



This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 14**

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 the deployment of international  
Human Rights Indicators – UN OHCHR**

**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.

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	<b>Supporting the deployment of international Human Rights Indicators – UN OHCHR</b>  CRIS number: EIDHR/2017/038-676 for EUR 1,500,000  financed under European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	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.
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Multiannual Indicative Programme (2014-2017) for the Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights Worldwide - Commission Implementing Decision C(2014) 7529 of 21.10.2014
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Human Rights and Democracy
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost : EUR <b>2,000,000</b>  Total amount of EU contribution from the general budget of the European Union for 2017: EUR <b>1,500,000</b>

	This action is co-financed in co-financing by UN OHCHR for an amount of <b>EUR 500,000</b>			
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</b>	Project Modality  Direct management - grant – direct award to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR)			
<b>7. DAC code(s)</b>	15160 - Human Rights and Democracy			
<b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	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"/>
<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	N/A			

#### SUMMARY

The overall objective of this action is to strengthen human rights measurement and accountability through the development and use of indicators.

In doing so, the project foresees (1) development of tables of indicators on civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, and compilation and online publication of indicators at global level in interactive world maps (2) strengthening the use of human rights indicators in at least nine countries, using the reference lists of indicators to facilitate and support relevant participatory processes at national level (3) improving recommendations of international human rights mechanisms regarding indicators (4) Strengthening the integration of human rights and accountability within UN policies and programmes, especially the process of implementation and measurement of new Sustainable Development Goals.

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. 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**

There is growing demand from human rights mechanisms, policy makers and civil society for indicators for use in the assessment, monitoring and realisation of human rights. Treaty Bodies, Special Rapporteurs and States participating in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) increasingly phrase their recommendations in terms of indicators, benchmarks and disaggregated statistics to enable more comprehensive analysis of the situation of the most vulnerable. Reliable data provide powerful tools for advocacy, identification of gaps in the realisation of human rights, and creation of a culture of accountability and transparency. In response to this demand, OHCHR conducted ground-breaking work to develop a conceptual and methodological framework for human rights indicators, which has been verified by experts and applied to develop illustrative tables of indicators on a number of civil, economic, political and social rights. In 2009, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights specifically recommended using the indicators approach developed by OHCHR. In November 2012, OHCHR released the landmark publication *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*. In 2014, this publication was the most downloaded handbook on the website of OHCHR. Requests from States, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and UN entities for assistance and outputs in this field have multiplied.

States have an international obligation to monitor and report on their progress towards the realisation of human rights for all persons under their jurisdiction, whether as part of their treaty obligations, under the UPR, or in response to reports or communications of Special Procedures. Human rights indicators are essential to such monitoring. This has been repeatedly recognised at the international level, whether in recommendations of treaty bodies, as part of the broader treaty body strengthening process in which those bodies aim to ensure that their “recommendations of a programmatic nature or requiring positive steps by the State party include suggested indicators by which to measure achievement” (A/66/860), or in the context of UPR, which should be “based on objective and reliable information, of the fulfilment by each State of its human rights obligations and commitments” (GA Res. 60/251).

#### ***1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework***

The European Union reaffirmed the high priority accorded to strengthening the OHCHR work and influence in the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy, adopted on the 25th June 2012 by the Council. 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), adopted the 11 March 2014, includes in its Objective 5 the “support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional instruments and mechanisms”. The Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European

Parliament and of the Council laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action, adopted the 11 March 2014, includes the specific financing provision in Article 6.1.c).iii) that EU financing may take the form of direct grants to the OHCHR.

In 2014, OHCHR received requests for technical support on human rights indicators from about 30 countries, involving government agencies, NHRIs, OHCHR field presences and UN country teams and CSOs. Adding the requests from international human rights mechanisms, UN and other international entities, the demand for assistance far outstrips OHCHR's current capacity. Requests for follow-up training and capacity strengthening occasionally have to be refused due to budget and human resource constraints. Key stakeholders at national level have thus demonstrated their interest in working on human rights indicators.

