Sustainable management of natural resources and urgent action on climate change, support the needs of the present and future generations, and (iv) Partnership.

Equally, the action contributes to the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy "Keeping human rights at the heart of the EU agenda" adopted by the FAC on 20 July 2015 (in particular its Actions 16 and 17) and to the Gender Action Plan 2 (the GAP

2) which stresses that the gender gap is even larger when gender inequality intersects with other forms of exclusion.

The EU has in fact continuously supported and promoted indigenous peoples' rights in its external policies. The beginnings specifically targeting or referring to indigenous peoples were associated with the development policies and the growing concern for the world environment in the 1990-ies. A Commission Working Document in May 1998 established the objectives in supporting indigenous peoples' rights. In its ensuing Resolution of 30 November 1998, the Council recognised that "cooperation with and support for the establishment of partnerships with indigenous peoples is essential for the objectives of poverty elimination, sustainable development of natural resources, the observance of human rights and the development of democracy". According to the Resolution, indigenous peoples have the right to choose their own development path, which includes the right to object to projects in particular in their traditional areas. Furthermore, the resolution stated that development cooperation should contribute to enhancing the rights and capacity of indigenous peoples to their "self-development". This implied the integration of indigenous peoples' rights in development cooperation and in the policy dialogue with partner countries. In November 2002, the Council adopted Conclusions that recalled the 1998 Resolution and provided further working concrete steps.

On the international scene, the EU was a key player in the adoption of the UNDRIP in 2007 and the success of the 2014 "World Conference on Indigenous Peoples" (WCIP). The 28 EU Member states voted in favour of UNDRIP and supported the 2014 World Conference Outcome Document (OD), which serve as a blueprint for actions. The EU pays particular attention to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, is keen to facilitate the full and effective representation of Indigenous Peoples at all levels and is at the forefront of the current discussion regarding participation of indigenous peoples representatives in UN fora.

To mark the 10th anniversary of the UNDRIP, the EU Presidency hosted on the margins of opening of the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly, on the 21 September 2017, a high-level side-event to reaffirm EU engagement with indigenous peoples and to show-case recent achievements. The event was organised with the support of the European Commission and in collaboration with the ILO, the Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) and the Indigenous Navigator consortium. Clear commitments were made to continue to engage, step up efforts to implement the UNDRIP with a strong focus on the 2030 Agenda, recognising the indigenous peoples "as agents of change" by the EU key note speakers (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Estonia, Mr Sven Mikser, EU Commissioner, Mr Neven Mimica and Under-Secretary of State at the MFA Finland, in charge Development Cooperation and Development Policy, Mrs Elina Kalkku).

The Regulation (EU) No 235/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a financing instrument for democracy and human rights worldwide (EIDHR), specifies its scope in its Article 2.1 b) (vi) "*emphasising the importance of (the indigenous peoples') involvement in development projects concerning them and providing support in order to facilitate their interaction with, and participation in, international mechanisms*".

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The key target groups are indigenous and tribal peoples' organisations and networks as well as the government institutions that hold a particular mandate to protect indigenous peoples' rights.

The primary target groups are: key government officials and decision makers at national, local and community level (legislatures, courts, national institutions) as well as regional and international organisations, the EU and the United Nations system, but also civil society, trade unions, indigenous members of parliaments and holders of public offices, indigenous peoples and institutions at national and community level, the wider public and the Media.

The final beneficiaries targeted by the action are rights-holders, the indigenous peoples whose rights as defined in UNDRIP and ILO 169. It is critical that the views of rights-holders are captured at all levels.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (DoCip)** works in close collaboration with the UN OHCHR. They maintain close relationships since the inception of DoCip in 1978, which was created as a result of the initiative of the indigenous peoples' delegations participating in the first conference organised at the UN on their rights. DoCip activities and calendar follow those of the UN, providing UN OHCHR with the most recent and accurate information on the topic and ensuring the Technical Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights and facilitating the development of Indigenous Networks, as well as training indigenous peoples representatives to UN sessions. The documentation and the technical assistance for the indigenous peoples at UN and the EU level is a unique contribution of the DoCip. It retains custody of thousands of documents produced within the framework of United Nations (UN) fora in Geneva and New York and created by indigenous peoples around the globe on behalf of their communities. They contain juridical, historical, cultural arguments and claims on a variety of topics addressed by the UN. It guarantees the ongoing accessibility of the documents for future generations, with their treasure house of indigenous memories, which are important for the development of international law, the advancement of indigenous people's rights at a national level.

