



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 9

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the adoption of the Multiannual Action Programme 2016 and 2017 for the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

Action Document for Supporting key actors - Developing Indigenous Networks and supporting the Technical Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights - DoCip

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Supporting key actors - Developing Indigenous Networks and supporting the Technical Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights - DoCip CRIS number: EIDHR/2016/038-672 for EUR 2 000 000 financed under European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Global/Thematic Programme. The locations of the action are open without limitation, in accordance with Regulations (EU) No 235/2014 and (EU) No 236/2014.
3. Programming document	Multiannual Indicative Programme (2014-2017) for the Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights Worldwide - Commission Implementing Decision C(2014) 7529 of 21.10.2014
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Human Rights and Democracy

5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost : EUR 2,105,300 Total amount of EU contribution from the general budget of the European Union for 2017: EUR 2,000,000 This action is co-financed by other donors for an amount of EUR 105,300			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management - grant – direct award to the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (Docip)			
7. DAC code(s)	15160 - Human Rights and Democracy			
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"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	N/A			

SUMMARY

Acting as the Technical Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples representatives for the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights and working in close relationship with the OHCHR, the objective of this action is to make available highly effective solutions in order (1) to facilitate the full and effective representation of Indigenous Peoples to the United Nations Human Rights system, and (2) to facilitate stronger synergies with and amongst Indigenous Peoples' organisations and others key stakeholders.

This action intends to support the new EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy "Keeping human rights at the heart of the EU agenda" which was adopted by the FAC on 20

July 2015, in particular its Action 16. The new Action Plan aims to reinforce the implementation of the EU's human rights and democracy policy for external action.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The drafting process of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) sparked a coordination model among indigenous peoples around the world, in the preparation and communication of their claims and aspirations at international level, mainly at the United Nations (UN) fora. That has fostered the creation of networks.

These networks, where NGOs, governments and international organisations played an important role, are key actors at UN events relating to indigenous rights. They deserve to be further strengthened to become an even more effective force in the recognition and implementation of the UNDRIP.

Lastly, in September 2014 was adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (resolution 69/2), which recall the solemn commitments by States with rights affirmed in the UNDRIP.

To ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UNDRIP, indigenous peoples need full and effective participation, as a first step 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.

Recognising the importance of strong and well-informed indigenous peoples' partners to become real participants at the international level for an effective achievement of their rights, the European Union has supported the Technical Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples representatives for the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights provided by Docip since several years.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The European Union reaffirmed the priority accorded to the rights of indigenous peoples in the new EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2015-2019) "Keeping human rights at the heart of the EU agenda" which was adopted by the FAC on 20 July 2015, in particular its Action 16. The EU Action Plan follows the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy, adopted on the 25th June 2012 by the Council, prioritizing also rights of indigenous peoples in its Action 29. The EU strong commitment is reaffirmed in the Action 16 d) of the new EU Action Plan (2015-2019) "*Further develop EU policy in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples*".

The EU is fully engaged in this regard, with an ongoing review of its policies concerning indigenous peoples. The review is based on extensive consultations with indigenous peoples, and will be aligned with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Recently on the international scene, in September 2014 at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), the EU contributed to the success of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. The EU paid particular attention to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples supported the Outcome Document (OD) of the conference which will serve as a blueprint for actions at international and national level, bringing positive changes to the lives of indigenous peoples. Furthermore, the EU said that it would contribute to the implementation of the OD and that it (the OD) would inspire and feed the EU review for a strengthened policy on Indigenous peoples.

The protection of minorities is a fundamental aspect under the European Treaties. The European action builds, within its competences, upon the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights and the general principle of non-discrimination as reaffirmed by Article 21 of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights.

In the external policies of the European Union, the first beginnings of EU policies specifically targeting or referring to indigenous peoples were associated with the development policies and the growing concern for the world environment in the early 1990-ies. Examples are the Council Regulation on co-operation with countries in Asia and Latin America (Council res. No. 443/92) and the Council regulation (No. 443/92) on operations aiming at the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forest areas.

A Working Document of the Commission in May 1998 established the objectives supporting indigenous peoples' rights and integrating the concern for indigenous peoples as a crosscutting aspect of human empowerment and development co-operation. In an ensuing Council Resolution of 30 November 1998 of Development Ministers, the Working Paper of the Commission was welcomed and 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”.