There is need to address the lack of measurable, reliable and accessible information on the realisation of human rights, both at national and international levels. The development and measurement of human rights indicators is essential to evidence-based policy development, objective monitoring of progress, and impact assessment of policies on the realisation of human rights. Disaggregation of statistics, along with measurement of specific indicators on the right to non-discrimination and equality, provide a powerful tool in the fight against all forms of discrimination. For example, monitoring literacy rates disaggregated by sex, disability or minority status and other characteristics is essential to the assessment of the fulfilment of the right to education for all. Similarly, conducting surveys to determine the proportion of women, children or detainees who are victims of physical, sexual or psychological violence and the proportion obtaining assistance or redress is indispensable in monitoring progress towards the elimination of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the effectiveness of policies implemented in this regard. As exemplified in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and other international or regional political agendas, published, measurable targets and benchmarks provide important incentives to policy-making.

This project will allow OHCHR to take a more proactive approach in identifying the most promising contexts in which to implement and develop good practices on human rights indicators, as well as partners with the capacity to take ownership of contextualised indicators and ensure sustainability. At the international level, human rights mechanisms, starting with the Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures mandate holders, have been supporters of OHCHR's methodology on human rights indicators. The project will build on their continued support and inputs.

This project will allow the European Union to contribute effectively to strengthen the work of OHCHR in the context of the SDGs, the use of data in country, the capacity to measure the progress in country in particular regarding human rights measurement and accountability through the development and use of indicators.

### ***1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis***

The final beneficiaries targeted by the action are rights-holders, and more particularly populations whose rights are currently being violated or denied. It is critical that the views of rights-holders are captured in the indicators to be measured. Their participation in the identification, collection and analysis of indicators is central to the implementation of the action. In this regard, OHCHR's human rights indicators guide provides concrete examples

of innovative initiatives where rights-holders and CSOs themselves developed indicators and data collections systems as a tool to advocate for change and empower the voiceless. The final beneficiaries will further include both CSOs and policy-makers in countries where the measurement of human rights indicators is systematised. Both groups will benefit from access to more detailed and relevant information to plan policies, change practices and conduct advocacy towards the realisation of human rights for all. At the international level, the compilation and dissemination of indicators on OHCHR website will reach 20,000 annual visitors, including media, human rights defenders, policy-makers and development practitioners.

**1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis**

The priority areas of intervention will be to develop human rights indicators, and to publish data online on interactive world maps. It will be done in (i) working with selected countries and lead institutions on the practical implementation of human rights indicators, including through training workshops with national stakeholders, consultations and remote technical assistance; (ii) promoting good practices and lessons learned in developing and using human rights indicators, including publication of a handbook and establishment of a network for peer exchanges; (iii) collaborating with international human rights mechanisms and partners to support the integration of human rights in national and international data collection processes, in particular in the post-2015 development agenda.

**2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
The implementation of the activities can be affected by the situation prevailing in countries and regions (such as political crisis, insecurity, lack of commitment but also trade related negotiations).	M	Pilot countries will be selected following an assessment of their national context, declared commitment, existence of on-going or planned policy and programmes which would benefit from the project, and the related capacity of national stakeholders
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Sufficient stability and willingness to enhance realisation of human rights at country level.		

**3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

**3.1 Lessons learnt**

While their usefulness is incontestable, the current lack of robust human rights indicators in most countries is not wholly due to a lack of political will and openness to be held accountable. The development and implementation of a system of indicators require cooperation between data producers and users who are not generally aware of the standards, constraints and duties governing one another’s work. OHCHR’s training workshops and

technical assistance has a secondary aim of supporting dialogue and cooperation to ensure ownership and sustainability among a diverse range of stakeholders.

Enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms requires objective monitoring of the realisation of those rights and freedoms in practice; civil society participation and advocacy is strengthened through the availability and use of quantitative and qualitative data on human rights that can clearly demonstrate improvements or regression; action against torture, the death penalty or violence against women requires a clear assessment of the magnitude of the problem, identification of particularly vulnerable groups, and the means to determine the effectiveness of such action; international human rights mechanisms themselves have drawn attention to the primacy of human rights indicators in the improvement of the international framework for the protection of human rights; and confidence in democratic electoral processes requires that these be based on reliable, objective data, without discrimination against any group in the exercise of their right to participate in public affairs.