The **Navigator Consortium** and the **Indigenous Peoples Major Group for the SDGs (IPMG)** together develop Indigenous Navigator activities. The IPMG is the main mechanism of engagement, as a forum for coordination and planning, in relevant processes on sustainable development since the Earth Summit (Rio Conference) in 1992. The main advocacy agenda of indigenous peoples in these processes are the respect, protection and fulfilment of their rights as affirmed by the UNDRIP as well as the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the development, implementation, monitoring and review process of actions plans and programmes on sustainable development at all levels. The IPMG sustained its engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, coordinated officially by two Organising Partners and accredited by UNDESA as part of the nine recognised Major Groups that can officially participate in the SDG processes at the global level. Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) and the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) are acting as the facilitators/co-convenors of the IPMG.

The Navigator Consortium comprises of two indigenous organisations, namely Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP), a regional umbrella organisation for Asian indigenous organisations that represents a well-consolidated and unique network of indigenous peoples' national and sub-national organisations in 14 countries, and Tebtebba, an indigenous research and policy organisation that has strong experience in policy analysis and international promotion of indigenous peoples' rights; two European NGOs with extensive experience in cooperating with indigenous organisations at local, national and international levels (Asia, Africa and Latin America), namely the Forest Peoples' Programme (FPP) and International

Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA); and the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) which developed specific expertise on human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, and is well networked with national human rights institutions around the world. **The Navigator Consortium is coordinated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which** has an unparalleled decades-long experience in monitoring and supporting the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights and plays a leading role in international processes and initiatives. The ILO is responsible for the only legally binding international instrument open to ratification by states on indigenous peoples, ILO Convention No.169, which covers a wide range of rights. The ILO 169 Convention has become a global reference point and an instrument that is mutually reinforcing with the UNDRIP. The ILO's supervisory bodies have constantly paid attention to the issues of indigenous peoples. The sharing of practices and experiences between countries within target regions has been essential for challenging non-recognition of indigenous peoples, particularly in Africa and Asia.

The **national human rights institutions (NHRIs)** are uniquely placed to act as a bridge between stakeholders and promote a human rights based approach to the SDGs and thus are crucial partners for the implementation of UNDRIP. The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), works closely with national human rights institutions around the globe to build capacity and good practice, including with the support from the European Union, and has a broader programme on human rights and development, as well as technical expertise in human rights monitoring and indicators. The DIHR develops analysis, tools and guidance on the links between human rights and sustainable development. The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), developed by the DIHR, uncovers the human rights anchorage of the 17 goals and 169 targets.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

To ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UNDRIP, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, indigenous peoples need as a first step full and effective participation which will bridge the gap between the set-up of standards and their implementation.

For that, indigenous peoples need strong and well-informed partner organisations at the grass root level. Conversely, these local organisations need effective networks that provide the tools necessary for them to become real participants at the international level, especially when their political participation at the domestic level is limited. These three levels of intervention (international, regional and local) are therefore complementary.

The UNDRIP drafting process sparked a coordination model among indigenous peoples around the world, fostering the creation of networks. These networks are key actors at UN events relating to indigenous rights. They deserve to be further strengthened to become an even more effective force for in the implementation of the UNDRIP. This is in line with the 2014 WCIP Outcome Document (OD), which includes a commitment to enable the participation of indigenous peoples at the meetings of relevant UN bodies on issues affecting them.

On the other hand, an independent review report on the implementation of MDGs in several countries, commissioned by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), found that “none of the MDG reports provide disaggregated data for indigenous peoples in a consistent manner and 30% [of reports] had no mention of indigenous peoples”. There is now a unique and historic opportunity. Major global policy agendas on development,