The Working Document of May 1998 and the 30 November 1998 Council resolution are still considered as important pillars for EU policies on Indigenous Peoples. 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.

Moreover, the “European Consensus on Development”, Joint Statement adopted in 2005 by the European Parliament, the Council, and the European Commission, - endorsed by the EU High Representative in April 2014 calls for a strengthened approach to mainstreaming indigenous peoples' rights as a cross-cutting issue in its paragraph 101.

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), includes in its Objective 5 the “*support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional instruments and mechanisms*”. It specifies in its Article 1 b) (vi) “*providing support in order to facilitate their (the indigenous peoples) interaction with, and participation in, international mechanisms*”.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The final beneficiaries targeted by the action are rights-holders, the indigenous peoples whose rights as defined in UNDRIP have to be mainstreamed. It is critical that the views of rights-holders are captured at all level. It is thus critical that indigenous peoples representatives benefit from access to more detailed and relevant information to plan strategies, change practices, conduct advocacy towards the realisation of their rights and participate to the decisions on activities that affect their future.

The Docip activities and calendar follow those of the UN, providing OHCHR with the most recent and accurate information on the topic, as well as training indigenous peoples representatives to UN sessions.

The **Docip 3 solutions**: Information management, strategic support and technical assistance involve interaction with different stakeholders and networks in four degrees:

i. Universal: Services open to everyone: Access to online information and documentation data.

Additionally, information of general interest is sent to Docip’s global network, which includes 8,000 contacts worldwide from indigenous peoples' organizations, communities, individuals and networks; as well as to other concerned parties, including Members of Parliaments (European and various national Parliaments), diplomatic missions, international, regional and national (including the EC and EEAS) public officials, NGOs, the media, and academics.

ii. Targeted: Legal advice, translation and interpretation services are exclusively for indigenous peoples' organisations who want to participate in UN meetings, mechanisms and process.

Hard copies of Docip’s regular newspaper and international agenda are mailed to communities around the world.

iii. Prioritized: Some services are only provided to a specific number of indigenous peoples' organisations, such as trainings and follow up, which prioritize new comers to UN and organisations or communities settled in countries in situations of political crises.

Applied research on memory and oral traditions will be also prioritized, in order to work in 6 regions of the world, including on-going work in the North America region.

iv. Other stakeholders: Docip builds partnerships with stakeholders, with specific services requests, including international organisations, NGOs, Academia, etc.

International Organisations:

Docip works in close collaboration with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (**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 organized at the UN on their rights.

As an organisation working with the indigenous peoples' delegations since then, Docip has developed very specific and appropriate services to support the indigenous peoples in different activities. For instance, Docip runs a considerable network of qualified, multilingual, and dependable volunteers that works constantly with them. Today, Docip is one of the largest global networks of indigenous peoples' organisations and other stakeholders, and it constantly adapts its contributions to the evolving needs of indigenous peoples' civil society. Its documentation center constitutes a historical reference and an essential resource for the OHCHR indigenous fellows and the beneficiaries of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Population. It also collects and disseminates the record of the international process for the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. The technical secretariat of Docip, organized with OHCHR's and the UNPFII Secretariat's support, provides indigenous civil society with the services necessary for its full participation in UN conferences.

European Union: In March 2015, Docip appointed an officer in Brussels, in order to support indigenous peoples' delegates that desire to interact with the European Union bodies, such as the Parliament and the Commission. There continues to be a need for first-hand information from indigenous peoples' delegates for European parliamentary members, on issues concerning indigenous peoples' rights around the world. Docip seeks to bridge that gap and connect directly EU with indigenous peoples' organisations and vice-versa, without any political agenda.

OECD: At request of the OECD, Docip facilitated the preparation of a list of interested indigenous peoples representatives to join the OECD-hosted multi-stakeholder Advisory Group to develop the Guide on stakeholder engagement and due diligence in the extractive sector.

WEF: Docip started negotiations in order to working with the World Economic Forum to include indigenous peoples' voices into its work, specifically around issues related to land rights, climate change, extractive industries, and other key topics.