OHCHR currently has the capacity to respond positively to only about one third of those requests that are determined to have potential for impact and fit with OHCHR priorities. In the context of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related work on a 'data revolution' specifically calling for the integration of human rights in data collection and measurement efforts, OHCHR work on human rights indicators is particularly timely.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

This project is not the only EIDHR support for the rights and activities covered by the OHCHR. Proposals for projects specifically targeting some of these issues may be presented by other organisations under EIDHR or under others EU financial instruments during the present and following years.

In particular, the Action for improving Indigenous Peoples' access to justice and development through community-based monitoring with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has been earmarked in the EIDHR Multi-annual Indicative programme for an innovative community-based monitoring mechanism that can support indigenous peoples to overcome the exclusion and human rights violations they face, project addressing specific indicators based on the key attributes of the provision of the UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) and also drawing on the OHCHR's human rights indicators methodology concerned by the present project. Exchanges of views and practices, coordination are expected and will be facilitated by the fact ILO is, at present, co-chairing and hosting the Technical Secretariat of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP), an inter-agency initiative established by the ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA in 2010.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

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

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives**

The purpose of this action is to strengthen human rights measurement and accountability through the development and use of indicators. In doing so, the project foresees (1) development of tables of indicators on civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, and compilation and online publication of indicators at global level in interactive world maps (2) strengthening the use of human rights indicators in at least nine countries, using the reference lists of indicators to facilitate and support relevant participatory processes at national level (3) improving recommendations of international human rights mechanisms regarding indicators (4) Strengthening the integration of human rights and accountability within UN policies and programmes, especially the process of implementation and measurement of new Sustainable Development Goals.

### **4.2 Expected results and main activities**

The expected results under this action are the following:

- ✓ Increased availability and accessibility of indicators relevant to the measurement of human rights, including compilation and online publication of human rights data at global level.
- ✓ Enhanced measurement of human rights at the national level in (at least) nine countries and publication of good practices and lessons learned.
- ✓ Enhanced recommendations of international human rights mechanisms and their follow-up.
- ✓ Integration of a human rights-based approach to the measurement of the new Sustainable Development Goals and related data collection processes.

The main following activities are foreseen:

- Developing indicators, and publishing data online on interactive world maps;
- Working with selected countries and lead institutions on the practical implementation of human rights indicators, including through training workshops with national stakeholders, consultations and remote technical assistance;
- Promoting good practices and lessons learned in developing and using human rights indicators, including publication of a handbook and establishment of a network for peer exchanges;
- Collaborating with international human rights mechanisms and partners to support the integration of human rights in national and international data collection processes, in particular in the post-2015 development agenda.

Capacity activities for national stakeholders will be carried out through training workshops bringing together representatives of government, NHRIs, national statistics offices, other relevant agencies and CSOs. The activities will equip them with relevant skills and tools to use quantitative and qualitative indicators to better plan policies, follow up on human rights recommendation and conduct advocacy towards the realisation of human rights, including in the Post-2015 development agenda. This will be supported by a closer collaboration with

lead actors (e.g. NHRI, statistical agencies, UN country teams) and remote technical assistance.

Related outputs and results will be the development of human rights indicators at national level; adoptions of memoranda of understanding between human rights data producers and users; production of human rights analysis and progress reports supported by statistical information; and publication of a handbook of good practices and lessons learned from this work. OHCHR will work with experts from human rights mechanisms, UN organisations and relevant CSOs to identify and publish new reference indicators, and will add further data to the interactive world maps (see <http://indicators.ohchr.org/>). Members of Treaty Bodies, Special Procedure mandate holders, OHCHR and other UN and international staff (e.g. EU staff) will be sensitized and consulted on strengthening data collection and recommendations related to human rights indicators.