rights and climate change concur that recognizing, promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples must be an integral part of all efforts to tackle exclusion and poverty, highlighting their crucial role as development actors and change agents in the development process and climate change action. Indigenous peoples strongly engaged in the preparations of the 2030 Agenda through the Indigenous Peoples Major Group and the continuing engagement is indispensable for making sustained progress in the fulfilment of their rights.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (High/Medium /Low)	Mitigating measures
<i>Website</i> , regular news publication and <i>online database</i> may not be accessible to all because of lack of internet access	M	Individualised responses to documentation requests, mailing of hard-copy materials and saving of documentation on CD-ROMs, Pendrives, etc.
Indigenous peoples' organisations in the field <i>don't have necessary hardware</i> for documentation of human rights violations	M	Strategic Partnership with NGOs aiming at bridging the digital divide by offering pre-owned computers, collected and recycled in a safe and environmentally sustainable way
<i>Cyber-attacks</i> aimed at indigenous rights defenders, and illegal access to data on human rights violations gathered by indigenous peoples' organisations	H	Provision of resource materials on digital security developed by key NGOs as FrontLine, Tactical Technology Collective, Digital Defenders Partnership, and Huridocs
<i>Reprisals</i> against indigenous peoples' delegates, who cooperated with the UN	H	Put indigenous peoples' delegates in contact with key stakeholders and Security Grants programs working on human rights defenders protection and follow up on situations
Indigenous issues not being addressed by the UN	M	Targeted support to indigenous peoples' organisations to secure their participation in key meetings
<i>Political instability</i> and destruction of paper documentation kept by indigenous peoples' organisations	M	Electronic documentation is safeguarded outside the country
<i>Capacity constraints of the key stakeholders</i> : public bodies responsible for indigenous peoples, indigenous' organisations and networks similarly. Other stakeholders' organisations may not be fully sensitised to their rights	H	Target key government officials, including high-level officials, and develop a critical mass of support to overcome capacity constraints of stakeholders, including workers' and employers' organisations.
<i>Resource restrictions</i> : government institutions and other key	M	Emphasise the added value of promoting indigenous peoples rights' for achieving

stakeholders concerned often face resource restrictions, with issues related to indigenous peoples often lacking attention in terms of budget		inclusive and sustainable development, and the strategic nature of action to enhance their rights, well-being and participation.
<i>Political environment:</i> addressing indigenous peoples' issues may raise sensitive political issues affecting ability to implement activities, or on-going conflict and tensions may impede activities	M	Decisions on target countries will therefore be taken based on in-depth consultations with national stakeholders.
Assumptions		
Continued recognition of indigenous peoples of the work and effectiveness of DoCip and continued collaboration with UN OHCHR. Political environment supportive of the action (mainly in countries that have not ratified Convention 169 and where there is an on-going conflict and tensions).		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The experience from previous actions regarding indigenous peoples' rights points to a need to pursue both mainstreaming as well as targeted action to address the situation of indigenous peoples. The October 2016 Joint EEAS/DEVCO Staff Working Document on the Implementing EU External Action on Indigenous Peoples (SWD(2016) 340 final) underlines crucial support from the EU on making the indigenous peoples' voice heard in mentioning three programmes at global level, among them the Technical Secretariat run by DoCip and the Indigenous Navigator. The SWD also calls for "*stepping up efforts to build the capacity of indigenous peoples' organisations, including their own decision-making institutions, to develop networks among themselves at national and international levels, including with "European" indigenous peoples, and to effectively participate and engage, through representatives chosen by themselves, in decision-making at local, national, regional and international levels on matters that affect their rights*".

This Action is a follow-up of these two EU-funded projects:

1) The support to the Technical Secretariat by DoCip, which proved to enhance the quality of the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives within the UN, to facilitate the development of indigenous peoples' networks by strengthening capacities at the international, regional, national and local levels, and to facilitate broader synergies with key stakeholders, such as the EU.. The important role of DoCip has been recognised, among others, by the Chairperson of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, M. Dalee S. Sambo², the Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Mr. Albert Deterville³, or most recently in the report on the implementation of the UN System-Wide

² May 2014, Opening ceremony of the 13th session of the Forum: "*In advance, I would like to acknowledge the work of the DoCip. Since 1977, DoCip has been an important organization for thousands of indigenous individuals, carefully and apolitically assisting many of us with basic necessitiesand providing a vital record of our work within the UN system*"

³ April 2015, "*It is crucial for indigenous representatives to be supported by DoCip in order to participate effectively in our sessions. Available in four languages, DoCip's services connect indigenous organizations from*

Action Plan (SWAP) on indigenous peoples in which DoCip was found to have contributed to the increase of the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes that affect them (E/C.19/2017/2). The DoCip and its unique living world heritage was included by UNESCO in October 2017 in the Memory of the World International Register. The EU Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) of the project labelled the EU support to DoCip "*a highly relevant and efficiently run intervention*". The current on-going project will end in February 2019.