NGOs and Academia: Docip works closely with other organisations specialized in different domains, such as climate change, business and human rights and the topics of the 9 core human rights conventions. For example Docip has a partnership with Close the Gap, World-Loop, ICCPR, Child Rights Connect, and UPR Info.

Since December 30, 2014, Docip is part of the United Nations Global Compact, and the Global Compact Swiss Network composed of the largest companies in the world. This membership helps to open the door to facilitate interaction between indigenous organisations interested in interacting with the private sector, especially to discuss how to overcome obstacles in implementing the UNDRIP.

Docip will seek the cooperation of European NGOs specialising in supporting indigenous peoples for this action as well as and even more importantly representatives of indigenous peoples' within Europe such as the Saami (and possibly those of the overseas territories and countries (and departments) of the EU.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Indigenous peoples are presently expressing the following needs:

The UNDRIP and the ILO Convention 169 contain general provisions pertaining to indigenous peoples' recognition, decision-making and self-government processes.

Indigenous peoples need actions that are oriented towards the full protection of these rights, which are at the core of all of their rights.

(a) Raising Recognition: At the local and national levels indigenous peoples face challenges regarding their recognition by populations/governments/businesses. In some countries indigenous peoples have formal recognition, but they are excluded from decision-making processes such as: electoral processes, parliamentary processes; direct participation in governance; free, prior and informed consent, etc.

(b) Increasing engagement of indigenous peoples in national and international negotiations concerning their interests and rights: National and international mechanisms enabling the participation of indigenous peoples in decision making processes can be problematic and difficult for indigenous peoples to access and use. This was underpinned in the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP): “Indigenous peoples have been among the most excluded, marginalized and disadvantaged sectors of society. This has had a negative impact on their ability to determine the direction of their own societies, including in decision-making on matters that affect their rights and interests.”

(c) Increasing engagement of indigenous peoples with the European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) concerning their rights: setting up an exploratory support facility for indigenous peoples to facilitate the establishment of regular contacts between indigenous representatives and the European institutions and its member states. Currently, there is no permanent structure to facilitate such collaboration. Information on the situation of indigenous peoples worldwide reaches the EU only by chance and many calls for help from human rights defenders and indigenous “whistle-blowers” do not reach the EU at all. Giving indigenous peoples’ voices a platform is becoming increasingly important as indigenous peoples’ territories are more than ever under threat due to their richness in natural and mineral resources. This support facility while sharing information with the EU and its MS will also look at reinforcing the synergies between the UN mechanisms for indigenous peoples (New York & Geneva) and the EU and avoid duplication

(d) Improving autonomy of indigenous peoples’ organisations: “Indigenous peoples make up 15 per cent of the world’s poor” and they tend to have lower levels of literacy, which prevents them from learning about their rights. In order to fulfil their right to self-government, indigenous peoples need technical resources and capacities to reinforce their own structures, particularly in countries where political situations are unstable.

Gender Issues #1: Voluntary or not, the exclusion of indigenous women in decision-making processes, especially those on the implementation of conventions and treaties regarding their rights, can contribute to further marginalization. The Commission on the Status of Women stated that “poverty of women, including indigenous women, is directly related, inter alia,(...)to the minimal participation in the decision-making process”

Gender Issues #2: There is not a system in place to make sure that indigenous women are properly informed about opportunities to engage with the international system, so that they know when, how and where to act. Indigenous women’s lack of knowledge is even more serious when looked at in national contexts, where political opportunities to participate and give opinions on issues affecting them are often limited or non-existent.

The specific problems and challenged addressed by the action are:

Historically, indigenous peoples have found a neutral ground within international organisations in general, and United Nations in particular, engaging for 3 main reasons:

access to the international remedies, when they cannot seek redress from domestic remedies; achieve a universal degree of formal acceptance of their rights; networking for international cooperation.

Looking back in time, there are advancements on those domains. However the nature of international organisations and international law have more focus on relations among states themselves, which produce a fragile infrastructure concerning human rights protection and the involvement of indigenous peoples as right-holders on multilateral negotiations.

At the international level there are serious questions as to international mechanisms and process accessibility for indigenous peoples on the ground and as to their effectiveness to actually help.

