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Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 23 November 2023

Agenda Item No. 7

- 1. Overall purpose:** For discussion and recommendation to the Minister
- 2. Title:** Support to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) 2024-2027
- 3. Amount:** DKK 72 million (2024 – 2027)
- 4. Presentation for Programme Committee:** 26 September 2023
- 5. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:** 26 November 2020 (Support to Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

Support to promote and advocate for the rights of Indigenous Peoples 2024-2027

<p>Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 Indigenous Peoples (IPs) have asserted their rights to land, territories and resources - 35/45 yearly actions in which IPs have asserted their rights in climate and biodiversity governance and action - 80 land rights violations protested by IWGIA partners - 40 actions taken by partners to achieve land tenure security - 20 IPs/territories have developed/implemented a strategy for the recognition and management of their territories - 28 Indigenous women organisations supported by IWGIA have taken a leadership role at local and national level on IP rights - 20 actions taken by IWGIA partners to protest and act on gender-based violence at local and national levels - 2400 Indigenous representatives and other stakeholders have engaged in international and regional mechanisms on IPs' rights - 20 actions taken at national level by IWGIA partners to provide input to international and regional mechanisms. <p>Justification for support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights are universal and no one must be left behind. Denmark strives to secure the rights of Indigenous Peoples and has an ambitious green agenda. - Supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights is about asserting human rights, preserving cultural diversity, promoting sustainable practices to counter climate change and conserve biodiversity, and contributing to a more equitable and just world for all. <p>Major risks and challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contextual: unfavourable government policies, shrinking civic space, regression in protection of rights, political instability, climate change impacts, economic downturn. - Programmatic: local partner limited organisational, administrative and financial ability and dependency on technical expertise. - Institutional: loss of funding, cases of financial irregularities, fraud, corruption and SHEA, contribution to climate change. - Mitigation measures are in place to manage risks, however residual risks remain. Risks will be monitored and adaptations will be made as required. 	<p>File No.</p> <p>2023-25044</p>																		
	<p>Country</p> <p>Interregional (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador)</p>																		
	<p>Responsible Unit</p> <p>HCE</p>																		
	<p>Sector</p> <p>Human Rights (15160)</p>																		
	<p>Partner</p> <p>IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs</p>																		
	<p><i>DKK million</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2027</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Commitment</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Projected disbursement</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>72</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	Commitment	18	18	18	18	72	Projected disbursement	18	18	18	18	72
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	Projected disbursement	18	18	18	18	72													
	<p>Duration</p> <p>2024-2027 (4 years)</p>																		
	<p>Previous grants</p> <p>DED 2021-2023</p>																		
	<p>Finance Act code</p> <p>06.32.08.70</p>																		
	<p>Head of unit</p> <p>Birgitte Markussen</p>																		
	<p>Desk officer</p> <p>Søren Vøhtz</p>																		
<p>Reviewed by CFO</p> <p>Kasper Tvede Anderskov</p>																			
<p>Relevant SDGs <i>[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]</i></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td> No Poverty</td> <td> No Hunger</td> <td> Good Health, Wellbeing</td> <td> Quality Education</td> <td> Gender Equality</td> <td> Clean Water, Sanitation</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Affordable Clean Energy</td> <td> Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth</td> <td> Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure</td> <td> Reduced Inequalities</td> <td> Sustainable Cities, Communities</td> <td> Responsible Consumption & Production</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Climate Action</td> <td> Life below Water</td> <td> Life on Land</td> <td> Peace & Justice, strong</td> <td> Partnerships for Goals</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation	 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production	 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong	 Partnerships for Goals	
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Objectives

Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources are promoted, respected and protected and that Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate and biodiversity governance and actions.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	100%			
Total green budget (DKK)	16.360.000			
Output 1				

Justification for choice of partner:

IWGIA has the ability and will to advance protection and promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples through documentation of IPs' situations and violations of their rights; empowerment of IPs and their organisations and advocacy with and in support of IPs and their rights. IWGIA is an effective and consistent partner in rendering strategic, technical and financial support to IP organisations. It has adequate strategic, organisational, programmatic and financial management capacities to deliver quality outcomes.

Summary:

The purpose of this development engagement with IWGIA 2024-2027 is to support protection and promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples. It is aligned with IWGIA's Institutional Strategy, with focus on the above-described objective and results. The development engagement builds on previous cooperation, presently a project for 2021-2023.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Output 1 Climate and Biodiversity	16.360.000 DKK
Output 2 Land defence and Territorial Governance	22.032.000 DKK
Output 3 Indigenous Women and Girls	7.060.000 DKK
Output 4 Global Governance	20.700.000 DKK
Other	5.848.000 DKK
Total	72.000.000 DKK

25 October 2023
F2: 2023-25044

Project Document

**Support to promote and advocate for the rights of Indigenous Peoples
2024-2027**

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs programme 2024-2027

List of abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
APAC	Africa Protected Areas Congress
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DDI	Digital Democracy Initiative
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GCF	Green Climate Fund
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
IIPFWH	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on World Heritage
IPAG	Indigenous Peoples' Policy and an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
KIP	Key Implementation Plan
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHEA	Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse
T4D	Tech for Democracy
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFBHR	UN Forum on Business and Human Rights
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHRC	UN Human Rights Council
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNSRIP	UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNSRVAW	UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women

UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VfM	Value for Money
WGIP	Working Group on Indigenous Populations
WHC	World Heritage Committee

1. Introduction

The present project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning “International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) Engagement 2024-2027 - Support to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples 2024-2027” as agreed between the parties: the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.

2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale and justification

Context analysis

Supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights is crucial because it is about asserting human rights, preserving cultural diversity, promoting sustainable practices to counter climate change and conserve biodiversity, and contributing to a more equitable and just world for all. Indigenous Peoples account for approximately 476 million people worldwide, spread across more than 90 countries. While considerable progress has been made towards addressing the concerns of Indigenous Peoples, progress is too slow. They continue to face persistent marginalisation and inequalities relative to the broader society. Indigenous Peoples constitute 6 per cent of the world's population but they are three times more likely to be in extreme poverty than non-Indigenous Peoples.¹ Indigenous Peoples' life expectancy is up to 20 years lower than the life expectancy of non-Indigenous Peoples worldwide. Existing inequalities, in particular lack of access to health services and information, put Indigenous Peoples, especially elders, women and children, in a particularly vulnerable situation and the furthest behind in having their needs and rights fulfilled.

The poverty and vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples is very much multidimensional, encompassing lack of access to resources, opportunities, influence and personal security². For many Indigenous Peoples, this multidimensional poverty also encompasses cultural, social, spiritual and environmental aspects. Their impoverishment is largely due to the lack of recognition and protection of their individual and collective human rights – land rights, cultural rights, political rights etc. Indigenous Peoples often express that they do not like to be labelled as poor because of its negative and discriminatory connotations, highlighting instead the process of impoverishment caused by dispossession of their ancestral lands, their loss of control over their natural resources and Indigenous knowledge, and their forced assimilation into mainstream society and integration in the market economy. They need access and control over their resources, the ability to make life choices and long-term planning, to participate in decision processes and to have physical security.

Indigenous Peoples are losing their land to governments and corporations driven by economic and extractive interests, and this poses threats to their livelihoods, food security, identity and very survival. In many countries, especially in Africa and Asia, Indigenous Peoples are not recognized as such by their governments. They do not have secure land tenure rights and they are rarely consulted when external actions and activities are implemented in their territories or when laws and policies that may affect them are being considered. On the contrary, when asserting their rights to their ancestral lands, they are often labeled terrorists and accused of seditious agendas. The ability of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous human

¹ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_735607.pdf

² The structural causes of poverty and their relation to the human-rights-based approach are addressed in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Approach Note for Implementation of “The World We Share” on Fighting Poverty and Inequality.

rights defenders to protect and promote their rights, including in relation to land, territories and resources, is also increasingly challenged due to the rise of authoritarianism and the resulting restrictions on freedoms, including the freedoms of movement and assembly. Indigenous human rights defenders also face harassment and persecution.

Having overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, 2022 has seen new global challenges that affect Indigenous Peoples and will do so in the future, including Russia's war on Ukraine and a food crisis of unprecedented proportions. Alongside this, droughts, forest fires, floods and other indicators of a climate breakdown, have been harming Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples worldwide are among the first to face the effects of climate crisis and biodiversity collapse. They face irreplaceable economic, cultural and spiritual loss and damage as result. Indigenous Peoples are therefore at the frontline of pushing for actions to counter climate change. The important role of Indigenous Peoples in the protection and conservation of biodiversity and vital carbon sinks is well established. Indigenous Peoples manage and protect at least 28 per cent of the global land surface³ and studies from the Amazonas show that deforestation rates are two to three times lower in lands and territories they manage.⁴ Their role in climate action and biodiversity conservation has been recognised by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), including in the implementation of nature-based solutions.

Indigenous Peoples are increasingly recognised for their environmental stewardship and invaluable insights on how the global climate and biodiversity crises should be addressed. In all regions of the world, many Indigenous Peoples' ways of living in reciprocity with the non-human world offer alternatives to dominant paradigms of quick-fix "solutions" that fail to address root causes. While their knowledge systems offer many answers, Indigenous Peoples also deserve a central space in climate and biodiversity governance due to their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and biodiversity degradation. The How-To Note for Implementation of "The World We Share" on climate adaptation, nature and environment emphasizes the need for rights-based, locally-led climate action. Indeed, Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately affected by climate change, not only due to their reliance on ecosystems in rapid decline, but also due to barriers forged by colonisation that marginalise them, a point recognised by the IPCC. Despite having contributed least to these anthropogenic crises, and despite their environmental stewardship, Indigenous Peoples are increasingly negatively impacted by top-down response measures. The current model for the global energy transition requires an increasing quantity of transition minerals, infrastructure and land. There is immense spending pressure and incentives to rapid action often at cost of just transition and human rights.

Government-led biodiversity conservation is another response measure. Often conservation policies exclude Indigenous Peoples from decisions, criminalise their ways of life and even result in their violent eviction from ancestral lands and territories. This stems from the colonial tactic of "fortress conservation" that separates areas under protection from Indigenous Peoples who have been inhabiting this environment for many generations. The expansion of protected areas is thus often at the expense of Indigenous Peoples who lose rights and access to the lands, territories and resources. But when these schemes result in Indigenous communities being evicted, the territory is left exposed to the entry of illegal extractive industries. Supporting Indigenous Peoples' efforts to exercise their rights to autonomy and self-governance would result in real and scientifically quantifiable conservation outcomes.

In response, Indigenous Peoples have asserted their rights through international advocacy leading to tangible outcomes in global climate and biodiversity agreements. For example:

³ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-018-0100-6>

⁴ <https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/2021-10/9-facts-about-community-land-and-climate-mitigation.pdf> and <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-021-01043-4>

- In the Paris Agreement, in which States agreed to respect and promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples when taking action to address climate change.
- A Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform has been established under the UNFCCC.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has an Indigenous Peoples' Policy and an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG).
- In 2022, States Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) to guide global actions to protect and restore biodiversity by 2050. Indigenous Peoples' rights, their knowledge and contributions are mentioned in one of the four goals to be achieved by 2050 and in seven of the 23 targets for 2030. The strong emphasis on Indigenous Peoples' rights in the KMGBF is remarkable and will hopefully mark a paradigm shift in international conservation efforts.
- At the regional level, Indigenous Peoples have achieved recognition. For instance, their rights and role in conservation was duly recognised by the IUCN at its Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC) in 2022. The APAC recognised that there was an outdated and damaging preconception of conservation areas being limited to those that are State-owned and controlled, without taking into consideration various other models that are often more successful, such as Indigenous and community conservation areas.
- European Union (EU) legislation has also potential to positively impact Indigenous Peoples. Its recent Deforestation-free Products Regulation bans certain key commodities if linked to deforestation and forest degradation. These commodities have been linked to evictions and other human rights violations related to the land grabbing of Indigenous lands. Other current legislation processes of relevance include the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive and the Critical Raw Materials Act.

Despite the international recognition of Indigenous Peoples in climate and biodiversity governance, the growing demand for land and natural resources continues to make Indigenous Peoples' lands targets for increased exploitation, illicit acquisitions and land grabbing. Drivers include mineral extraction, logging, agrobusinesses and large-scale infrastructure projects, including green energy projects. Indigenous Peoples risk losing their remaining lands and territories and face forced evictions and other human rights abuses.