2) The pilot work undertaken by ILO in partnership with indigenous peoples organisations, NGOs and the DIHR, known as the Indigenous Navigator. During this pilot phase, the Indigenous Navigator successfully demonstrated that enabling indigenous communities to engage in monitoring has an empowering effect on enhancing rights and awareness. Data gathered and analysed by communities has assisted them to develop actions and strategies to claim their rights. This has also raised expectations that their needs and concerns be addressed by the responsible duty bearers leading to concrete improvements. High expectations are placed on the Indigenous Navigator, both from indigenous peoples representatives and States. At the 16th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in May 2017, on the day devoted to the debate on SDGs, the Indigenous Navigator was welcomed with a standing ovation by the representatives attending this session. This success was confirmed during a high level side-event of the Opening Debate of the 72 UNGA in September 2017, organised by the EU Presidency in collaboration with the European Commission, the IPMG, the ILO and the Navigator Consortium.

Further up-scaling of the use of the framework and related tools is even more crucial in the context of the follow-up to the 2014 WCIP and the SDGs.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Action proposal is an interlinked strategic programme to promote indigenous peoples' rights over the 2018-2020, through two strategic activities that have systemic and highly multiplying effects: (1) DoCip, facilitating an effective implementation of the UNDRIP in carefully and apolitically assisting thousands of indigenous individuals for the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights, in developing networks and strengthening capacities at the international, regional, national and local levels; (2) Indigenous Navigator, aiming at improving Indigenous Peoples' access to justice and development through a community-based monitoring framework, supporting efforts by indigenous communities to engage in and scale up their rights and development, to follow-up key commitments relating to governance, social and economic rights contained in the 2014 WCIP Outcome Document, and to implement Agenda 2030 commitment to leave no one behind. The second component of the Action is a follow-up of the current global Indigenous Peoples Navigator programme funded under the EIDHR and GPGC instruments.

Synergies and level of coordination are high. First, the programme is at global level with direct links and impacts locally in country, due to partners' mandates and actions. Second, it reconciles the human rights system and the SDGs follow-up. Third, the indigenous peoples are at the centre and the Indigenous Peoples Major Group for SDGs is involved. In addition, DoCip works closely with UN OHCHR and UN DESA. The ILO is part of the Inter-Agency

around the world, along with other concerned parties; they thus facilitate the sharing of knowledge on good practices all over the world, regardless of linguistic barriers. Without DoCip's support, it would be very challenging for EMRIP and its secretariat to manage participation and take into account the inputs of hundreds of indigenous delegates in each session."

Support Group on indigenous Issues, constituted of 42 members including the EU, and of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP), a collaborative framework established with the OHCHR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The involvement of workers' and employers' organisations - ILO being a tripartite institution - in efforts to promote Convention No. 169 has resulted in new partnerships and increased support and interest including from the private sector. The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DHIR) has strong networks with national human rights institutions around the world. The others consortium partners, indigenous organisations and European NGOs, have extended networks and high technical capacity and all of them have engaged for years in multilateral fora.

In line with the European Consensus on Development, the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for action, and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, this action will contribute to more effective donor coordination, at both global and country levels, and interaction with partner countries. This coordination will take place at various levels throughout the preparation and implementation of the activities. The EU Delegations will be fully informed and closely involved upon request into the development of the activities.

The EU will be the main donor for this programme, complemented for DoCip support mainly by Switzerland and by the State and City of Geneva. The staff of OHCHR will continue to contribute to the implementation of these activities.

Aside from this direct global support, the EU has also provided financing for civil society organisations mainly through EIDHR global and in country call for proposals to support indigenous peoples in addressing human rights defenders' needs, indigenous peoples rights defenders being most at risk. High complementarity with these projects are guaranteed due to their nature, both DoCip and the Navigator consortium being key sources of information and channels for the EC headquarters as well as having high potential to inform and develop collaboration locally with the EU Delegations.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Activities implemented under the Action will target indigenous peoples' organisations and networks as well as government institutions holding a particular mandate concerning indigenous peoples' rights. Particular attention will be given to indigenous women and the protection of the rights of the child, as well as minority and disadvantaged groups within indigenous communities, including indigenous youth and indigenous persons with disabilities.