Six problems need to be addressed, in order to guarantee the continuity of the long process concerning recognition, respect, promotion and fulfilment of indigenous peoples' rights at the international level, and how they can have a positive change at national level:

(1) Limited to no access to information on international processes related to indigenous peoples, because of inadequate means of communication, language barriers complexity and large number of process and difficulties to have a continuous presence in places where it's possible to influence decision makers so that they take the indigenous perspective into account while making decisions.

(2) Cultural loss due to: lack of records on indigenous involvement in international processes; lack of preservation or transmission of history and traditional knowledge; and lack of interest among indigenous young people and to inform them about the history of the international processes undertaken by their elders for the recognition of their rights.

(3) Limited experience/knowledge on international law, difficulty on interpretation of complex documents issued from international instances, especially international mechanisms on indigenous peoples rights which consequences are: lack of translating decisions made at the international into concrete advances at the national and local levels. But sometimes there is a lack of follow-up strategy for impact at the national level, using outcomes from international level.

(4) Lack of knowledge/skills on systematic documentation of human rights violations, international law, and fundraising, in order to overcome crises, and difficulty converting knowledge into practical projects within their communities. Many times the crises is consequence of political instability in countries where indigenous are settled, which may cause setbacks to the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and the legitimacy of their organisations.

(5) Policymakers, high-ranking national officials, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders as regional and international organisations' officers deny/don't include indigenous peoples' views or there is a lack of understanding about what their responsibilities are in the area of indigenous peoples rights. In many cases, they don't know how to reach indigenous organisations or who could be contact, and it's the same case for indigenous delegates, which ended to discuss with powerless stakeholders which decision power is very limited.

(6) Indigenous peoples delegates cannot communicate effectively (orally or in writing) either among themselves to coordinate their strategies, or with international officers/bodies, because of a lack of a common language and financial limitations to contract interpreters/translators. Indigenous peoples delegates are limited in their strategic

participation in UN conferences due to lack of office spaces and administrative services during these events.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Docip's website, its regular news publication and its online database may not be accessible to all because of lack of internet access in some parts of the world	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 don't have necessary hardware for documentation of human rights violations	M	Strategic Partnership, with two Belgium-based NGOs: 1) Close the Gap, to bridge the digital divide by offering high-quality, pre-owned computers donated by large and medium-sized corporations or public organizations. 2) World-loop: to facilitate the collection, dismantling and recycling and process e-waste of second-hand computers in a safe and environmentally way
Cyber-attacks aimed at indigenous rights defenders, and illegal access to data on human rights violations gathered by indigenous peoples' organisations as part of their documentation activities	H	Provision of resource materials on digital security developed by FrontLine, Tactical Technology Collective, Digital Defenders Partnership, and Huridocs
Reprisals 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
Political instability and of destruction of paper documentation kept by indigenous peoples' organisations	M	Electronic documentation is safeguarded outside the country
Fellows lose contact with Docip after training courses	L	Follow-up with them through local associates and regular meetings through adapted ICT

Assumptions

Continued recognition of indigenous peoples of the work and effectiveness of doCip and continued collaboration with UN OHCHR

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

This action is a follow-up of previous projects the EU supported through the implementing partner, Docip, as the EU considers crucial to make available highly effective solutions in order to improve the quality of the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives for the United Nations human rights system, to develop indigenous peoples' networks in strengthening capacities at the international, regional, national and local levels and to facilitate broader synergies with key stakeholders. The current main project will end in December 2015.

The main activities covered by the two on-going projects were: (1) The organisation of 13 technical secretariats during the UN sessions, including the World Conference; (2) Storing and distribution of existing documentation on Indigenous Peoples during these sessions and on-line; (3) The publication of bulletins to ensure the follow-up of the sessions, in four languages (English, French, Spanish and Russian), (4) To support indigenous peoples' delegation, with translation, interpretation, advice, from more than 6 countries in Universal Periodic Reviews sessions and Treaty bodies sessions. (5) to organise a 2nd symposium on the process of the history of indigenous peoples at the UN and an applied research project on oral history oral history.