On the positive side, in some countries, especially in Latin America, Indigenous Peoples have asserted their rights to territorial autonomy, and these have been included in national legislation. Unfortunately, in practice, this is often undermined and dispossession of the ancestral land in relation to extractive industries is allowed to continue.

Despite some progress achieved, such as the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, the situation of Indigenous Peoples remains challenging, including in Latin America, Africa and Asia, hereunder in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. IWGIA is documenting and gathering data on the situation of Indigenous Peoples in all the focus countries. This is done primarily through The Indigenous World.⁵ The Indigenous World gives a yearly overview that documents and reports on the developments Indigenous Peoples have experienced. The overview includes changes in legislation affecting Indigenous Peoples; changes in policies, programmes and practices; major national/local events relevant to Indigenous Peoples; important input/outcomes from international processes (including country reviews, country visits and how/if Indigenous Peoples were involved); the role of Indigenous women and Indigenous youth within the

⁵ The Indigenous World gives an overview of the context in all the countries where IWGIA works. You can access here the publication and the articles for each of IWGIA's priority countries here:

<https://iwgia.org/en/resources/indigenous-world>. See the latest articles for [Bangladesh](#), [India](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nepal](#), [Philippines](#), [Kenya](#), [Tanzania](#), [Bolivia](#), [Colombia](#), [Peru](#) and [Ecuador](#)

Indigenous movement; and a general outlook for the next year (negative or positive). Furthermore, the Indigenous Navigator⁶, a framework and set of tools for and by Indigenous Peoples to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights, provides IWGIA with data on the situation in its focus countries through national surveys, as well as surveys in selected communities. At the regional level, IWGIA also publishes studies and analyses on Indigenous Peoples' rights around key issues, for example on self-determination in Latin America⁷, the level of implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in Africa⁸ and on Cybersecurity and Indigenous Peoples' Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Asia.⁹

There is a wide gap between what the UNDRIP guarantees and how States implement the rights enshrined in the declaration. Several trends continue and deteriorate: Indigenous Peoples' rights and freedoms, such as the freedom of speech, assembly and self-organisation, access to justice, as well as their rights to land, territories and resources are violated. Indigenous human rights defenders and leaders are harassed, threatened and even killed. In addition, Indigenous women human rights defenders are sexually harassed and violated due to their activism to defend their rights. Despite these trends, Indigenous Peoples in some countries have been able to build strong organisations and networks at various levels.

In general, Indigenous women and girls are significantly more likely to be victims of different forms of sexual violence and more likely to experience rape than non-Indigenous women and girls. This includes a higher exposure to various forms of sexual violence, trafficking and domestic violence. Violence against Indigenous women and girls also occurs in contexts such as during armed conflicts and militarization of their territories, during the implementation of development, investment and extractive projects, and while exercising the defense of their human rights. There are also numerous challenges for Indigenous women in relation to climate change. In accordance with culturally defined gender roles, Indigenous women are often the ones responsible for collecting firewood, fetching water, tending fields and feeding the family and the traditional occupations of Indigenous women are under threat because of climate change. Response measures by governments or the private sector (such as green energy projects or the establishment of national parks or protected areas) can severely and negatively affect Indigenous women if they are not involved in their design and implementation. Indigenous women are at the same time active change agents and important leaders in the movement and struggle for the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous women worldwide have built a movement and insist on being given space to raise their issues within the broader Indigenous Peoples' movement, as well as within the broader women's rights movement. After nearly 20 years of collective actions and advocacy, the Indigenous women's movement succeeded in getting the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to develop a specific recommendation on Indigenous women and girls, which was adopted on 26 October 2022. General Recommendation 39 (GR39) promotes the voices of Indigenous women and girls as agents of change and leaders both inside and outside their communities and addresses the different forms of intersectional discrimination frequently committed by State and non-State actors. It also recognises Indigenous women's key role as leaders, knowledge holders and transformers of culture within their families, villages and communities.

⁶ <https://indigenousnavigator.org/> The navigator is a collaborative initiative with 6 partners including The Danish Institute for Human Rights, Asian Indigenous Peoples' Pact and ILO.

⁷ See for example: <https://iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4947-plurinacionalidad-y-autodeterminaci%C3%B3n-ind%C3%ADgena-en-am%C3%A9rica-latina.html>

⁸ See for example: <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4976-study-consultation-free-prior-informed-consent-indigenous-peoples-africa.html>

⁹ <https://iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4525-cybersec-mekong.html>

It is estimated that approximately 45 per cent of all Indigenous Peoples in the world are between 15 and 30 years of age. This group of Indigenous Peoples face numerous challenges, including marginalisation, limited opportunities for education and employment, limited participation in decision-making at the community level, as well as the impact of climate change. Despite these problems, Indigenous youth continue organising to attain their rights and bring their situation to light, particularly in response to an increase in human rights violations, the persecution of Indigenous leaders, illegal exploitation in Indigenous territories and the direct consequences of all of this on Indigenous identity. Participation of Indigenous youth at the local, national and international level is fundamental to ensure sustainability and youth can play an important role through communication and new technologies. For example, youth can become part of local self-governance processes if they master communication tools because it provides them with a skill that is unique and seen as a valuable contribution to self-governance. This therefore increases their influence and is subsequently a motivation to reconnect with their community and territory.

The respect for and promotion and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights have increasingly become a prominent issue on the agenda of numerous intergovernmental processes, especially within the UN human rights system and in environmental negotiations. This includes, for example:

- In December 2022, the Committee under the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) adopted General comment No. 26 on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which clarifies the specific obligations States have regarding land and land tenure governance under the covenant, including important references to Indigenous Peoples' rights to land territories and resources. Most significantly, the Committee recognises that land is closely linked to Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination.
- In the context of the World Heritage Convention, Indigenous Peoples have successfully advocated for the adoption of operational guidelines that promote a human rights-based approach and the participation of Indigenous Peoples in World Heritage nomination, management and protection processes affecting them. However, these guidelines are not mandatory, and they are not consistently implemented in practice; thus, human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples continue to occur in some World Heritage sites.

The engagement of Indigenous Peoples should be based on their self-determination through territorial governance and autonomy, and work towards a self-determined development that not only respects their rights but also contributes to climate action and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The achievements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are currently in peril, with major challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate and biodiversity crises, ever growing economic inequality and armed conflict. This came out clearly in the UN Secretary General's comments at the 2023 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) where he said: "The Sustainable Development Goals are disappearing in the rear-view mirror, as is the hope and rights of current and future generations. A fundamental shift is needed – in commitment, solidarity, financing and action – to put the world on a better path. And it is needed now."¹⁰

IWGIA will address these challenges by focusing on the promotion, respect and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources. Asserting these rights opens an avenue for Indigenous Peoples to achieve self-determined development and ultimately fully enjoy their recognized international human rights.

The implementing partner

¹⁰ [UNSDG | Keep Your Promise to People: UN Secretary-General's Remarks at the 2023 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#)

IWGIA was founded in Denmark in 1968. The organisation's core mission is to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The organisation is made up of a secretariat overseen by a board that provides accountability and strategic direction. IWGIA works with a global network, on the ground with local Indigenous Peoples and their organisations, with governments and other stakeholders at the national level, with regional human rights mechanisms and via the UN system and related bodies internationally, as well as with various networks of NGOs and other allies.

IWGIA prioritises Indigenous-led local leadership with a point of departure in local needs. It supports the empowerment of local organisations, locally led actions and ownership, and facilitates access and outreach to regional and international platforms. IWGIA provides an avenue to bring progress achieved at the regional and international levels back to Indigenous communities through technical support, mutual learning and exchanges, as well as support to advocacy. The aim is to address the root causes of human rights violations and foster structural change based on Indigenous Peoples' own visions and aspirations. IWGIA promotes Indigenous Peoples' capacity to act by supporting their own organisations and movements, and facilitates platforms for meeting, in order to strengthen global solidarity and action. IWGIA's chief role is as a facilitator of strategic dialogues, cross-learning activities and documentation that span over several countries in one region or across regions. During this project period, IWGIA will further deepen its local leadership approach by providing longer-term support which will enable selected partners to strategically orient their actions and agree upon mutual capacity development efforts aligned with the proposed 4-year project.

IWGIA has built and developed long-standing partnerships with Indigenous Peoples' organisations and networks from all seven Indigenous socio-cultural regions of the world. IWGIA has supported the establishment of some of today's leading Indigenous Peoples' national and regional organisations. It has supported the international Indigenous Peoples' movement, including throughout the negotiation process of the UNDRIP adopted in 2007. IWGIA strives to combine long-term, consistent efforts with adaptability and agility as situations change, since challenges often arise at short notice, requiring swift responses and flexibility within strategic directions and priorities.

The present project is a continuation of Denmark's long-lasting partnership with IWGIA. MFA support to IWGIA has previously, between 2016 and 2021, been provided on the basis of guidelines for framework organisations (phased out in 2018), and since 2021 through a Development Engagement Document following the guidelines for programmes and projects.

The 2024-27 project outlined in this project document is aligned with IWGIA's Institutional Strategy 2021-2025. The project will likewise serve as an input to formulate the next IWGIA Institutional Strategy, e.g., regarding IWGIA's future approach to strengthen its work on gender. The MFA and IWGIA continue their broader, ongoing dialogue and collaboration on policy objectives and alliance building regarding the promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as on thematic policy objectives on e.g., climate action, civic space, gender and digital security, also beyond the present development engagement. MFA and IWGIA can also facilitate opportunities for dialogue and collaboration with broader stakeholders, including relevant existing and potential partners and donors. Likewise, MFA and IWGIA will continue to engage in dialogue at the country level where relevant, including with a view to enhance mutual strategic learning and synergies between broader Danish engagement in the country and IWGIA's engagement.

In 2022, Danida's contribution represented 40 per cent of IWGIA's total yearly operational and project budget. Other key donors included the EU, NORAD, GIZ, as well as private foundations and multilateral agencies. The EU supports the Indigenous Navigator Initiative through the development of the Indigenous Navigator web portal and associated tools to collect, present and analyse data on the situation of Indigenous Peoples in targeted countries; training of partners to use the Navigator; international advocacy

based on data; and a small grant facility to support Indigenous Peoples. Other key donors fund important projects that focus on Indigenous women (Comic Relief), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (Ford Foundation), territorial governance (Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation), reduction of deforestation on Indigenous territories (NORAD), land management (MACP), and food security (FAO). The Christensen Fund provides unrestricted funding to IWGIA, while Ford Foundation contributes funding to support IWGIA's work on strengthening various expressions of Indigenous territorial governance.

Through the several years and phases of cooperation, the MFA has gained knowledge of IWGIA's satisfactory capacity with respect to both implementation and administration of development actions through regular dialogue, monitoring and reviews. A Capacity Analysis in 2020 found that IWGIA had the capacity to deliver results according to the agreement with the MFA and that IWGIA had adequate strategic, organisational, programmatic and financial management capacities to deliver quality outcomes. Programming and the three elements in the change process, i.e. documentation, empowerment and advocacy, were deemed highly relevant and tailored to the Indigenous Peoples' fight for their rights, civic space, climate action, sustainable development and inequality. Follow-up on areas mentioned for strengthening in the Capacity Analysis have progressed well with only minor remaining issues. The desk appraisal found that over the past few years, IWGIA has strengthened the financial management function. In addition, it noted that the arrangements set out in the project document and in the administrative agreement in combination with the solid managerial capacity in IWGIA provide ample assurance that IWGIA will administer Danida funds in compliance with the Danida Aid Management Guidelines.

IWGIA's outreach, networks and engagement in Denmark

The promotion, protection and defence of the rights of Indigenous Peoples requires various forms of engagement interventions that target a variety of audiences in multiple ways.

IWGIA is situated in Denmark which offers a potential to increase knowledge about and support for Indigenous Peoples' issues in Denmark. IWGIA has strengthened its engagement in Denmark over the past years. IWGIA, often in collaboration with the 92-group and Globalt Fokus, engages with the MFA, including departments at home and representations abroad, the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, including the Danish Energy Agency, and the Ministry of the Environment. IWGIA engages with Danish NGO networks (IWGIA is currently represented in the Steering Group of Globalt Fokus and the Green Partnership through Globalt Fokus), the Danish Institute for Human Rights, and with businesses directly but also through the multistakeholder initiative Ethical Trade Denmark, universities, as well as through Operation Dagsværk.