DoCip, one of the identified partners, mainstreams gender, in order to contribute to the implementation of the Platform of Beijing, throughout its work on 5 core policies: undertake modules on women rights within its training programs, and support indigenous women and girl participation on specific trainings, taking into consideration the risk on their participation and correctives measures. DoCip set up specific indicators on gender and gender perspective on other indicators and has a Gender-Approach Policy, ensuring that indigenous men and women participate in project activities and benefits on an equitable basis of DoCip solutions, by tailoring and using appropriate tools and procedures.

Article 44 of the UNDRIP stipulates *"All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals"*. The Indigenous Navigator is based on UNDRIP and thus is founded on a key attribute of equal enjoyment of rights and

freedoms by male and female indigenous individuals, with two specific indicators: (i) Special measures to promote capacity building and strengthen leadership of indigenous women; (ii) Disparities in the data concerning the achievement of the SDGs by indigenous women as compared to indigenous men and as compared to non-indigenous women.

Environment, biodiversity and climate change: the Action will have direct effects on the ability of indigenous people to be represented and have a voice in the Rio conventions related to biodiversity conservation, access to natural resources and climate change. In fact, in line with articles 8 (2b), 10, 24 and 26 of the UNDRP declaration, the project will support indigenous people in protecting their rights to access or keep possession of their ancestral lands and keep alive their traditional knowledge, access and use of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. This is also in line with article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which underlines the importance of ‘preserving and maintaining knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity’. Similarly, the Action may play an important role in having indigenous voices heard in international climate change processes, given indigenous peoples’ vulnerability to climate change impacts as well as their crucial contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In line with the Digital for Development Staff Working Document⁴ and the EU Consensus for Development, deployment of digital tools for the protection and promotion of human rights is strongly promoted in this action.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

Overall objective:

Ensuring effective recognition of indigenous peoples rights as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Specific objectives:

SO1. Indigenous peoples and organisations from the world have access to international organisations and fora, in order to seek redress for specific situations of human rights violations and/or to develop international laws and policies, which could be used as tools at the national level to develop legislation, policies and administrative measures.

SO2. Indigenous peoples' organisations file admissible complaints in UN Special procedures and treaty bodies and inclusion of their petitions in the recommendations is increased.

⁴ Commission Staff Working Document: Digital4Development: mainstreaming digital technologies and services into EU Development Policy; SWD(2017) 157 of 2.5.2017; https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/swd-digital4development_part1_v3.pdf

SO3. Indigenous peoples undertake enhanced engagement in and with national and international processes regarding their rights and development.

SO4. Indigenous youth transmit oral history in order to guarantee the continuity of the international movement of Indigenous Peoples.

Expected results (outputs):

R1(SO1 and SO3). Indigenous peoples' delegates (both women and men) participate in international standard-setting processes, like multilateral negotiations regarding their rights, and in development of a legal and recognised framework for implementation at national level.

R2 (SO3). Indigenous peoples' organisations, including indigenous women's organisations, are effectively engaging with the European Union and its member states;

R3 (SO1 and SO3). Coordination among indigenous peoples' organisations and sharing strategies and good practices before, during and after the most important meetings is improved;

R4 (SO3). The Indigenous Navigator framework is expanded and used by main actors at the global level, including by the UN-system;

R5 (SO3). Capacity of indigenous peoples' communities, networks and organisations to monitor their rights and development through community-based monitoring tools and to report on the Sustainable Development Goals is increased;

R6 (SO3). Indigenous peoples engage with key stakeholders in selected countries, in order to build alliances to act upon the rights and principles of UNDRIP, Convention No. 169 and other relevant international instruments;

R7 (SO1). Selected indigenous peoples' delegates from countries in crisis become trainers on documentation and international human rights;

R8 (SO3). All interventions made by indigenous peoples' delegates at the relevant UN mechanisms are properly stored, classified and available;

R9 (SO4). Tools to ensure the transmission of indigenous peoples' oral history and preservation of memory are identified and put in place.

This programme is relevant for the 2030 Agenda. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goals 10 "Reduced Inequalities", 16 "Peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions" and 5 "Gender Equality", but also promotes progress towards Goal(s) 13 "Combating climate change" and 17 "Partnerships for the Goals".