The Docip activities and calendar follow those of the UN, providing OHCHR with the most recent and accurate information on the topic, as well as training indigenous peoples representatives to UN sessions. In the context creating new structures working to strengthen UN systems that deal with indigenous peoples and human rights, Docip's work continues to be relevant. The representation of the indigenous peoples at UN level is a unique contribution of Docip.

During the opening ceremony of the 13th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in May 2014, the Chairperson, M. Dalee S. Sambo, stated his strong support of the contribution that Docip makes to the capacity of indigenous peoples to promote the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at the local, national and international levels in mentioning: *“In advance, I would like to express our appreciation for the work of the Forum Secretariat, the staff of the Conference Services, and also 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 necessities such as computers, and copy machines and providing a vital record of our work within the UN system.”*

More recently, in April 2015, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, through the Chair-Rapporteur, Mr. Albert Deterville, mentioned: *“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 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.”

The Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) provides an external, neutral viewpoint on the project progress and takes into account in particular the opinion of beneficiaries. The ROM, undertaken on the project, concludes to "A highly relevant and efficiently run intervention". During the last consultations in 2014, indigenous peoples delegates expressed that Docip services are essential and complementary so they can effectively participate in international fora concerning their rights. Docip is considered a good project manager by its public and private sponsors.

The results that Indigenous Peoples achieved in the elaboration of the UNDRIP, with support from Docip, demonstrate that these support activities contribute to durable outcomes. Transfer of knowledge, and follow-up strategies contain within it the seeds of its own durability since some of the trainees will be prepared to either become trainers into their communities, or raise funds for their projects and will then pass on the acquired knowledge.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Additional to the EU support, other activities will be financed by Switzerland and by the State and City of Geneva. Supplementary funds will be obtained from other UN Member States and from Foundations. The staff of **OHCHR** will continue to contribute to the implementation of these activities.

On the part of the EU, the project proposal is part of an interlinked strategic support to promote indigenous peoples' rights in 2016. It is foreseen to support the activities of two key actors at international level: (1) this Action with Docip aiming at facilitating an effective implementation of the UNDRIP through the support of the Technical Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples representatives for the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights and the development of Indigenous Networks, the strengthening their capacities at the international, regional, national and local; (2) an Action with ILO as the coordinator in partnership with indigenous peoples organisations aiming at improving Indigenous Peoples' access to justice and development through community-based monitoring (Action Document 10).

Full complementarity with these projects shall be sought at a central level via the EC headquarters as well as locally in the EU Delegations.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues for the implementation of this Action include: promotion of human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, children's rights, environmental sustainability, non-discrimination, the rights of persons belonging to minorities, the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Docip Gender-Approach Policy: Docip will ensure 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, such as: 1) Guarantee equitable access to Docip services for both indigenous men and women; 2) Set up gender quotas between 40-50% of representation on internal decisional boards and nomination process; 3) Empowering and prioritizing indigenous women trainees.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives

General objectives:

A) Indigenous peoples and organisations from the 7 regions of the world have access to international organisations, such as the UN and EU, 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 in order to ensure effective recognition of indigenous peoples rights as defined in UNDRIP.

B) Policymakers, high-ranking national and international officials, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders, recognize and take into account the points of view of indigenous peoples and understand what are their responsibilities regarding indigenous peoples rights.

C) Indigenous youth from different regions of the world develop self-confidence and are able to reconstruct and preserve memory and oral history of indigenous peoples, within their communities and in the outside world.

Specific objectives:

1. At the international level, indigenous peoples delegates are able to fully participate in human rights, environment and intellectual property mechanisms and negotiate effectively with other stakeholders. Back at home, they follow-up decisions and recommendations of international organisations at the national and local level.

2. Current indigenous peoples' delegates, especially the youth, develop links with the first indigenous delegates and skills to transmit oral history in order to guarantee the continuity of the international movement of Indigenous Peoples

4.2 Expected results and main activities

Expected outcomes and outputs:

a) Indigenous peoples' delegates participate in international setting-standard processes, like multilateral negotiations regarding their rights, and in development of a legal and recognized framework for implementation at national level thanks to accurate, targeted and timely information about those processes, and good offices for accreditation, visa, accommodation, etc. from Docip.