Regarding the selection of target country/countries, region(s) and/or sectors, OHCHR will identify nine countries where technical assistance activities will be prioritised during the three years of implementation of the action. Countries will be selected based on the following considerations and criteria:

- Geographic, in particular regional balance, in excluding the European Union's Member States.
- Coverage of countries with different economic, social and political contexts.
- Political will of national stakeholders, including in particular governments, NHRIs, statistical offices, CSOs, UN country teams and international partners (e.g. EU).
- Existence of on-going or planned policies, programmes and other relevant efforts (e.g. national human rights action plan, statistics programmes, follow-up on recommendations from international human rights mechanisms) which would particularly benefit from the integration of human rights indicators development and analysis.

A number of countries and organisations are already engaged in the development and implementation of human rights indicators work drawing on OHCHR's conceptual and methodological framework, and others have requested assistance in this regard. A non-exhaustive list of such countries includes Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Kenya, Morocco, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Tunisia, Togo and Uzbekistan demonstrating the wide interest and relevance of this project. The selection of the nine countries will be based on a review of this list and assessments of other countries. This project will draw lessons from and build on these experiences, identifying potential to strengthen existing work as well as opportunities with new national partners, or regional and sub-regional organisations.

In parallel to this work at national level, OHCHR will develop globally relevant tables of illustrative indicators, and publish on-line information with global coverage. These two levels of engagement, national and international, are central to OHCHR's work on human rights indicators, and are mutually reinforcing; measurement at national level must be anchored in the international normative framework, and illustrative indicators must be sufficiently flexible to enable their contextualisation in a range of political, economic and social contexts.



### 4.3 Intervention logic

In contributing to strengthen human rights measurement and accountability through the development and use of indicators, the *EU expects achievement regarding two of its key objectives* that the Council reaffirmed in adopting the 25 June 2012 the EU Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy with an Action Plan for putting it into practice. The Strategic Framework (25 June 2012) builds on the Joint Communication 'Human rights and democracy at the heart of EU external action – towards a more effective approach' adopted by the European Commission and the High Representative.

#### (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. The EU calls on all States to implement the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to ratify and implement the key international human rights treaties, including core labour rights conventions, as well as regional human rights instruments. The EU will speak out against any attempt to undermine respect for universality of human rights" (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 4.1 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 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (direct management)**

A grant contract will be signed with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights 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 strengthen human rights measurement and accountability through the development and use of indicators.

##### **(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 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR).

The Regulation (EU) No 235/2014 includes in its Objective 5 the “support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional instruments and mechanisms”. 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), includes the specific financing provision in Article 6.1.c.iii) that EU financing may take the form of direct grants to the OHCHR.

The choice of a direct award with the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR) is justified by the unique mandate the Office has in promoting and protecting human rights for all. UN OHCHR leads global human rights efforts speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations worldwide. It provides a forum for identifying, highlighting and developing responses to today's human rights challenges, and act as the principal focal point of human rights research, education, public information, and advocacy activities in the United Nations system.

##### **(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.

##### **(e) Maximum rate of co-financing**

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 75%.

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 2017

#### 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

<b>Direct management with UN OHCHR</b>	<b>Amount in EUR</b>	<b>Third party contribution (indicative, where know)</b>
4.3.1. – Direct management with UN OHCHR (on 2017 EU Budget)	1,500,000	500,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	N/A

#### 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 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.

OHCHR uses its monitoring and evaluation function to generate and record evidence to inform decision-making.

OHCHR's web-based Performance Monitoring System (PMS) is key in this process which has increased office-wide coordination; decreased transaction costs and increased reliability of information. The system is used by all OHCHR entities, HQ, NY and field-based, for all planning and monitoring-related tasks (including financial aspects). Various types of reports can be generated through the system and internal decision-making increasingly relies on the information it contains.