IWGIA is working on a niche cause and often has unique stories to tell about the work and their partners. Some of these stories are linked to other urgent and current agendas, such as climate and biodiversity. They are also linked to identity, ethnicity and colonial structural barriers, all topics which are current in Danish debate. Agendas on rights, land rights and business and human rights can also have traction with the Danish public and press and with Danish companies. As mentioned above, IWGIA has started a dialogue with Danish companies with a focus on the issues of FPIC and the green energy transition. Many NGOs and other actors are engaged in similar thematic areas, and in some cases, due to their larger organization, stronger member base and greater visibility, can be good allies to amplify the visibility of Indigenous issues.

IWGIA makes use of a variety of platforms to engage the Danish public, such as the Folkemøde (Peoples' meeting) and Talk Town festivals. Another avenue is through a newly established IWGIA volunteer group of Denmark-based youth who are undertaking a variety of innovative activities. For further on planning of engagement activities in Denmark with general public please see Annex 7.

Denmark's Strategic Framework

Working for the promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples has been a key Danish priority area for decades.

According to Denmark's strategy for development cooperation "The World We Share", Denmark strives to secure the rights of Indigenous Peoples, referenced in both the section on Democracy and Human Rights and the section on Climate, Nature and Environment. IWGIA substantially supplements and reinforces these efforts, providing important contributions to shared policy objectives also beyond Danida's specific support. The UN is a central platform to voice support for this cause and unites governments from all over the world. Furthermore, Denmark has set out an ambitious green agenda with a view to ensuring that no one is left behind. Working with civil society organisations remains an important priority in Danish development cooperation.

The vision for Denmark's development cooperation is: "A more secure and sustainable world free from poverty, based on international binding cooperation as well as just and resilient societies that fight inequality and create hope and future opportunities for the individual, with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement as beacons". Denmark takes a human-centred approach to development cooperation, protecting the most vulnerable and making a particular effort to promote and protect the rights of women and girls. Indigenous Peoples are among the most vulnerable persons on the planet, and it is crucial to promote, protect and defend their rights to ensure they are not left behind and reach Denmark's vision for development cooperation. This can only be achieved through partnerships. Denmark's strategy for development cooperation presents partnerships as a dynamic concept, constantly evolving and adapting to ever-changing circumstances, requiring flexibility combined with a long-term perspective. Through partnerships Denmark can achieve a larger impact than by acting alone. Denmark and IWGIA have many partners in common – civil society, UN, EU, Nordic countries, private sector, universities and the research community – allowing for an intersectional approach, complementary action and multiplying impact.

Denmark actively engages in the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and plays a leading role in this effort, especially in the UN. It has been instrumental in setting up an international architecture aiming at upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Denmark further actively engages in monitoring the upholding of their rights through a range of mechanisms including special rapporteurs, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) amongst others, and Denmark actively promotes the right of representation of Indigenous Peoples through their own representatives and institutions in the UN and other international fora. Furthermore, support to and strategic engagement with organisations working to promote and defend the rights of Indigenous Peoples cement Denmark's leading position globally and offer avenues for shaping alliances, also with e.g., Latin American countries and Pacific States. Key allies engaged in the agenda include Finland, Norway and Sweden as well as Canada and Mexico. In addition, the present engagement can complement other Danish development cooperation at the country level. IWGIA is implementing a number of projects with a specific focus on utilising technology to enhance and empower Indigenous Peoples to claim their rights and document violations. Within each of the focus areas, technology plays a crucial role, from enabling documentation and advocacy, to empowering the amplification of Indigenous Peoples' own self-determined campaigns. In this regard, IWGIA contributed to Denmark's Tech4Democracy initiative considerably, including the organization of joint side-events and other engagement at important events internationally (for example RightsCon). IWGIA plans to continue its engagement in the Digital Democracy

Initiative by promoting among its partners the possibility to engage and get support, as well as contributing, as relevant, to the learning hub to be developed by Globalt Fokus.

IWGIA is an expert organisation on Indigenous Peoples' rights and draws from a global network of Indigenous Peoples' organizations, human rights advocates, academic experts and institutions. As such, the work undertaken by IWGIA is substantially supplementing and reinforcing the efforts of Denmark to promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Further, IWGIA has ECOSOC status and can provide oral and written submissions and recommendations to the UN. The organization maintains active engagement with various UN human rights bodies, including the UNPFII, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the UN Human Rights Council, UN Treaty bodies, UPR, and regional human rights institutions such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and promotes and supports Indigenous Peoples organizations' direct engagement with these mechanisms. Over the years, IWGIA has also developed a close working relationship with UN agencies such as International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).

Further to this, IWGIA is accredited and engages in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Since 2015, the GCF has channeled a large part of the global community's climate finance into climate actions in the Global South. Many projects approved by the GCF are implemented in Indigenous territories and affect Indigenous communities. In 2018, the GCF adopted a ground-breaking Indigenous Peoples' Policy and laid the ground for the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG). The Policy represents a high-level rights-based benchmark for the GCF's operation and for climate finance at-large. Denmark has an active board member in the GCF Board and IWGIA became an observer to the GCF in September 2016.

IWGIA has for many years actively engaged with the World Heritage Committee (WHC), its Advisory Bodies – International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) – and its UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) secretariat with a view to enhancing respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and in individual World Heritage sites. IWGIA has consultative status with UNESCO. IWGIA is an ally and a key strategic partner for Denmark in its work related to Indigenous Peoples that provides important contributions to shared policy objectives also beyond this specific Danish contribution.

IWGIA's gender strategy focuses on addressing violence against Indigenous women. This focus was chosen because it had been identified as one of the most pressing issues Indigenous women struggle with every day. IWGIA's work with Indigenous women, who are among the most marginalised women in most countries where Indigenous Peoples live, is in line with Denmark's development strategy that identifies equality and women and girls' rights as a cross-cutting priority.

As mentioned in the section above on IWGIA's engagement in Denmark, the organization engages on climate, environment and biodiversity issues, often in collaboration with the 92-group and Globalt Fokus, with the MFA, including departments at home and representations abroad, the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, including the Danish Energy Agency and the Ministry of the Environment. IWGIA also cooperates with other Danish stakeholders (such as Danish universities, NGOs and businesses), both on climate policy issues, as well as on the ground when supporting forest protection initiatives, for example. IWGIA's expertise can also play a part in achieving the objective of the new Forest and Nature Efforts to contribute to the social and economic development of Indigenous Peoples.

Lessons Learned

This Project Document builds upon IWGIA's Institutional Strategy 2021-2025, the Danida and IWGIA Development Engagement Document (DED) 2021-2023 and the results achieved so far, while adjusting to lessons learned.

The progress made on the indicators under the DED 2021-2023 show that IWGIA is well on track with achieving its targets for the three-year period at impact, outcome and outputs levels. By the end of 2022, 9 Indigenous Peoples' communities and/or nations have protected their rights to land, territories and resources by putting in place self-governance systems (such as bio-protocols, land management plans or FPIC processes) or by acquiring community land and achieving land tenure security (through land registration, land mapping, laws and policies, for example). Concrete changes at local, national and international levels have also led to better protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights to land, territories and resources in climate action, land defense, territorial governance and global governance. This includes, for example, that 5 Samburu communities in Kenya were able to secure greater access and control over their land, 3 Indigenous Peoples in Nepal asserted recognition for their customary institutions and have established a cultural protected area, and that the Indigenous authorities of the Multi-ethnic Indigenous Territory (TIM) in Bolivia finalized and approved their Plan for Natural Resources Management and Autonomous Control. At the international level, for example, IWGIA's inputs to CEDAW contributed to a strong General Comment on Indigenous Women and Girls and IWGIA's support was a key part for the operationalisation of the IPAG under the GCF.

In the same period, IWGIA has also encountered some challenges and learned lessons that are analysed in the following.

Climate and Biodiversity

Many Indigenous Peoples live in particularly sensitive biomes, such as the Arctic tundra, arid and semi-arid regions, and tropical forests, and are heavily reliant on their ecosystems for their physical and spiritual health and survival. Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources are key for their reciprocal ways of life with the natural world. These ways of life show the rest of humanity a life with respect for planetary boundaries and show a change of perspective required to address the existential climate and biodiversity crises.

Indigenous Peoples have therefore increased their engagement in climate and biodiversity governance at local, national and international levels with a clear focus on their rights to land, territories and resources. IWGIA has also centered its focus on the nexus between climate, biodiversity and human rights in the context of the rights to land, territories and resources. In their support, IWGIA has engaged in the UNFCCC negotiations for many years, and in 2022, decided to also strategically scale up engagement with the CBD and other related processes such as the IUCN. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) provides an opportunity to push for positive change at the local and national level, due to its recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights. IWGIA has therefore decided to allocate more resources to the interrelated issues of biodiversity, conservation, climate change and human rights. Continuous analysis in partnership with the Indigenous Peoples' movement will help identify where IWGIA can have the biggest added value as a human rights organization with a specific focus on land and territorial rights and working on climate and biodiversity issues.

Under the thematic programme on climate change, IWGIA has not engaged in-depth with the CBD, as the Indigenous Caucus was strong, and there was a need to prioritize. However, the two processes under the Rio Convention (UNFCCC and CBD) are increasingly informing one another and building synergies, which IWGIA has not fully had the capacity to build on or engage with. Under the new agreement with Danida,

IWGIA therefore wants to build a better understanding of and stronger synergy between these two environmental processes, as well as a closer link between these processes and the work within the UN human rights mechanisms and special procedures for Indigenous Peoples.

IWGIA has realised that the quantitative target related to the GCF in the DED 2021-2023 was too ambitious. The aim was that 45 per cent of approved GCF projects would comply with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy in Nepal, Tanzania and Peru by the end of 2023. However, this will be very difficult to achieve as there are an increasing number of projects and many are still not complying with the Policy. Furthermore, the indicator failed to reflect the structural limitations of influence of Indigenous Peoples and IWGIA on GCF programming. The indicator in this project document has hence been revised so that it tracks the number of influential interactions IWGIA supports per year. This will better show what IWGIA and its partners do to influence the GCF while also being more within the control of IWGIA. Ultimately, these influential actions are expected to promote and lead to positive changes at the compliance level. At the same time, this also has shown the need for IWGIA to scale up its engagement at the GCF. Few human rights organisations, and even fewer Indigenous organisations, follow the GCF. IWGIA's engagement adds value to the work of the GCF but requires more resources to respond to the growing portfolio of the GCF. IWGIA engages with the Danish MFA in relation to GCF board decisions and has express interest in developing an even stronger partnership on this issue.

While lessons learned show the importance of scaling up in engagement related to the GCF and CBD at national and international levels, IWGIA will continue its level of engagement in the UNFCCC and its Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), EU processes and, not least, at national and sub-national levels, funneling support directly to Indigenous Peoples' own organizations. However, balancing how to prioritise limited time and resources has in recent years become a challenge under the thematic programme on climate change. Opportunities for coordinating important advocacy initiatives at the international level have been seized (such as a global mapping of recognition of Indigenous Peoples in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)). This may, however, have come at the cost of a sufficient balance in focus and engagement at the national and sub-national level. Going forward, through adapting to a "toolbox approach"¹¹ (with inspiration from the thematic programme on global governance), IWGIA will engage in a limited number of selected, strategically relevant, in-depth engagements in relevant international processes. Likewise, at the country level, IWGIA will focus engagement on partners' priorities on specific cases e.g., impact of a planned GCF project or a new climate legislation. This aims at assuring quality but will also mean that IWGIA will engage in fewer initiatives.

Land defense and territorial governance

IWGIA has two thematic areas of land defense and territorial governance respectively in its institutional strategy. Those two thematic areas will be merged into one output in the coming project period. Land defense and territorial governance are strongly interrelated. Indigenous Peoples claim their right to land, territories and natural resources by protesting land rights violations and by pushing for land tenure security. In some countries, Indigenous Peoples declare their territories as autonomous and establish self-governance in order to better defend their rights to their land. And ultimately, if territorial rights have been officially recognised, implementation measures, such as land management plans and self-governance set-ups, are means to ascertain and further defend those rights. The Danida funding will also be used in a trial period where lessons learned will contribute to the development of IWGIA's next institutional strategy.

¹¹ The "toolbox approach" consists in supporting Indigenous partners to utilize and select strategically relevant international human rights mechanisms and global processes for a specific country or theme, enabling them to efficiently advocate for the respect and protection of their rights and increase state accountability for Indigenous Peoples' rights at the country level.