- Indigenous peoples organisations and their local communities being regularly informed on relevant UN meetings in 4 languages through: Two issues per year of Docip's Update and one issue of a Documentary synthesis are been uploaded and sent in hard copy to local organisations and communities in the field (12,000 copies mailed and 2,000 online views).

- Annual agenda of UN upcoming meetings and events of interest for indigenous peoples is uploaded and sent in hard copies (2,700 copies mailed and 2,000 online views).

- At least 4000 indigenous peoples' delegates and organisations receive timely emails, summarizing relevant information from OHCHR, other international organisations, and the European Union.

- 600 emails replies to indigenous organisations asking for information about how to participate in international conferences.

b) Indigenous peoples' organisations effectively lobby and/or engage with high-level government or international officials and there is a better coordination among indigenous peoples' organisations for sharing experiences, strategies and good practices and reviewing emerging issues before, during and after the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York; the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP); 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 session on indigenous peoples in Geneva, and during specific thematic and regional meetings where indigenous peoples' organisations need technical assistance.

- Approximately 1,500 indigenous peoples delegates have access to back office, translation (min. 600 pages per year) and interpretation services (min. 300 hours per year) before, during and after the UNPFII in New York, the EMRIP; the IGC sessions; the Forum on Business and Human rights; and the Human Rights Council session on Indigenous Peoples in Geneva.

- 1 time per year, indigenous peoples' delegates participating at specific thematic and regional meetings on indigenous peoples in one region in the world, different from Geneva or New York, have access to back office, translation and interpretation services.

c) A wide number of indigenous peoples' organisations are informed and include into decision-making process within international organisations initiatives which potentially can have an effect on indigenous peoples rights.

- Indigenous peoples organisations, governments, researchers, NGOs and international organisations receive specific documentation on indigenous peoples rights. (min. 100 requests per year).
- Governments, researchers, NGOs and international organisations receive indigenous peoples' contact details (after indigenous peoples' approval).
- Indigenous organisations enhanced their links to and develop projects with NGOs and international organisations, working on business and human rights, environmental rights and decolonisation processes.

d) Businesses and other stakeholders considered the UNDRIP as a core human rights instrument to take into consideration, and they get in contact with indigenous peoples' organisations, in order to work with them, to develop assessments project,

- Under request, Businesses receive indigenous contact details (after indigenous authorization), in order to enhance their links and work together to mitigate the social risk and apply the do no harm principle in companies operations.

e) Indigenous peoples' organisations develop close ties and are effectively engaging with the European Union and its MS, in order to give indigenous peoples the opportunity to make their voices heard on their human rights, including through mainstreaming.

- indigenous peoples' delegates are inform about the EU structure and institutions, notably the different competent services regarding the issues affecting indigenous peoples (European Parliament – commissions, delegations, political groups, MEP – European Commission – DEVCO, DG TRADE, – European External Action Service (EEAS),

European Economic and Social Committee, European Council, Member States, ...); Indigenous peoples' delegates are informed about the ongoing affairs within the institutions (e.g. legislative and non-legislative processes, civil society consultation, ...) in order to give them the possibility to express their concerns through advocacy assistance, note taking and translation of working documents ;

- Competent instances on indigenous issues are informed about EU's areas of expertise that could have an impact on indigenous peoples (e.g. human rights issues, fisheries agreements, trade agreements, environment policy, development policy, intellectual property, climate change, right to natural resources, right to land, etc.) ; Possible mechanisms that will fulfil EU's obligation to consult and cooperate in good faith with indigenous peoples' representatives before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them (sic para. 19 of UNDRIP), are explored and information is disseminated to indigenous organisations

- Indigenous human rights defenders in danger are supported thanks to Docip facilitation service for the intervention of MEP in relation to the European Commission, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and its delegations (e.g. individual and collective cases, emergency actions, protection of threatened defenders, "whistle-blowers", ...) Points of contact between resource persons within the European institutions and the different private and public actors, such as civil society, foundations, platforms (environment, fair trade, indigenous art, climate,...) are ensured in order to broaden the scope of actions and potential support

- Indigenous delegates are welcomed and assisted in Brussels with practical and logistical issues related to their stay (e.g. diplomatic meetings, interpretation, accommodation, itinerary,)

f) All interventions made by indigenous peoples' delegates at the relevant UN mechanisms are properly stored, classified and available through different means to the indigenous peoples' communities and other stakeholders.