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

OHCHR has enhanced its evaluation function to ensure it is a strong pillar in the RBM chain; this function is supported by three main documents: (i) a vision for evaluation, with

the goal of making OHCHR's interventions more relevant, efficient and effective by having a greater impact and being more sustainable; (ii) an evaluation policy, which includes guiding principles, institutional framework and planning conduct, budgeting, follow-up and dissemination of evaluations; (iii) an evaluation plan for 2014-2017, including targets, outputs and initial strategies.

Evaluation and audit shall follow the rules laying down in the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Community and the United Nations (FAFA), signed on 29 April 2003 and its addendum signed in February 2014.

In the performance of the activities, the OHCHR will apply its own accounting system, which will provide timely, accurate, complete and reliable information; ensure the functioning of an effective and efficient Internal Control System and be subject to an independent audit performed in accordance with internationally accepted auditing standards by a functionally independent audit service.

Progress reports will provide a summary of any controls carried out and available final audit reports. Where errors and weaknesses were identified, analysis of their nature and extend as well as information on corrective measures should also be provided in progress reports.

## **5.9 Communication and visibility**

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

These actions shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on specific Communication and Visibility Plans of each of the Action, to be elaborated before the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

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.

Joint Visibility Guidelines between the EU and UN shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligation.

## 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.

	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Targets (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	Strengthening human rights measurement and accountability to support the promotion and realisation of human rights	Basket of relevant indicators, drawing from human rights indicators (as defined in OHCHR guide) and depending on data availability	Need to be identified with participating countries (2017)	Need to be identified with participating countries (2019)	Need to be identified with participating countries	
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<p>(1) Developing and populating reference lists of indicators on civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights</p> <p>(2) Systematising human rights measurement and indicators in at least nine countries</p> <p>(3) Strengthening follow-up on recommendations from international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>(4) Strengthening integration of human rights within UN policies and</p>	<p>Adoption of participatory processes to develop and use human rights indicators at country level</p> <p>Timeframe and coverage of national human rights action plans and other follow-up policy on recommendations</p>	Information to be populated at the beginning of the project implementation (2017)	At least 9 countries will have adopted a human rights policy instrument to systematise human rights measurement and indicators (2019)	Information will be collected by OHCHR project team on a regular basis through data received	Sufficient stability and willingness to enhance realisation of human rights at country level.

	programmes, especially in the measurement of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>from international human rights mechanisms integrating indicators drawing on OHCHR's methodology</p> <p>SDG related monitoring frameworks, both at national and international level, incorporating a rights-based approach to data and statistics</p>			from national stakeholders	
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>(1) Enhanced capacity of stakeholders to measure human rights and follow-up on recommendations from human rights mechanisms</p> <p>(2) Availability of human rights indicators at national and international level, including interactive world maps</p> <p>(3) Availability of good practices and lessons learned in developing and using human rights indicators, and establishment of a network for peer exchanges</p> <p>(4) Elements of human rights-based approach to data and statistics integrated in indicators framework for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at country level</p>	<p>Number of national and international human rights stakeholders who were trained on human rights indicators</p> <p>Publication of indicators at national and international level, including interactive world maps by OHCHR</p> <p>Publication of a compilation of good practices and lessons learned on human</p>	<p>Interactive world maps of ratification of human rights available in 2017</p> <p>Assessment of extent of data disaggregation in participating countries to be made at the start of the project in 2017</p>	<p>200 participants in national training events on human rights indicators; 15 OHCHR staff, who will be trained as trainers on human rights indicators and form a network of focal points; 1000 participants, including members of international human rights mechanisms, in relevant OHCHR</p>	<p>Reports of capacity building activities</p> <p>OHCHR website</p>	<p>Changes in staff in partner organisations and institutions at national level</p>

		<p>rights indicators</p> <p>Availability of data and statistics disaggregated by grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law</p>		<p>capacity strengthening activities, who will benefit from introductory sessions on human rights indicators, at the end of 2019</p> <p>At least 3 new interactive world maps available in 2019</p> <p>Good practices and lessons published on OHCHR website</p> <p>At least 9 countries increased availability of disaggregated statistics</p>	<p>OHCHR assessment of partner countries</p>	
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