Due to the shrinking civic space, IWGIA is increasingly being approached by partners for support to capacity building on safe activism and territorial defense, flexible funding to organisations that are under pressure, as well as for rapid response and support to communication among communities, organisations and activists. For many partners, emergency funds are difficult to access and IWGIA does not have enough funding to address such needs. Therefore, IWGIA engages as much as possible with other organizations in providing emergency support (such as Globalt Fokus' Claim your Space facility), facilitates access to funds for its partners, as well as integrates emergency funds in some projects where partners identify it as a key priority. This is for example included in a project with the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP) on supporting a human rights defenders' network in Asia, which includes emergency funds.

IWGIA has learned that operating in an environment of increased digitalisation with both on-line opportunities and threats requires new skills and capacities, and both IWGIA and its partners need to build further capacities, including via trainings, exchange of experiences, research and publications. In order to ensure that defenders continue their crucial work there will be a strong need to step up this work. IWGIA has therefore been very interested in the Tech4Democracy initiative introduced by the Danish government and will continue to be involved in its work, including the DDI.

For communication activities and in the use of new technologies, Indigenous youth are an important target group. Their involvement in territorial defense through communication activities and technologically innovative activities provides an opportunity to grow new generations of Indigenous leaders and hence to ensure the sustainability of the Indigenous movement.

Indigenous women and girls

IWGIA adopted a gender strategy in 2021 and carried out a gender audit in 2023 to ensure implementation of the strategy. IWGIA envisages to start the implementation of the audit recommendations through the Danida funding, including increasing the expertise of key staff members and supporting more Indigenous women's organisations directly. At the same time, the gender audit recommends that IWGIA allocates specific budget for Indigenous women and does gender-responsive monitoring. This new output on Indigenous women will therefore respond to this recommendation as it will allow IWGIA to have a specific budget contributing to the implementation of its gender strategy. IWGIA will also include the new output in its monitoring tool with quantitative and qualitative indicators and targets so that it can report on results achieved specifically on Indigenous women.

IWGIA will continue to integrate Indigenous women as a cross-cutting issue in the thematic programmes, and each thematic programme includes specific formulations on how to work towards ensuring the respect of the rights of Indigenous women. IWGIA will stress the importance of ensuring Indigenous women's rights are respected and realised while also speaking out when these rights are rolled back, ignored or simply included in texts without any real intention for action behind them.

In addition to continuing having Indigenous women as a cross-cutting issue, a specific output on Indigenous women has been developed to ensure that Indigenous women's own organisations are supported and able to play a leadership role in their communities and at the national level. This is particularly important to address gender discrimination and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Violence against Indigenous women was identified by Indigenous women organisations consulted during the development of IWGIA's gender strategy as the most pressing issue Indigenous women struggle with daily. Violence against Indigenous women triggers other negative effects (such as mental and physical health issues, low self-esteem and self-worth) which lowers the level of participation and decision-making powers of women who dare not speak up for their rights.

Global Governance

There are important results at the international level regarding the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights and this is primarily due to the consistent advocacy efforts by Indigenous Peoples themselves. However, the increase and diversification of relevant multilateral processes has also created new demands that require greater technical capacity of Indigenous Peoples to secure their full and effective involvement. Furthermore, it is also necessary for institutions at the regional and international level to increase knowledge about the human rights challenges Indigenous Peoples face in order to ensure their policies and programs fully respect and include Indigenous Peoples in their decision-making processes, as well as the legal frameworks and international instruments that protect their rights. Reprisals and intimidation by governments against Indigenous Peoples representatives participating at international meetings are an increasing threat to the full and effective engagement in international spaces. IWGIA has learned that its toolbox approach is addressing, in the best way, the very different contexts and realities at the local and national levels and to strategically choose the relevant international instruments for these specific needs and contexts. IWGIA therefore will advise and support Indigenous partners to use a pool of strategic international human rights mechanisms, procedures and global processes to advocate for the respect and protection of their rights and seek redress, according to their needs. This means that rather than supporting numerous participants to attend some of the bigger meetings (such as the UNPFII and EMRIP), IWGIA will diversify the support provided to its partners' participation in targeted human rights processes, such as UPR sessions, Business and Human Rights, their direct engagement with relevant Treaty Bodies (CERD, CESCR, CEDAW, etc.), as well as in the Human Rights Council. IWGIA will also increase the attention paid to the Human Rights Council sessions where Indigenous participation is considered to have decreased in recent years.

IWGIA is promoting the "leave no one behind" principle in the SDGs, but experience has shown that the opportunities for contribution of Indigenous representatives in, for example, the HLPF, are limited. IWGIA plans to continue its collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples Major Group on the SDGs but will prioritise the limited resources available (both financial and personnel) in other much needed areas of work. This includes giving more prominence to the work with the World Heritage Committee where IWGIA collaborates closely with the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on World Heritage (IIPFWH). The IIPFWH has been recognized by the World Heritage Committee as an "important reflection platform on the involvement of Indigenous Peoples in the identification, conservation and management of World Heritage properties"¹², but it is not equipped to realize its full potential. IWGIA's work and engagement in this process shows that much can be gained from strengthening Indigenous Peoples' involvement in the international decision-making processes of the World Heritage Committee and its Advisory Bodies (IUCN and ICOMOS) by providing increased technical and financial support for their participation and building their capacity to engage effectively.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) has for the past 20 years developed important analysis and jurisprudence on the promotion and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights on the African continent, and it has developed into an important platform for Indigenous Peoples in Africa. Recently, the ACHPR has however become less vocal and active. IWGIA has had to rethink its engagement with the ACHPR, mainly due to political changes in the structure of its Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP). The WGIP's mandate was extended in 2020 to include minorities. This was done without consulting WGIP members. Another new development is that, according to newly adopted procedures by the ACHPR, it is no longer possible for international experts (without African citizenship) to be a member of the ACHPR's special mechanisms. This means that IWGIA had to step down as a member of the WGIP. Both of these developments have set a changed context for IWGIA's engagement with the WGIP. Based on a review, IWGIA concluded that it is important to continue putting pressure on the ACHPR to

¹² Decision 41 COM 7

uphold its work and standards. IWGIA will therefore continue supporting its partners to engage with the ACHPR and participate in its sessions. IWGIA will develop strategies jointly with partners and allies on how to influence the ACHPR and its work on Indigenous Peoples' Rights through informal networking and dialogue with relevant Commissioners and the ACHPR Secretariat.

Impact

IWGIA has over the years, including with Danida's support, compiled lessons learned and information on opportunities, impacts and challenges in several publications, reports, etc., as well as facilitated South-South learning and sharing between its partners. IWGIA's latest comprehensive external evaluation has focused on the ACHPR. As part of the final reporting for the current project (DED 2021-2023), lessons learned, developed together with partners, will be handed over to the MFA. For the proposed project, IWGIA will likewise, during its meetings and events with partners across regions, continue discussing lessons learned and the impact of its outputs.

Sustainability

As an integral part of its projects with partners, IWGIA is promoting organisational and financial sustainability. This is done for example by supporting partners' direct contacts to donors and other support organizations for their diversification of funding, as well as regular collaboration with partners to present joint proposals to donors (as is the case for example for the grant from the European Commission for the Indigenous Navigator).

Coherence

IWGIA has over the years, developed an extensive network of stakeholders working on Indigenous Peoples' rights and has established good coordination and collaboration with organisations such as the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Minority Rights Groups (MRGs) and the International Land Coalition (ILC). Those organisations supplement IWGIA regarding support to Indigenous organisations. IWGIA's added value is the capacity to document and provide input for advocacy. The organisation has in fact gained recognition in many different fora so that advocacy can take place according to the toolbox approach.

3. Project Objective

The development objective of the development cooperation among the parties is that Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources are promoted, respected and protected and that Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate and biodiversity governance and actions.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

This Project will contribute to IWGIA's vision of a world where Indigenous Peoples everywhere fully enjoy their internationally recognised rights.

The objective of this engagement for the next four years is that Indigenous Peoples rights to land, territories and resources are promoted, respected and protected and that Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate and biodiversity governance and actions.

The outcome of the engagement is that Indigenous Peoples exercise their rights to land, territories and resources, including in climate, biodiversity and conservation action, through effective documentation, advocacy and direct support to Indigenous Peoples' organisations in 11 countries - in Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), Asia (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Philippines) and Latin America (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) - and through engagement in international bodies.

The theory of change seeks to contribute to this outcome through four outputs, where Indigenous Peoples face challenges, where IWGIA can bring added value, and where positive change can contribute to achieving the objective of the engagement:

- **Output 1: Climate change and biodiversity:** where IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples' efforts to contribute to and assert their rights in climate and biodiversity governance and action.
- **Output 2: Land defence and territorial governance:** where IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples to safely assert and exercise their rights to land, territories and resources.
- **Output 3: Indigenous women and girls:** where IWGIA will support Indigenous women's own organisations to counter gender discrimination, including gender-based violence and will strengthen the Indigenous women's movement.
- **Output 4: Global governance:** where IWGIA will support global to local linkages and Indigenous Peoples' engagement with international human rights mechanisms and other global processes and to seek redress of human rights violations at the national level.

All four outputs are also interlinked and have strong cross-cutting elements. The climate and biodiversity crisis, as well as response measures, impact Indigenous Peoples in all aspects of their lives. Land and territorial rights are at the core of IWGIA's overall objective and are also drivers for climate and biodiversity action. IWGIA works with Indigenous women and girls as a cross-cutting area. However, a stand-alone output ensures that their own movements and organisations get direct support for their own activities and space. The global governance initiatives finally link all thematic areas to regional and international processes where important decisions are made.

Two more cross-cutting areas, **data collection and analysis** and **Indigenous youth**, are addressed within the four thematic outputs. IWGIA generates and shares critical data and engages in discourse on data standards in relation to Indigenous Data Sovereignty. This allows IWGIA to produce documentation that serves as a foundation for advocacy and the development of monitoring frameworks to address the implementation gap of Indigenous Peoples' rights. IWGIA recognises that Indigenous youth are the future of the Indigenous movement and the sustainability of Indigenous communities. IWGIA thus promotes the inclusion of Indigenous youth in local, national and international processes.

The theory of change suggests that the situation of Indigenous Peoples can be improved through support via a triangle of mutually reinforcing efforts:

- **If** solid documentation of the situation and rights violations of Indigenous Peoples, including of Indigenous women, is provided, and contributes to the knowledge and awareness by a broad variety of stakeholders, including duty bearers and international institutions, and promotes the respect for individual and collective rights, and
- **If** Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous women, together with allies, can advocate for change and engage duty bearers and international institutions at local, national and international levels, and
- **If** Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous women, receive direct support for their own movements and organisations with a view to voice their concerns and assert and exercise their rights,
- **Then** international institutions will engage in dialogues with Indigenous Peoples and issue recommendations and/or adopt policies based on Indigenous Peoples inputs and recommendations submitted to them,
- **Then** duty bearers will take steps at the national level (such as demarcation, titling, official recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their self-governance institutions, legal and policies reforms, implementation of rulings and recommendations, dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, funding and commitment) towards the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources, as enshrined in international law,

- **Then ultimately**, Indigenous Peoples can advance in the exercise of their rights to land, territories and resources, including in climate, biodiversity and conservation action.

The theory of change is founded upon a **human rights-based approach** that combines **long-term consistent efforts** with **flexibility and swift responsiveness** when needed, and works across and connects **multiple levels** (local, national, regional and international).

Human rights are both a means and an end in the support to Indigenous Peoples as rights holders.¹³ Indigenous Peoples are supported to claim their rights and hold duty bearers accountable. Duty bearers include government institutions at all levels as well as regional and international institutions. All IWGIA's strategies and programmes are framed by and informed at all stages by the human rights-based approach principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability.

Local leadership: Partnership with Indigenous Peoples and their organisations, institutions and movements is at the centre of this theory of change. IWGIA's partnerships are based on respect for Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination and a conviction that Indigenous Peoples are the most powerful agents of change. As a non-Indigenous organisation, IWGIA's legitimacy depends on what value it adds to the realisation of Indigenous Peoples' own aspirations. Promoting space for Indigenous Peoples to represent their movement, facilitating and supporting their participation and advocacy in decision making processes from local to international levels is key for the theory of change. IWGIA's documentation, communication and networking efforts elevate and amplify the voices, actions and struggle of Indigenous Peoples; inform and influence policy processes and decisions. In close cooperation with its partners, IWGIA coordinates, enhances and, when necessary, leads advocacy efforts at national, regional and international levels in pursuit of common objectives within a framework of dialogue, mutual trust, respect and cooperation. In this way, IWGIA can play a global, facilitative support role for Indigenous Peoples.