- At least 2,000 documents per year are collected, archived, distributed, classified in a documentary database and posted online and/or on CD. DVD-ROMs, pen-drives, etc

g) Increased number of UN Special procedures and treaty bodies decided as admissible individual complaints from indigenous peoples' organisations and their petitions are included in the recommendations. Then selected indigenous peoples' delegates can develop follow-up strategies to give a cyclical approach to the outcomes received, and More States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples develop legislation, policies and administrative measures at the national level to ensure that laws are consistent with the UNDRIP.

- At least 30 indigenous peoples' delegates, per year, have legal and research support to write their communications to the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other special procedures, as well as in the broader UN system.

h) Selected indigenous peoples' delegates from countries in crisis became trainers on documentation and international human rights within their communities. Thanks to documentation techniques, their organisations can provide credible evidence to international, regional or national bodies, and increase the probability of favourable outcomes. They get funded a project and get support for carry out the actions in their local communities.

- 7 indigenous peoples' delegates per year, from countries in crisis in different regions, participating in the capacity building programme, increase their knowledge on their rights so that they have the skills to identify appropriate remedies through the use of international and regional human rights mechanisms. They can use and teach others indigenous from their communities on how to use mechanisms for human rights documentation and monitoring, so that they can record reliable information about human rights incidents.

- 7 indigenous peoples delegates per year, from countries in crisis in different regions are able to write a project (concept note and budget) and apply for funds, for carry out activities on documentation of human rights violations, or implementation of UNDRIP in their local communities.

i) Ensure an increased submission of alternative reports from indigenous peoples' organisations on treaty bodies' country reviews and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) sessions meetings in Geneva, which will raise more attention, and obtain better outcomes into the reports.

- 6 indigenous peoples organizations per year, participating at the UPR and treaty bodies' sessions and pre-sessions have strategic support and technical assistance from Docip.

j) Indigenous peoples' communities/nations, from different regions of the world, identify concrete solutions and to put in place tools that would ensure the transmission of oral history, preservation of memory and is facilitated by the most appropriate techniques. During the process, Indigenous younger generations connect with each other (within the same community, as well as among different communities) and come together to record wisdom and values kept by elders in the oral tradition.

- 25 Indigenous young peoples per year are trained on gathering, preservation and recording techniques on oral history and cultural transmission.

k) Increased visibility and accessibility of material with non-indigenous people, thanks to the production and strategic distribution of multimedia material from indigenous youth involved in the programme. Set up an online platform to upload audio-visual material about oral history and cultural transmission produced by 25 indigenous young peoples

Docip Gender-Approach Policy: Docip will ensure 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, such as: 1) Guarantee equitable access to Docip services for both indigenous men and women; 2) Set up gender quotas between 40-50% of representation on internal decisional boards and nomination process; 3) Empowering and prioritizing indigenous women trainees.

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.

4.3 Intervention logic

In contributing to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples representative to key international processes and to enhance the flow of information at different levels, international, regional and national, the ***EU expects achievement regarding the fulfilment of the rights of indigenous peoples worldwide.***

This action is in line with the *achievement regarding 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

"The EU reaffirms its commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights, whether civil and political, or economic, social and cultural". (Extract of the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy).

(2) The commitment to work through multilateral institutions

"The EU remains committed to a strong multilateral human rights system which can monitor impartially implementation of human rights norms and call all States to account. The EU will resist strenuously any attempts to call into question the universal application of human rights and will continue to speak out in the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council and the International Labour Organisation against human rights violations." (Extract of the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy).

And in doing so the Council recognizes that "The independence and effectiveness of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as of the treaty monitoring bodies and UN Special Procedures, is essential" (Extract of the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy).

The Council also underlines "the leading role of the UN Human Rights Council in addressing urgent cases of human rights violations and will contribute vigorously to the effective functioning of the Council; the EU stands ready to cooperate with countries from all regions to this end. The EU calls on all members of the Human Rights Council to uphold the highest standards of human rights and to live up to their pledges made before election." (Extract of the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy).