Any actions under this annual action programme shall respect and shall be implemented in accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

4.2 Main activities

Component I: Technical Secretariat and Documentation run by DoCip

This component is foreseen to focus on five areas of action:

- Provision of information (e.g. on relevant UN meetings and events) and documents to indigenous peoples and to other stakeholders
- Documentation of the living world heritage, by collecting, archiving, distributing, classifying at least 2,000 documents per year
- Provision of secretarial support to indigenous peoples delegates before, during and after the UNPFII in New York, the EMRIP, the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) sessions, the Forum on Business and Human rights, and the Human Rights Council sessions' agenda items relevant to Indigenous Peoples in Geneva
- Targeted support to indigenous peoples' delegates, indigenous people's organisations and indigenous youth, for example in order to prepare notes to the UN Special Procedures, to use the international and regional human rights mechanisms, to participate at the UPR and treaty bodies' sessions and pre-sessions, or on how to gather, preserve and record oral history
- Facilitation services, such as linking the indigenous human rights defenders in danger to protection services or connecting indigenous peoples with other players interested in collaboration (e.g. businesses, governments, researchers, NGOs etc.),

Component II: Indigenous Navigator:

Under this component, it is foreseen to:

- Up-date the existing Indigenous Navigator tools
- Consolidate the Indigenous Navigator global web data-portal, including through engagement and capacity building of local indigenous partner organisations and providing support for local partners for data collection, collation, validation and uploading
- Train on the Indigenous Navigator framework to address expectations in further expanding its use
- Focus on alliance building with strategic partners (e.g. National Human Rights Institutions, government coordination bodies, media, trade unions, etc)

4.3 Intervention logic

In contributing to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples representative to key international processes, to enhance the flow of information at different levels, international, regional and national, and to consolidate dispersed and uncoordinated monitoring efforts into a strategic intervention to improve indigenous peoples' access to justice and development, the EU expects achievement in the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples.

Supporting indigenous peoples to overcome the exclusion and human rights violations they face, holds governments and development agencies accountable with regards to protection and respect for indigenous peoples' human rights and equitable access to development. In doing so, the EU expects not only achievement regarding their rights but also fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda in leaving no one behind, in particular for communities most at risk.

The EU choices to support both the effective participation to key international processes and empowering bottom up approaches, the Indigenous Navigator, follows first, the EU commitment to defend the rights-holders and second, the importance of "self-development" which is one of the EU basic principles spelled out in the 1998 Council Resolution, is the importance of "self-development". In this Resolution, the Council of the European Union "recognizes the right to choose their own development paths, which includes the right to object to projects, in particular in their traditional areas".

Through this support, the EU also operationalises what it considers crucial in its 15 May 2017 Council Conclusions on Indigenous Peoples: the importance of further enhancing opportunities for dialogue and consultation with indigenous peoples at all levels in order to secure their full participation and free, prior and informed consent in a meaningful and systematic way.

This action is in line with two of the EU key objectives that the Council reaffirmed in adopting the 25 June 2012 the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy: 1) The promotion of universality of Human Rights and 2) The commitment to promote work through multilateral institutions.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with a partner country.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **66 months** from the date of the adoption of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component: N/A

5.4 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation⁵.

Component I: Under the EU Budget for 2018

5.4.1 Grant: direct award for supporting the Technical Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in

⁵ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

relation with Human Rights and developing Indigenous Networks (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The grant is fully in line with the EU commitment towards UNDRIP and its operationalisation.

The specific objectives of the Action is, through support to the Technical Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights, to facilitate the development of Indigenous Peoples' Networks and to strengthen their Capacities at the International, Regional, National and Local Levels in making available highly effective services in order to facilitate (1) full and effective representation of Indigenous Peoples to the United Nations Human Rights system, (2) stronger synergies with and amongst Indigenous Peoples' organisations and others key stakeholders, in particular the EU, and (3) development of self-confidence, reconstruction and preservation of memory and oral history by indigenous youth.

The expected results are as outlined in detail in section 4.1. above.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (DoCip).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified by the de facto monopoly of DoCip. DoCip is the non-partisan Technical Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples' representatives at the UN level and has been working in this capacity at the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights for the last 40 years. As a Technical Secretariat, it has become part of the UN organisational arrangements for the sessions both in Geneva and New York. Moreover, it is also the recipient of all the statements, recommendations, reports and interventions tabled by the indigenous delegates at the UN. As result, it hosts unique documents created by indigenous peoples around the globe on behalf of their communities containing juridical, historical, cultural arguments and claims on a variety of topics addressed by the UN (the collection made available by DoCip was registered in 2017 by UNESCO at the Memory of the World Register). This unique situation of DoCip constitutes de facto monopoly. The UN OHCHR confirmed this de facto monopoly position.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the instrument. The scope is defined in Article 2.1.b.vi of the Regulation (EU) No 235/2014.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 95% of the eligible costs of the action.