Taking point of departure in their strategic objectives and ownership, IWGIA will work with approximately 13-15 project partners who receive funding under the engagement, and approximately 25 strategic partners. IWGIA describes under annex 2 the criteria of selection of country, project partners and strategic partners. The continuous cooperation with a critical number of partners around the world and across regions ensures the relevance of IWGIA's contribution to the Indigenous movement. For that reason, and while maintaining long-term partnerships, IWGIA also engages with strategic partners and with flexibility supports punctual and concrete actions and activities that contribute to the Indigenous Peoples' movement at national, regional and global levels. These include documentation, advocacy and engagement on projects related to specific developments or events (e.g., a new constitution in a specific country, an international event at the regional level, etc.). The support is based on identified needs in the regions and is based on partnerships but also networks within the regions where Indigenous Peoples are supported. The project is a continuation of the Danida collaboration and will therefore consolidate previous assistance and promote sustainability. This is why most current partners and countries are selected, hereby ensuring outreach to different regions and countries and key institutions.

The countries selected are countries where IWGIA has long-term experience and knowledge of the context and the Indigenous Peoples' movement. IWGIA selects countries where it evaluates to be able to provide significant support and has the most impact considering its resources, network, knowledge and expertise. As a global organisation, IWGIA depends on a critical amount of networks and partnerships in a good number of countries and regions. This provides the organisation with the added value to be able to

¹³ The How-To Note for Implementation of "The World We Share" on Human Rights and Democracy states that Denmark will continue to prioritize normative flagship issues, including indigenous peoples and mentions IWGIA specifically as a partner for doing so. IWGIA's human rights-based approach is also in line with several other How-To Notes.

facilitate processes and knowledge sharing among Indigenous Peoples, broad documentation, such as through The Indigenous World, effective advocacy with the UN and other international institutions, as well as being seen as a valued partner by a broad variety of stakeholders.

Alliances with other actors, such as UN mechanisms and agencies, academic institutions, CSOs and CSO networks are crucial for driving change. IWGIA has a strong institutional partnership with UN mechanisms and agencies, which results in mutual support for the promotion of Indigenous Peoples' rights from the local to international level. IWGIA also partners with 8 universities to educate students, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, on Indigenous Peoples' rights and related norms and processes, thus also enhancing the engagement of young people and academics in the movement. IWGIA is a member of several international and Danish CSO networks to foster support for Indigenous Peoples' rights and join forces to influence policies and decision makers.

Key assumptions include that Indigenous Peoples find the human rights agenda relevant and are interested in using the international human rights framework and will engage at national and international levels. They are interested in and dare to engage in political processes and to use the judicial and non-judicial systems to promote and defend their rights. They trust their representative organisations and give them the mandate and support to make alliances that can promote Indigenous Peoples' rights as well as trust IWGIA as an international partner to further their concerns and to promote their rights. Other assumptions include the political, health and security situation in the regions/countries allows IWGIA and its partners to operate; that the international community is committed to advance in the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights; that civil society is interested in collaborating with Indigenous Peoples; and that duty bearers, including governments and corporate businesses, provide some space that, with time, allows Indigenous Peoples' organisations to be recognised as legitimate counterparts.

5. Summary of the results framework

On the basis of the above context analysis of the situation of Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA, in its Institutional Strategy 2021 – 2025, decided to pay particular attention to Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources and their self-determined development. These areas are where IWGIA's expertise lies and where the organization has worked for many years. And they are ever more critical, as the context analysis describes, particularly in relation to the climate and biodiversity crises that the world faces. IWGIA's thematic areas of intervention and priorities are described in the Institutional Strategy 2021 – 2025. In implementation of this, for this intervention, IWGIA has identified 4 areas where it strategically needs Danida's support to continue implementing the strategy successfully and develop areas that can be further expanded in the coming institutional strategy.

Output 1: Indigenous Peoples assert their rights in climate and biodiversity governance and action

IWGIA's work on climate and biodiversity addresses the adverse impacts of climate change and biodiversity degradation on Indigenous Peoples, and of corresponding response measures on Indigenous Peoples' rights. It supports actions that strive to ensure that Indigenous Peoples themselves are recognised as key actors in environmental governance. Accordingly, IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples' organisations to assert their rights in national and international environmental policy formulation and implementation, and to monitor rights safeguarding compliance at the community level. IWGIA will also look into Indigenous women contributions in climate change mitigation and biodiversity issues as well as contribute to raising awareness about the challenges that Indigenous women face as a consequence of climate change and the biodiversity crisis. IWGIA will work towards the inclusion of Indigenous women in decision and policy making related to climate change and biodiversity issues at all levels.

The principal focus of IWGIA's support is at the national and sub-national levels (such as in Tanzania, Nepal and Peru), where IWGIA supports Indigenous Peoples' organisations with expertise on engaging in climate change and biodiversity issues. For example, IWGIA supports partners to be a watchdog of national GCF projects. IWGIA supports partners to speak out when accredited entities of the GCF, who design and implement the projects, do not ensure the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples affected. IWGIA also supports partners to actively engage in climate change processes at the national level to ensure they position themselves in the broader climate movement through collaboration with non-Indigenous civil society. IWGIA also supports partners to establish or strengthen the national Indigenous climate platform. IWGIA supports its partners to promote the leadership of Indigenous women in climate governance at the national level. IWGIA and its partners also produce quality Information, Education and Communication (IEC) products on the effects of climate change and climate actions on Indigenous Peoples. They also follow up on the NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other relevant policies to ensure that references to Indigenous Peoples, and when possible, their rights, are included.

IWGIA also supports the efforts of the international Indigenous Peoples' movement to assert their rights in UNFCCC processes and bodies including at the GCF and LCIPP. Funding will be provided to the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) to organize themselves and develop joint positions and advocacy efforts in relation to UNFCCC negotiations, as well as to the participation of Indigenous experts in GCF board meetings. Furthermore, documentation and reports in relation to these processes will be elaborated, together with Indigenous experts from three regions. IWGIA also wishes to build upon the opportunities presented by the KMGBF under the CBD and expand linkages between its work on climate change, biodiversity and conservation and human rights. Likewise, IWGIA wishes to embrace opportunities for engagement on these matters in other fora such as at the IUCN and within the EU system.

Output 2: Indigenous Peoples assert their rights to land, territories and resources and take steps to secure their land and exercise self-governance

IWGIA's work on land defence and territorial governance leverages Indigenous Peoples' efforts to safely and securely claim and exercise their rights to land, territories and resources at national, regional and international levels. IWGIA's work includes three levels of action: it supports Indigenous Peoples to protest land rights violations and to do this in a safer way by, for example, applying safe modes of communication and implementing security policies. It contributes to increasing their land tenure security and it assists them in establishing their own self-governance systems and land management plans, among others by increasing the capacity of the youth in taking an active part in the process.

IWGIA will support Indigenous organisations and communities to monitor, document and protest land grabbing – and to do this in a safer way, to carry out advocacy towards duty bearers at local, national and international levels, to take cases to court, to build alliances, as well as to undertake land mapping and titling for Indigenous communities as a way to safeguard their land tenure security. IWGIA will also support Indigenous territorial self-governance as a further step in the defense of their lands and territories. In relation with this, IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples, including youth, to develop territorial management plans and consultation protocols that are key instruments for the implementation of the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples when they engage with external actors, such as businesses and investors. Over the past few years, IWGIA's work on supporting territorial governance has drawn significant attention and is supported by other donors. Hence, some of Danida's support is allocated to IWGIA's territorial governance work to build the capacity of Indigenous youth on autonomy processes and communication skills. Communication activities, such as community radio stations, short videos and podcasts shared via social media etc. play an important role in the consolidation of Indigenous autonomies and building awareness of Indigenous Peoples' rights.

More concretely, IWGIA supports partners to conduct training on human rights monitoring, documentation and advocacy, paralegal work and on digital and physical security. IWGIA also supports partners to conduct fact-finding missions and produce and disseminate documentation (such as human rights reports, fact findings reports, legal analysis, communications, urgent appeals, statements, campaign materials, petitions, articles and press releases, positions papers, strategies and policy papers, newsletters, radio and television programmes, and research papers) that they use extensively in advocacy work at the national and international level. IWGIA supports partners to engage in local and national advocacy through dialogues and stakeholders' meetings (for example, with Indigenous leaders and human rights defenders, Indigenous women leaders, youth, elders, pastoralists-farmers, National Parks Authorities, Ministries and federal government, local and provincial authorities, parliamentarians, journalists, national human rights institutions, lawyers, diplomatic missions, religious leaders, as well as businesses and investors). IWGIA also supports partners to initiate litigations at national and regional levels. IWGIA further supports, in various ways, Indigenous women to play a key role in protesting the land violations they themselves and their community experience as a whole. IWGIA supports Indigenous human rights defenders with relocation, protection, psycho-social support and other preventative measures. IWGIA also supports its partners to claim and safeguard their land tenure security through, for example, land registration, land mapping and lobbying for policies.

IWGIA supports Indigenous youth to achieve greater involvement in Indigenous governance via, for example, responsibility for communication tasks, environment monitoring and participation in governing bodies of territorial autonomies. IWGIA supports its partners and universities to conduct training for Indigenous youth on journalism and communication tools, such as radio programs, podcasting and film production. The education programme brings Indigenous youth up to speed with modern technologies and helps them acquire recognition before Indigenous authorities and hence opens the way for their participation in decision-making. IWGIA also facilitates experience exchanges on constructing Indigenous autonomies in Latin America, Greenland, Asia and Africa. IWGIA also supports Indigenous authorities to produce, revise and manage territorial management plans, to engage with external actors and to organize self-determined consultations for projects affecting their territories. IWGIA and its partners produce and widely disseminate reports, films, podcasts and radio programs on the experiences of Indigenous autonomies.

IWGIA also works towards long-term capacity development and awareness raising of communities and Indigenous women on Indigenous women's rights to land, territories and resources, and their role in land defence and autonomous Indigenous government. IWGIA supports Indigenous women's participation in the management and decision-making over their collective land rights and actively promotes the important contributions Indigenous women have to offer Indigenous self-governance systems and pushes for their inclusion in all policy decision-making.

As the world becomes more digitalized and even very remote communities go online, activities around Indigenous rights defense, including land and territorial rights defense are increasingly taking place in the digital space. As a result, Indigenous activists are more often exposed to online surveillance by repressive governments, cases of data theft, threats of physical violence delivered with the use of digital means, as well as trolling, doxing and other forms of digital harassment. In some countries, social media are used to spread rumors about activists, including accusations of involvement in criminal activities. Online harassment is sometimes a prelude to physical violence and harassment of activists. IWGIA will give increased attention to these threats and with considerable in-house expertise, as well as cooperation with specialized organizations and institutions, will provide training on safe communication and engagement.

Output 3: Indigenous women protest and act on gender-based violence and take a leadership role in the protection, respect and implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights

IWGIA will provide assistance and support to Indigenous women's organisations with a focus on self-organising and mobilisation of Indigenous women, as well as strengthening their movements and leadership. IWGIA will support Indigenous women's own organisations so that they can take a leadership role in Indigenous Peoples' rights issues in their communities and at the national level. IWGIA pays particular attention to and will support partners to protest and act on violence against women and girls, as well as their access to justice and remedies, including assisting them in drafting reports and other documentation products they find particularly challenging.

When supporting Indigenous women and their organisations, IWGIA will collaborate to document the human rights violations Indigenous women face as well as the contributions and inspiration they bring to global challenges. IWGIA will also support Indigenous women in their advocacy efforts through capacity development, awareness raising, campaigning and strategic participation in spaces for their voices to be heard by important decisionmakers. Finally, IWGIA will support Indigenous women, their organisations and constituencies by providing the tools they need, including documentation and advocacy, building their movements and strategies, and connecting to other likeminded supporters and networks for joint efforts.