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2) (b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out, is 36 months, from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

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 modalities

5.3.1 Grant: direct award to the Docip (direct management)

A grant contract will be signed with the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (doCip), following the adoption of this Action Document.

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

The objective of the action is to support the Technical Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights and to develop Indigenous Peoples' Networks and to strengthening their Capacities at the International, Regional, National and Local Levels in making available highly effective services in order (1) to facilitate the full and effective representation of Indigenous Peoples to the United Nations Human Rights system, and (2) to facilitate stronger synergies with and amongst Indigenous Peoples' organisations and others key stakeholders.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the authorising officer by delegation, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (doCip) as per Article 190.1.c) of the Rules of Application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

The choice of a direct award with the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (Docip) is justified by its unique position. Acting as the Technical Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples' representatives for the United Nations' organs, bodies and sessions in relation with Human Rights and working in close relationship with the OHCHR, and being part and being part of the UN organizational arrangements for these meetings, doCip has a unique position in the framework of the UN activities. The OHCHR confirmed this "de facto monopoly" position.

Art 128 of the Financial Regulation and 190 c) of the Rules of Application

(c) Eligibility conditions

The eligibility criteria for applicants will be the default scope defined in Article 11.2 CIR of the Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action (CIR).

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

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 95%.

The maximum possible rate of co-financing may be up to 100 % in accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the responsible authorising officer in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

First trimester of 2016

5.4 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.

5.5 Indicative budget

Direct management with Docip	Amount in EUR	Third party contribution (indicative, where know)
4.3.1. – Direct management with Docip (on 2016 EU Budget)	2,000,000	105,300
Totals	2,105,300	

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The procurement and management of the grant resulting from this decision will be carried out by the European Commission Headquarters.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The project will be monitored according to standard procedures. Project monitoring and evaluation will be based on periodic assessment of progress on delivery of specified project results and towards achievement of project objectives

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).

5.8 Evaluation and audit

The project will be evaluated and audited according to standard procedures in accordance with the General Conditions applicable to European Union-financed grant contracts for external actions.

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 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, decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

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.

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

5.9 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. The establishment of the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action shall be in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action.

The measures shall be implemented either (a) by the Commission, and/or (b) by the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, financing agreements, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

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 without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<p>To improve access of indigenous peoples to international organisations, such as the UN and EU, in order to seek redress for specific situations of human rights violations and/or to develop international laws and policies.</p> <p>To improve recognition of indigenous peoples' views among policymakers, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders</p> <p>To develop the self-confidence and skills of indigenous youth to reconstruct and preserve memory and oral history</p>	TBD				
Specific Objectives	Indigenous peoples delegates are able to fully participate in human rights, environment and intellectual property mechanisms and negotiate effectively with other stakeholders.	TBD				

	Oral history is safeguarded in order to guarantee the continuity of the international movement of Indigenous Peoples.					
Outputs	<p>(1) Increased participation of indigenous peoples in the UN human rights system (including in standard-setting processes, lobbying, petitioning the UN special procedures and submitting alternative country reviews and UPRs) and better coordination among indigenous peoples' organisations.</p> <p>(2) Indigenous peoples' organisations are effectively engaging with EU and its MS</p> <p>(2) UNDRIP is considered by businesses and other stakeholders as a core human rights instrument and joint projects are developed</p> <p>(3) Improved capacity of indigenous peoples' delegates in documentation and international human rights and project design.</p> <p>(4) Tools in place to ensure the transmission of oral history and preservation of memory</p>	<p>Number of indigenous peoples accessing back office, translation and interpretation services related UN events in New York and Geneva</p> <p>Number of regional/thematic meetings outside Geneva or New York</p> <p>Number of organisations participating at the UPR and treaty bodies' sessions</p> <p>Number of delegates with legal and research support</p> <p>Number of documents archived and classified in a documentary database</p> <p>Number of people completing a capacity building programme</p>	<p>1,500 people</p> <p>600 pages of translation</p> <p>300 hours of interpretation</p> <p>1 per year</p> <p>6 per year</p> <p>30 per year</p> <p>2,000 per year</p> <p>7 per year</p>			UN continues to address indigenous peoples' issues

		Number of indigenous youth trained	TBD			
		Online platform for oral history	1			