If full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by

the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester of 2018

Component II: Under the EU Budget for 2020

5.4.2 Grant: direct award for supporting a global programme to improve Indigenous Peoples' access to justice and development through community-based monitoring – The Indigenous Navigator Consortium (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The grant is fully in line with the EU commitment towards UNDRIP and its operationalisation.

The grant aims at consolidating dispersed and uncoordinated monitoring efforts into a strategic intervention to improve indigenous peoples' access to justice and development through an innovative community-based monitoring mechanism – known as the Indigenous Navigator. In so doing, it seeks to ensure that indigenous peoples are not left behind and their rights, priorities and aspirations for development, as enshrined in the UNDRIP, the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and other relevant instruments, are addressed in rolling-out of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including in global and national processes to the follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The action will take place in a number of pilot countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The expected results are described in detail in section 4.1. above.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to one of the Navigator Consortium members.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified by technical competence and high degree of specialisation. The members of the Navigator Consortium are the concept makers of the Indigenous Navigator and as such have both high degree of specialisation (the NGOs partners) and high technical competence (ILO being responsible for the only legally binding international instrument, the ILO Convention No.169, and hosting the supervisory body of the this Convention).

(c) Eligibility conditions

The Indigenous Navigator partners are International Labour Organization (ILO), Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Tebtebba Foundation – Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba). The direct grant under direct management can be attributed to one of the mentioned partners.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the analysis of the context for the choice of the partner which would be the one in better position to implement the project, the financial and operational capacity of the partner at that point.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the instrument. The scope is defined in Article 2.1.b.vi of the Regulation (EU) No 235/2014.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 100%.

If full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management. The rate of co-financing at 100 % in this particular case is based on the fact that the Indigenous Navigator is an initiative funded – since the pilot phase – by the European Union on its own in a view to develop tools conceptualised by the partners which will help indigenous peoples, in particular local communities to be visible in the SDGs follow-up, in order to leave none behind.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

First trimester of 2020

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
5.4.1. – Direct grant to the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (Docip) – Direct Management. - On 2018 EU Budget	2,000,000	105,300
5.4.2. – Direct grant to one of the Navigator consortium partners – Direct management. - On 2020 EU Budget	1,000,000	N/A
Totals	3,000,000	105,300

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The management of the projects resulting from this decision will be carried out by the European Commission Headquarters. The partners set up a Global Steering Committee which meets at least 2 times a year, two different units of the European Commission having an observer role.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. In elaborating the logframe matrix to be annexed to the grant agreement, the implementing partners will elaborate detailed result indicators and baseline data. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

Reporting will be done in accordance to the requirements set in the General Conditions.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for each component of this action via implementing partners. The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The evaluation reports shall be shared with other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

In case of a direct award to the ILO, the project will be evaluated according to standard procedures applicable to UN agencies. All activities include an evaluation by participants, which serve to guide future activities. ILO will evaluate overall progress as related to indicators and, based on this, elaborate its report to the European Commission.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

In case of a direct award to the ILO, the project will be evaluated according to standard procedures applicable to UN agencies.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁶

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year) (a)	Targets (incl. reference year) (a)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Effective recognition of indigenous peoples rights as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).	# of countries with UNDRIP implementation strategies, such as action plans on IPs, laws, etc # institutions with UNDRIP implementation strategies, such as action plans on IPs, laws, etc.	To be determined during the inception phase	To be determined during the inception phase	United Nations, Indigenous Navigator	
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	SO1. Indigenous peoples and organisations from the world have access to international organisations and fora, in order to seek redress for specific situations of human rights violations and/or to develop international laws and policies, which could be used as tools at the national level to develop legislation, policies and administrative measures.	1.1 # of IPs delegates involved in non-IP's international specific processes, as WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) sessions, the Forum on Business and Human rights, and the Human Rights Council, disaggregated by sex 1.2 # of States that have	To be determined during the inception phase	To be determined during the inception phase	United Nations, Indigenous Navigator and DoCip databases	Continued recognition of indigenous peoples of the work and effectiveness of DoCip and continued collaboration with UN OHCHR. Political environment