IWGIA supports partners to address SGBV at the local and national level. This includes sexual harassment, early marriage and pregnancy, discrimination of widows and women with disabilities, genital mutilation, domestic violence, trafficking, harassment and threats by military and police, trumped-up charges and arrests. IWGIA supports, for example, its partners to allocate small funds to Community Based Organisations to address SGBV in their communities. The small funds can support activities such as community sensitization on genital mutilation, discrimination of single mothers and widows, as well as women and girls with disabilities; mentorship programmes for school girls; or advocacy activities with local authorities. IWGIA and its partners also gather data on the status of GBV in different communities and produces documentation, podcasts and films on the issue. IWGIA also supports national Indigenous women networks, as well as regional Indigenous women platforms, to develop strategies, put in place governance systems and conduct targeted advocacy. IWGIA also supports Indigenous women organisations to build their leadership and capacity through training, strategy development and core funding.

Output 4: Indigenous Peoples and IWGIA engage with international and regional mechanisms relevant to Indigenous Peoples' rights and use their recommendations at the national level

IWGIA's work on Global Governance supports global-to-local linkages between national and international processes across all its thematic programmes. IWGIA will support Indigenous representatives, including Indigenous women and other relevant stakeholders to engage in and contribute to international and regional mechanisms. IWGIA will support them to make statements on Indigenous Peoples' specific situations, develop substantive stakeholder reports, conduct and participate in side-events, hold dialogues and submit valuable inputs to policies and publications. Taking into consideration the toolbox approach, IWGIA and partners will engage with, among others, the UNPFII, EMRIP, HRC, including the UPR, CSW, and the HLPF, as well as with the ACHPR and IACHR. IWGIA will further increase and institutionalise its work with the WHC, UNESCO, IUCN and ICOMOS. IWGIA is closely engaged in the discussion in the context of the HRC on how to enhance Indigenous Peoples' participation in the UN according to the principle of self-determination as recognized in the UNDRIP. In this process, IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples' efforts to address the institutional recognition by the UN of their particular status as Indigenous Peoples. IWGIA will also strengthen partnerships with Indigenous women's own networks, such as FIMI (International Indigenous Women's Forum), which are actively engaging in global processes.

In order to support Indigenous representatives, including Indigenous women and other stakeholders in engaging with and contributing to international and regional human rights mechanisms, IWGIA will strengthen its cooperation with academic institutions to develop specialized courses and degrees on

Indigenous Peoples' rights and trainings for Indigenous Peoples in partnership with universities such as the University of Pretoria (South Africa), University of Santa Cruz (Bolivia) and University of Deusto (Spain).

IWGIA will also support its partners to take actions at the national level, to provide input to international and regional mechanisms and to follow up on the recommendations issued by international and regional mechanisms. This will be done, for example, by supporting partners to develop stakeholder reports on the situation of Indigenous Peoples in their country contributing to processes such as the UPR and treaty bodies, and when the mechanisms issue their recommendations to support partners to push for implementation. This can be done through dialogues with relevant governmental institutions and UN country teams. IWGIA will also support partners in sharing and developing their own strategies for advocacy and engagement in relevant global processes according to their key issues and priorities and to build alliances with relevant stakeholders at the national level.

IWGIA will enhance the support to targeted Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights Defenders, either by providing them with emergency funding to cover their stay in another country or through communication with the reprisal mechanism established by the Secretary General, UN country offices and other redress mechanisms, as well as embassies. In addition, IWGIA will actively engage with and contribute to the work carried out by international networks or alliances created with the goal of putting an end to this trend. The objective is to ensure that the international community adopts a zero-tolerance stance to intimidations and reprisals and can respond effectively to such behavior by States.

One of the key documenting and engagement activities included in the Global Governance programme will continue to be the production and promotion of The Indigenous World. The Indigenous World is internationally recognised as a unique documentation tool of Indigenous Peoples' human rights situation and a quick and easy reference point for policy input to State officials, diplomatic missions and officials of international institutions, as well as Indigenous Peoples, development practitioners, academics and donors concerned with Indigenous Peoples' rights and challenges. IWGIA will disseminate and promote the upcoming editions of The Indigenous World with the aim to increase its reach in audience and use by practitioners.

Project Title		Support to promote and advocate for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	
Project Objective		Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources are promoted, respected and protected and Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate and biodiversity governance and actions.	
Impact Indicator		No. of Indigenous Peoples that have asserted their rights to land, territories and resources.	
Baseline	2022	10	Wampis, Puinamudt & Awajún (Peru), TIM (Bolivia), Kichwa (Ecuador), Santhal, Newa & Tharu (Nepal), Samburu communities (Kenya), Maasai villages (Tanzania)
Target	2027	20	Cumulative (including baseline)
Outcome		<p>Indigenous Peoples assert their rights to land, territories, and resources, including in climate, conservation and biodiversity governance and actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At local and national level: such as in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador • At regional level: such as ACHPR, IACHR • At international level: such as UNFCCC (e.g., GCF & LCIPP), CBD, UNESCO/WHC, IUCN, UNFPII, UNSRRIP, EMRIP, HRC, UNFGBR, CSW, SDG/HLPF, IFAD, FAO 	

Outcome indicator		No. of concrete changes that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources at:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local level (land titles, land use management plan, self-governance recognition, indigenous led climate and conservation actions, land rights actions led by women, men and youth) • national level (policies, legislations, commitments, court decisions, implementation of international rulings/recommendations) • international level (policies, platforms, commitments, rulings) 	
Baseline	2022	18	Local level: 7 National level: 6 International level: 5
Target	2027	24 (6 per year)	Local level: 8 National level: 8 International level: 8
Output 1		Indigenous Peoples assert their rights in climate and biodiversity governance and action	
Output indicator 1.1		No. of Indigenous-led advocacy actions (such as statements, submissions, side events, dialogues) at national level (such as Tanzania, Nepal and Peru) and international level (such as the EU, the UNFCCC, LCIPP and the CBD) by IWGIA and partners	
Baseline	2022	32	11 national and 21 international
Target	2024	35	per year
Target	2025	40	per year
Target	2026	45	per year
Target	2027	45	per year
Output indicator 1.2		No. of influential interactions (such as statements, submissions, dialogues, meetings) by IWGIA and partners with the GCF Board, Secretariat and Independent Redress Mechanism as well as with the national designated authorities and accredited entities	
Baseline	2022	8	3 national and 5 international
Target	2024	8	per year
Target	2025	10	per year
Target	2026	10	per year
Target	2027	12	per year
Output 2		Indigenous Peoples assert their rights to land, territories and resources and take steps to secure their land and exercise self-governance	
Output indicator 2.1.		No. of land rights violations protested by IWGIA partners (such as Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines)	
Baseline	2022	24	Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia
Target	2024	20	per year
Target	2025	20	per year
Target	2026	20	per year
Target	2027	20	per year
Output indicator 2.2		No. of actions IWGIA's partners take to achieve land tenure security (such as Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh)	
Baseline	2022	20	Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh
Target	2024	10	per year
Target	2025	10	per year

Target	2026	10	per year
Target	2027	10	per year
Output indicator 2.3		No. of Indigenous Peoples or Indigenous territories, including youth, developing and/or implementing a strategy for the recognition & management of their territories (such as Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Tanzania, India, Nepal)	
Baseline	2022	4	Wampis & Awajun in Peru, TIM in Bolivia, Samburu in Kenya
Target	2024	5	per year
Target	2025	5	per year
Target	2026	5	per year
Target	2027	5	per year
Output 3		Indigenous women protest and act on gender-based violence and take a leadership role in the protection, respect, and implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights	
Output indicator 3.1		No. of Indigenous women organisations supported by IWGIA taking a leadership role at local and national level on indigenous peoples' rights issues (such as Kenya, Tanzania, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Philippines, Peru,)	
Baseline	2022	4	Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal
Target	2024	6	per year
Target	2025	7	per year
Target	2026	7	per year
Target	2027	8	per year
Output indicator 3.2		No. of actions taken by IWGIA's partners to protest and act on gender-based violence at local and national levels (such as Kenya, Tanzania, India, Nepal, Bangladesh)	
Baseline	2022	1	Kenya
Target	2024	5	per year
Target	2025	5	per year
Target	2026	5	per year
Target	2027	5	per year
Output 4		Indigenous Peoples and IWGIA engage with international and regional mechanisms relevant to Indigenous Peoples' rights and use their recommendations at national level	
Output indicator 4.1		No. of Indigenous representatives and other relevant stakeholders engaging in and contributing to international (such as UNFPII, UNSRRIP, EMRIP, HRC, UNFGBHR, CSW, SDG/HLPF, UNESCO/WHC, IUCN, FAO, IFAD) and regional (such as ACHPR, IACHR) mechanisms with documentation and advocacy on Indigenous Peoples' rights	
Baseline	2022	638	UNFPII, EMRIP, UPR, Forum on Business and HR, UNSRIP, UNSRVAW, CEDAW, CESC, IUCN/APAC, IACHR, ACHPR
Target	2024	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Target	2025	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Target	2026	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Target	2027	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Output indicator 4.2		No. of actions at national level, IWGIA partners take to provide input to international and regional mechanisms and follow up on the recommendations issued by international and regional mechanisms	
Baseline	2022	6	Nepal, India, Philippines, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Ecuador
Target	2024	5	per year

Target	2025	5	per year
Target	2026	5	per year
Target	2027	5	per year
Output indicator 4.3	No. articles/page hits on IWGIA's website of the yearbook The Indigenous World in Spanish and in English		
Baseline	2022	117.053	2022 edition
Target	2024	125.000	2024 edition
Target	2025	130.000	2025 edition
Target	2026	135.000	2026 edition
Target	2027	140.000	2027 edition

During the inception phase (initial four months of 2024), IWGIA's MEAL system (Key Implementation Plan (KIP)) will be updated to reflect the Result Framework and contain definitions and examples which can be used to measure the different indicators and their targets. Key concepts for output 1 and outcome, such as "assert rights" (which means rights that Indigenous people have but need to defend) will be defined. Likewise, the MEAL system (linked to the KIP) will have references to evidence on outputs (e.g., weblinks to advocacy actions at international levels).

6. Inputs/budget

The following budget summary covers the full project period 2024-2027.

01-01-2024-31-12-2027	Total	2024	2025	2026	2027
EXPENDITURE		BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET
		DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
OUTPUT 1 - Climate & Biodiversity (Total direct cost)	16.360.000	4.090.000	4.090.000	4.090.000	4.090.000
OUTPUT 2 - Land Defence and Territorial Governance (total direct cost)	22.032.000	5.508.000	5.508.000	5.508.000	5.508.000
OUTPUT 3 - Indigenous Women and Girls (total direct cost)	7.060.000	1.765.000	1.765.000	1.765.000	1.765.000
OUTPUT 4 - Global Governance (total direct cost)	20.700.000	5.175.000	5.175.000	5.175.000	5.175.000
Total Programme and Project Activities, PPA (sum of outputs) - Programme specific activities supporting <i>main outcome of Indigenous Peoples (Including Indigenous Women) exercise their right to land, territories and natural resources.</i>	66.152.000	16.538.000	16.538.000	16.538.000	16.538.000
A.4. - Information and Public Engagement	660.000	165.000	165.000	165.000	165.000
A.5 - Audit	480.000	120.000	120.000	120.000	120.000
A. - Total Direct cost (A.1. -A.5.)	67.292.000	16.823.000	16.823.000	16.823.000	16.823.000
B - Total indirect cost	4.708.000	1.177.000	1.177.000	1.177.000	1.177.000
C – Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Total budget (A+B+C)	72.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000

Unspent funds in one year can be carried forward to the next year within the project period only. Unspent funds must be returned to the MFA at the end of the project. For further budget details refer to Annex 5 Budget and Annex 10 Cost Categories.

The budget only reflects inputs from this specific grant. If other funds are added to achieve the same outputs, then the budget and results matrix should be updated to include all co-funding.

The Danish grant must be spent solely on activities leading to the expected outputs and outcomes as agreed between the parties. The implementing partner is responsible for ensuring that the funds are spent in compliance with the agreement and with due consideration to economy, efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the results intended.

7. Institutional and Management arrangement

Applicable Guidelines

The grant is administered according to the MFA Aid Management Guidelines and with particular emphasis on the *Guidelines for Country Strategic Frameworks, Programmes & Projects* and the *General Guidelines for Financial Management*. Reference is made to www.amg.um.dk and more specifically:

<https://amg.um.dk/bilateral-cooperation/guidelines-for-country-strategic-frameworks-programmes-and-projects> and <https://amg.um.dk/bilateral-cooperation/financial-management>

Further details are enumerated in the Agreement between the MFA and IWGIA on the Project Period 2024-2027.

Procedures for programming

A number of projects with partners are an integrated part of IWGIA's cooperation with Danida. For projects with partners, the IWGIA Manual's projects procedures and forms are applied.

Within the Danida cooperation agreement, funding is pre-allocated for some long-term partners, as enumerated in annex 2. However, to apply for funding from the Danida cooperation agreement, all applicants, long-term partners and new potential partners, need to develop project proposals that will be elaborated together with the Programme lead in IWGIA. The Programme lead is conducting monitoring visit at least once a year in priority countries where it is possible to meet with long-term partners as well as new potential partners to discuss proposals and ongoing projects. Quality assurance of the project proposals and adherence to IWGIA standards will be done in a group of at least 3 staff, including the Programme Lead, and the Programme Assistant (Project Assessment Team). They will decide if the project document, log frame and budget are of sufficient quality and in line with the programme objectives and targets. The procedures for programming and approval of partner projects will be updated in 2024 to reflect criteria for selection such as the relevance for the Danida project results framework. Allocation of the funding under Danida cooperation agreement will be given in priority to long-term partners. However, it will also offer flexibility and adaptability to ensure that new partners can be accommodated, and that upcoming challenges and urgent issues are addressed. The Programme Assistant will keep minutes to be included in the Project Approval Form. The Advisor coordinating the specific project will be responsible for this process and will ensure that the Project Approval Form will include potential concerns, comments and conditions discussed in this group (short minutes). The Director will sign the Project Approval Form. For each project, an IWGIA Advisor has the main responsibility for implementation and monitoring. Any challenges will be discussed with the Programme Lead. In case of bigger challenges or major concerns, the Management will get involved. Projects over the amount of 500.000 DKK will require involvement by Management in the Project Assessment Team.

Regarding monitoring, the Key Implementation Plan¹⁴ will be updated to reflect the indicators in the Danida project results framework, including gender. As for reviews and evaluations, IWGIA will update its MEAL guidelines so that they explain the contents on evaluations and reviews and how frequent they should be carried out.

Individual activities implemented by partners, such as one-time conferences, missions to the field by partners, etc. will require TOR and will be considered as service delivery activities. Contracts will be drafted

¹⁴ Define KIP (from MEAL guidelines)

accordingly. The activities are the responsibility of the Programme Lead but can be initiated and brought forward by other Advisors. The Programme Lead can delegate the tasks of coordination and monitoring of such an activity to another advisor. TOR will be approved by the Programme Lead. Activities over the amount of 200.000 DKK will require approval by Management.

Activities that are directly implemented by IWGIA, such as conferences organized by IWGIA, support to partners to international meetings, publications, etc., generally require a concept note, detailed budgets and Project Approval Forms if they are onetime events. A Programme Lead or an Advisor, in agreement with the Programme Lead, can develop a project document that includes a series of activities led by IWGIA that are carried out over the course of the year. These project documents follow those used by partners and follow the same procedures as for partner projects (see above). Projects over the amount of 500.000 DKK will require involvement by Management in the Project Assessment Team.

Activities under 50.000 DKK need to be approved through a Project Approval Form by the Programme Lead or by the Management if the activity will be covered by other cross-cutting or organizational budget items. All projects, consultancies / service deliveries and all other activities must have a project number assigned by the Head of Finance and Operations after approval.

Stock-taking exercises, reviews and evaluation

The last capacity analysis was undertaken in 2020. Bearing in mind that many of the activities in the new project period lay in continuation of current engagements, a review is foreseen to be organised by the MFA in the first quarter of 2025.

Strategy for learning and adaptation during implementation

IWGIA shall monitor and report on progress and achievements against the agreed results framework using its own system for monitoring and evaluation as well as document and analyse learning to inform adaptive management and implementation. In addition to monitoring and reporting on the indicators described in the results framework, monitoring and reporting will also include qualitative progress and results descriptions submitted according to the schedule presented above.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) is an integral component of IWGIA's operation and partnership approach. For IWGIA, MEAL involves tracking the progress of programmes, making adjustments and assessing the outcomes and the use of this information to foster change within the organisation or even the system as a whole. Based on the institutional strategy and thematic programme documents, IWGIA has developed a KIP for 2021-2025. IWGIA measures achievement of its results through the KIP with quantitative and qualitative indicators and targets annually, which are reported to the board in the spring. IWGIA also captures learning through its documentation work and as well as qualitative monitoring such as outcome harvesting. IWGIA supports partners with capacity building on monitoring and evaluation as well as verifies reported results through monitoring visits.

IWGIA will report to the MFA on progress, achievements and learning in implementing the project through reporting, regular dialogue, as well as the annual consultations. Reviews on performance and capacity, as well as financial inspection, will be carried out according to the regular rules and assessment by MFA. The MFA shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. To facilitate the work of the person(s) instructed to carry out such mission, IWGIA shall provide these with all relevant assistance, information and documentation. The MFA reserves the right to carry out an evaluation after the termination of the grant period. Representatives of the Auditor General of Denmark shall have the right to: i) Carry out any audit or

inspection considering necessary as regards the use of the Danish funds in question, on the basis of all relevant documentation, ii) Inspect accounts and records of suppliers and contractors relating to the performance of the contract, and to perform a complete audit.

Plan for communicating results

IWGIA will communicate results according to the communication plan presented in Annex 7, including a specific plan for engagement in Denmark. In addition, IWGIA will ensure to share with the MFA landmark results as relevant.

The HCE Unit in the MFA of Denmark shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial supervision mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the project. After the termination of the project support, the MFA of Denmark reserves the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article.

8. Risk Management

Working with Indigenous Peoples' rights is politically sensitive in many of the countries where IWGIA is working. IWGIA has an organisational risk management framework (see annex 4) including risks at high level and of high importance to the Board and for the Board to monitor on a bi-annual basis. Risks assessment, analysis and management as a part of the recurrent monitoring of the development engagement is also critical for learning and adaptive management and implementation.

Key contextual, programmatic and institutional risks include:

Contextual risks cover a wide spectrum from waning political interest and commitment at international level to outright hostility to promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the national or local level and persecution of individual Indigenous persons and their families, as well as their organisations and partners, such as IWGIA partners and staff. Other contextual risks include political instability, climate change, COVID-19, economic downturn and potential effects on non-Indigenous groups. Mitigation measures include building up alliances at the international level, working with civil society networks, human rights defenders and professionals at the national level, as well as extensive engagement with partners and finding solutions considered satisfactory for all parts of the population involved. It also includes capacity development of Indigenous Peoples and partner organisations and IWGIA staff safety and security measures. IWGIA carefully assesses the means of communication with partners. While it has increased on-line communication, it considers the risk this poses to rights defenders and chooses its platforms accordingly.

Programmatic risks include partner's limited organisational, administrative and financial ability and dependency on technical expertise in some areas of work. Mitigation measures include training, monitoring visits and close follow-up. Other programmatic risks include lack of will and/or capacity among local and national authorities and/or corporate actors. Mitigation measures include support to Indigenous Peoples' dialogue with these stakeholders and to local strategies for strengthening prior informed consultation mechanisms and using international level achievements for local and national advocacy.

Institutional risks will include a relatively narrow funding base, despite progress in donor diversification, which can be mitigated by further diversifying IWGIA's funding base on the basis of the fundraising strategy. Other institutional risks include cases of financial irregularities, fraud and corruption and of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment as well as IWGIA's contribution to climate change due to travel. Mitigation includes finalisation and implementation on relevant policies on these issues.

An update of the risk matrix and corresponding responses will be carried out in conjunction with the annual stocktaking of the project. Likewise, it will be assessed whether any risks have materialised, and whether there is a need for additional risk response.

Annexes

Annex 1: Context Analysis

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

Annex 3: Theory of Change and Result Framework

Annex 4: Risk Management

Annex 5: Budget Details

Annex 6: List of Supplementary Materials

Annex 7: Plan for Communication of Results

Annex 8: Process Action Plan

Annex 9: Signed table of appraisal recommendations and follow-up actions

Annex 10: Cost Categories

Annex 1: Context Analysis

1. Overall Development Challenges, Opportunities and Risks

Indigenous Peoples account for approximately 476 million people worldwide, spread across more than 90 countries. While considerable progress has been made towards addressing the concerns of Indigenous Peoples, progress is too slow. They continue to face persistent marginalisation and inequalities relative to the broader society. Indigenous Peoples constitute 6 percent of the world's population, but they are three times more likely to be in extreme poverty than non-Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples' life expectancy is up to 20 years lower than the life expectancy of non-Indigenous Peoples worldwide. Existing inequalities, in particular lack of access to health services and information, put Indigenous Peoples, especially elders, women and children, in a particularly vulnerable situation.

Having overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, 2022 has seen new global challenges that affect Indigenous Peoples and will continue to do so in the future, including Russia's war on Ukraine and a food crisis of unprecedented proportions. Alongside this, prolonged and deadly droughts, forest fires, floods and other indicators of a rapidly approaching existential climate breakdown, have been exponentially harming Indigenous Peoples. Despite possessing a unique resilience and adaptive capacity stemming from their ways of living with the natural world, Indigenous Peoples worldwide are among the first to face the effects of climate crisis and biodiversity collapse. They face irreplaceable economic, cultural and spiritual loss and damage as result.

Indigenous Peoples' rights and freedoms, such as the freedom of speech, of assembly and of organising themselves, access to justice, as well as their rights to land, territories and natural resources are violated. In many countries, especially in Africa and Asia, Indigenous Peoples are not recognized as such. Indigenous human rights defenders and leaders are increasingly harassed, threatened and even killed. When asserting their rights to their ancestral lands, they are often labeled terrorists and accused of seditious agendas. The ability of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous human rights defenders to protect and promote their rights, including in relation to land, territories and natural resources, is also increasingly challenged due to rise of authoritarianism. In addition, Indigenous women human rights defenders are sexually harassed and violated due to their activism to defend their rights. The growing demand for land and natural resources continues to make Indigenous Peoples' lands targets for increased exploitation, illicit acquisitions and land-grabbing. Drivers include mineral extraction, logging, agrobusinesses, and large-scale infrastructure projects including green energy projects. Indigenous Peoples risk losing their remaining lands and territories and face forced evictions and other human rights abuses, violations and conflicts. This also poses threats to their livelihoods, food security, identity and very survival. 16 years after the endorsement of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, there is a wide gap between what the declaration guarantees and how States actually implement the rights enshrined in the declaration they have endorsed.

In some countries, especially in Latin America, Indigenous Peoples have asserted their rights to territorial autonomy, and these have been included in national legislation. Unfortunately, in practice this is often undermined and dispossession of the ancestral land in relation to extractive industries is allowed to continue. Control over land and resources and territorial self-governance are crucial for Indigenous Peoples to continue with their role in sustainably managing the most biodiverse areas of the world and be stewards in the protection and conservation of the environment.

In general, Indigenous women and girls are significantly more likely to be victims of different forms of sexual violence and more likely to experience rape than non-Indigenous women and girls. However, after nearly 20 years of collective actions and advocacy across the seven socio-cultural regions of the world, the Indigenous women's movement succeeded in getting the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to develop a specific recommendation on Indigenous women and girls, and this was adopted on 26 October 2022. General Recommendation 39 (GR39) promotes the voices of Indigenous women and girls as agents of change and leaders both inside and outside their communities and addresses the different forms of intersectional discrimination frequently committed by State and non-State actors. However, it also recognises Indigenous women's key role as leaders, knowledge holders and transformers of culture within their families, villages and communities. The adoption of GR39 is not only important for the explicit protection it guarantees Indigenous women and girls worldwide but is also a significant and inspiring example of what collective and concerted efforts by a large, dedicated group can achieve in the face of seemingly endless obstacles.

Promotion, protection, and respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights have increasingly become a prominent issue on the agenda of numerous intergovernmental processes, especially within the UN human rights system, environmental negotiations and regional human rights institutions.

The important role of Indigenous Peoples in the protection and conservation of biodiversity and vital carbon sinks is well established and should merit receiving financial and political support and protection. Indigenous Peoples manage and protect at least 28% of the global land surface, and studies from Amazonas show that deforestation rates are two to three times lower in lands and territories they manage, compared against areas they do not manage. Their role in climate action and biodiversity conservation has been recognised by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), including in the implementation of nature-based solutions and other contemporary approaches.

Also at regional level, Indigenous Peoples have achieved recognition. For instance, their rights and role in conservation was duly recognised by the IUCN at its Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC) in 2022. The APAC recognised that there was an outdated and damaging preconception of conservation areas being limited to those that are State-owned and controlled, without taking into consideration various other models that are often more successful, such as Indigenous and community conservation areas.