⁶ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

	<p>SO2. Indigenous peoples' organisations file admissible complaints in UN Special procedures and treaty bodies and inclusion of their petitions in the recommendations is increased.</p> <p>SO3. Indigenous peoples undertake enhanced engagement in and with national and international processes regarding their rights and development.</p> <p>SO4. Indigenous youth transmit oral history in order to guarantee the continuity of the international movement of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>replied to the annual EMRIP questionnaire on the UNDRIP</p> <p>1.3 # of IPs that have replied to the annual EMRIP questionnaire on the UNDRIP, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.4 # of States including information on the situation of the rights of IPs during treaty bodies and UPR reviews</p> <p>1.5 # of IPs organisations with UN international status</p> <p>2.1 # of admissible complaints filed</p> <p>3.1 **# (IPs) CSOs participating in national human rights dialogues</p> <p>3.2 **# (IPs) CSO reports containing recommendations presented to international and regional human rights bodies</p> <p>4.1 # of programmes, which target the indigenous youth, in particular women, for the transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and/or practices, where Youth IPs are engaged.</p>				<p>supportive of the Action (mainly in countries that have not ratified Convention 169 and where there is an on-going conflict and tensions).</p>
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Outputs	<p>R1 (SO1 and SO2). Indigenous peoples' delegates (both women and men) participate in international standard-setting processes, like multilateral negotiations regarding their rights, and in development of a legal and recognised framework for implementation at national level.</p> <p>R2 (SO3). Indigenous peoples' organisations, including indigenous women's organisations, are effectively engaging with the European Union and its member states;</p> <p>R3 (SO1 and SO3). Coordination among indigenous peoples' organisations and sharing strategies and good practices before, during and after the most important meetings is improved;</p> <p>R4 (SO3). The Indigenous Navigator framework is expanded and used by main actors at the global level, including by the UN-system;</p> <p>R5 (SO3). Capacity of indigenous peoples' communities, networks and organisations to monitor their rights and development through</p>	<p>1.1.1 # of IPs using technical secretariat facilities disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.1.2 **# of (IPs) CSO staff trained and/or supported to participate in international and regional human rights networks and conferences disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.1.3 # of IPs using technical secretariat facilities for preparatory meetings disaggregated by sex</p> <p>3.1.1 # of IPs/ communities having established communication channels with EU</p> <p>3.1.2 # of IPs coordination meetings in the framework of the IN</p> <p>3.1.3 # of report/submission to UN, ILO or other international regional supervisory mechanisms using IN data</p> <p>3.1.4 *# of communities that have uploaded quality data on the global web-portal</p> <p>3.1.5 *# of IPs/ communities that use the IN framework</p>			<p>United Nations, Indigenous Navigator and DoCip databases</p>	<p>Idem</p>
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	<p>community-based monitoring tools and to report on the Sustainable Development Goals is increased;</p> <p>R6 (SO3). Indigenous peoples engage with key stakeholders in selected countries, in order to build alliances to act upon the rights and principles of UNDRIP, Convention No. 169 and other relevant international instruments;</p> <p>R7 (SO1). Selected indigenous peoples' delegates from countries in crisis become trainers on documentation and international human rights and their organisations provide credible evidence to international, regional or national bodies;</p> <p>R8 (SO3). All interventions made by indigenous peoples' delegates at the relevant UN mechanisms are properly stored, classified and available;</p> <p>R9 (SO4). Tools to ensure the transmission of indigenous peoples' oral history and preservation of memory are identified and put in place.</p>	<p>3.1.6 ** # of advocacy activities and human rights promotion events carried out directed at public institutions and holders of public office (duty bearers)</p> <p>1.1.4 # of documentation of human rights violations at the local/national level and of local project funded by donors</p> <p>3.1.7 Quantity of documents collected and published per year online</p> <p>4.1.1 # of Young IPs delegates benefiting of the specific supports disaggregated by sex</p> <p>4.1.2 # of projects developed/funded/implemented by youth IPs, disaggregated by sex.</p>				
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(A) (B) IN ELABORATING THE LOGFRAME MATRIX TO BE ANNEXED TO THE GRANT AGREEMENT, THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS WILL ELABORATE DETAILED RESULT INDICATORS AND BASELINE DATA