Another example is the European Union legislation with potential to positively impact Indigenous Peoples both within the block and beyond. For instance, its recent Deforestation-free Products Regulation bans certain key commodities (cattle, wood, palm oil, soy, cocoa, and coffee and their derivative products) if linked to deforestation and forest degradation. These commodities have been linked to evictions and other human rights violations related to land grabbing of Indigenous lands. Unfortunately, the regulation only requires companies to verify compliance that the rights of relevant Indigenous Peoples have been respected if these rights have been enshrined in the relevant legislation of the country of production. Other current legislation processes of relevance include the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive and the Critical Raw Materials Act.

Engagement of Indigenous Peoples should be based on their self-determination through territorial governance and autonomy and work towards a self-determined development that not only respects their rights but also contributes to climate action and achievement of the Sustainable

Development Goals, including SDG 1 on poverty, SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 7 on Ensure access to energy for all, SDG 10 on inequality, SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 15 life on land and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. The achievements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are currently in peril, with major challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate and biodiversity crises, ever growing economic inequality and armed conflict. In fact, the 2030 target to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is looking increasingly out of reach, which was apparent in the UN Secretary General’s comments at the 2022 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) where he called on States to rescue the SDGs.

In December 2022, the Committee under the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) adopted General comment No. 26 on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which clarifies the specific obligations States have regarding land and land tenure governance under the covenant, including important references to Indigenous Peoples’ rights to land territories and resources. Most significantly, the Committee recognises that land is closely linked to Indigenous Peoples’ right to self-determination, which it considers to be an essential condition for the effective guarantee and observation of individual human rights, as well as for the promotion and strengthening of these rights.

In the context of the World Heritage Convention, Indigenous Peoples have successfully advocated for the adoption of operational guidelines that promote a human rights-based approach and the participation of Indigenous Peoples in World Heritage nomination, management, and protection processes affecting them. However, these guidelines are not mandatory, and they are not consistently implemented in practice, while human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples continue to occur in some World Heritage sites.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- IWGIA The Indigenous world 2023
- IWGIA Institutional Strategy 2021-2025
- IWGIA Programme document Climate Change
- IWGIA Programme document Land defence and defenders
- IWGIA Programme document Global Governance
- IWGIA Programme document Territorial Governance
- World Bank “Indigenous Peoples” at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/IndigenousPeoples>
- ILO - “Implementing The ILO Indigenous And Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 Towards An Inclusive, Sustainable And Just Future” https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_735607.pdf
- Global Witness Annual Report 2021 <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/about-us/annual-report-2021-our-case-change/>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, José Francisco Calí Tzay (2020) (A/75/185) https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/SRIndigenousPeoples/Pages/Callforinput_COVID19.aspx
- National Development strategies and progress reports;
- WB Country Diagnostics <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099>
- Development partners’ country analyses
- National poverty assessments
- IMF Article 4 and other country reports
- Afrobarometer is an African series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, governance and society
- Freedom House
- UNDP Human Development Index
- SDG Tracker Our World in Data, and UN SDG progress reports
- Global Gender Gap Report: https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2023/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMI397Br9ztgAMV5oVoCR0ozwcXEAAAYAiAAEgLesvD_BwE
- World Bank Human Capital Index: <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/human-capital-index>.

2. Political Economy and Stakeholder Analysis

IWGIA is a non-Indigenous organisation and find that its legitimacy depends on what value it adds to Indigenous Peoples’ rights and aspirations. Everything IWGIA does is therefore with and in support of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, institutions, Nations and movements who are IWGIAs key stakeholders.

Together with Indigenous Peoples' partners IWGIA addresses and advocates duty bearers to implement their international human rights obligations and to recognize, respect and protect Indigenous Peoples' rights at country level. IWGIA also build strategic partnerships with likeminded States, which include its donors and other States that push for Indigenous Peoples' rights.

IWGIA's strategic partnerships with UN agencies, international/regional human rights institutions, civil society organisations, and academia are one of IWGIA's important assets. In close cooperation with IWGIA's strategic partners, it coordinates and enhances advocacy efforts at national, regional and international levels in pursuit of common objectives within a framework of dialogue, mutual trust, respect and cooperation.

IWGIA's project partners are first and foremost Indigenous Peoples' own organisations. An important criterion for IWGIA's choice of partners is that they are rooted in their Indigenous Peoples' communities, and that they are recognised as their legitimate representatives and advocates. Strong partnership and alliance building with relevant stakeholders are important in the implementation of the program. Environmental and development organizations working with broader agendas need to adequately account for Indigenous Peoples' rights. Human rights organizations are potential strong allies for IWGIA and its partners to mainstream Indigenous Peoples' rights and increase visibility. The private sector is also an important stakeholder as it is a key driver of change in the world, often – however - to the detriment of Indigenous Peoples' rights.

IWGIA's strategy for engaging key stakeholders, and in particular its partners, is based in its Theory of Change, including its 'Triangle of Change' with support for documentation, empowerment and advocacy. By strengthening global-local linkages between national and international processes, IWGIA has a catalytic potential at national or local level where information about international processes regarding Indigenous Peoples' rights and knowledge about legal instruments available for redress of human rights violations help strengthen the position and demands of Indigenous Peoples towards the State in where they live. IWGIA combines long-term consistent efforts with a flexibility and swift-response approach when needed. In the world of today, situations and problems change and emerge all the time, and where it is impossible to predict the most burning issues years in advance. While recognising the need for strategic directions and priorities, IWGIA therefore also maintains its flexible approach as a cornerstone in its working methods, e.g. key in swift response to human rights violations. Swift response to and support of partners during the COVID-19 crisis is an example for the flexibility to react to challenging changes and crisis.

The ways in which IWGIA communicate, coordinate and cooperate with key stakeholders include:

- Connecting Indigenous Peoples' organisations: IWGIA promotes Indigenous Peoples' capacity to act by connecting their organisations to strengthen regional and global solidarity and learning. In the context of the implementation of the program, IWGIA will facilitate initiatives aimed at sharing experiences among Indigenous Peoples on their struggle for the protection of their rights and develop joint strategies. These exchanges of experiences and dialogues will include relevant other stakeholders from the list above, as well as individual experts, academics and others.
- Dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and governments: when the situation allows, Indigenous Peoples will communicate with national governments, supported through project support, thorough documentation and advocacy tools. IWGIA can engage and participate in these dialogues when this is politically favourable.

- Multistakeholder dialogues: To ensure that stakeholders communicate, coordinate and cooperate, IWGIA facilitates venues for Indigenous Peoples to engage in multi-stakeholder dialogues. This can include facilitating meetings at intl. events between Indigenous Peoples, UN agencies, NGOs, etc. It can also include meeting with embassies in countries where IWGIA visits and have partners.
- Documentation via the Indigenous World book, as well as other documentation and information activities, IWGIA provide solid information on the situation of Indigenous Peoples' to all stakeholders.

Despite their great diversity and cultural differences, Indigenous Peoples share common problems related to the protection of their rights as distinct Peoples and they strive for recognition of their identities, their right to traditional lands, territories and natural resources and their rights to define their own paths of development. The recognition of their rights is very diverse and can lead to different strategies as to how to address the specific situation in a given context at national level. At international level this can lead to divisions in terms of advocacy strategies. As in any other social movement, there are great differences in the character of the Indigenous Peoples' organizations and their organizational level, and they may have different agendas and strategies according to the political context in the countries where they live. However, they are united around the common interest of increasing protection and respect of their rights and through platforms for dialogues, Indigenous Peoples can usually find common ground and reach consensus to join strategies.

There are also stakeholders, who can have negative impact on achieving the intended results. These can include some conservation NGOs & conservation authorities, govt officials, park rangers, anti-poaching units, paramilitary and armed groups, military, criminal cartels, religious movements, media and landless/ settlers. IWGIA carefully assess and consider these actors in their specific contexts with regards to strategies for engagement or non-engagement, both with regards to programmatic aspects and with regards to risks management.

IWGIA values and encourages dialogue between civil society and the private sector, but due to possible conflicts of interest it rarely engages in partnership relationships with private businesses. IWGIA retain a constructive communication with them in regard to projects affecting Indigenous Peoples.

IWGIA's partners are involved in programme development and input to IWGIA's strategies, including its Institutional Strategy. IWGIA works with long-term Indigenous Peoples' partners in selected countries and aligns its strategies and programmes with needs and necessary actions for change identified by its partners. It is crucial for IWGIA that its activities at all levels are guided by and build on the activities and strategies of its partners. This follows an Organisation Capacity Assessment of IWGIA carried out by the MFA with support from external experts in the first part of 2020, which also included interviews with IWGIA partners.

The key stakeholders and their main interests, capacity and contribution include:			
Key Stakeholder	Main interests	Capacity	Contribution
Indigenous Peoples' communities, organizations (including Indigenous women and youth organizations),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights holders, voicing the need for recognition, respect, protection and promotion of their rights (UNDRIP) in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooted in their Indigenous Peoples' communities • Legitimacy among its constituency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to IWGIA's strategic and programmatic development and communication. • Identification and development of

<p>Nations, activists, experts, and networks.</p>	<p>decision making process at national, regional and global level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support through project and technical support from IWGIA. • Advocacy of their rights at local, national and international level together with a well-established intl. organization. • Solid documentation of their HR situation that they can use at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional strength and administrative capacity. • Advocacy skills 	<p>projects/activities in selected countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of projects. • Advocacy at local, national and international level together with IWGIA. • Production of documentation of their human rights situation/violations. • Direct engagement in and contribution to regional and international processes
<p>Governments as duty bearers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced knowledge of Indigenous Peoples' rights. • Engage in dialogue with affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, organizations, Nations, etc. • Receive technical assistance on Indigenous Peoples' rights to develop policies and programs that respond to the demands of Indigenous Peoples' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty bearer • HR obligations under international law • Lack of capacity for implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter into a constructive dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and advance legal and policy on Indigenous Peoples rights. • Participate in activities of partner projects, receive information and news, participate in meetings with Indigenous Peoples' representatives. • Implement intl. agreements, obligations.
<p>National, regional and international HR Institutions and other UN bodies (HRC, UPR, CERD, CEDAW, CSW, UNSR, UNPFII,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of their mandate • Receive Indigenous Peoples' rights documentation and information as guidance for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legitimacy and authority given by member states • Work guided by international and regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global/regional advocacy platforms for advocacy and dialogue between Indigenous Peoples' and States, national human

EMRIP, IACHR, ACHPR, HLPF, WHC)	<p>implementation of the UNDRIP and regional human rights instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish alliances with Indigenous Peoples' and support organisations • Engage in dialogue with Indigenous Peoples on human rights situations and actions to be taken. • Need active CSOs for monitoring and push States to fulfil their obligations 	<p>human rights framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor States' human rights performance • In some cases can establish jurisprudence 	<p>rights institutions and other stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring State's human rights performance • Strong allies of Indigenous Peoples' • Provide substantive grounding for the respect of Indigenous Peoples' rights • Provide recommendations and technical advice to States
International bodies addressing climate change and biodiversity (UNFCCC, GCF, CBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that their policies, actions comply with Indigenous Peoples' rights • Information on Indigenous Peoples' contribution to climate actions and biodiversity conservation • Interested in resilient communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on intl. actions to address climate change and biodiversity • Provide funding to climate and biodiversity actions • Support Indigenous Peoples' voices in climate and biodiversity events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can provide support to Indigenous Peoples' voices, promote Indigenous Peoples' rights in climate and biodiversity actions. • Monitor implementation of projects funded through GCF and application of Indigenous Peoples policy. • Monitor implementation of the KMGBF and develop relevant indicators.
UN Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that their policies, projects and programs are aligned with the UNDRIP and have no adverse impact • Ensure that their programs benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Legitimacy • Normative work • National level programmes with funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence at national level (UN country teams) • Advocate for inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in relevant decision-making

	Indigenous Peoples' communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical capacity. 	<p>processes at country level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement policies on Indigenous Peoples rights
CSO and NGO networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include Indigenous Peoples as strong voice from the ground Solid documentation informs their work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational and advocacy Media outreach Alliance building, outreach, connections, influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allies of Indigenous Peoples and IWGIA Facilitate platform to reach other stakeholders Support to the cause and strengthen voice Provide possible campaign platform
Universities and academic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop high level courses on Indigenous Peoples' Rights. Reach out to next generation of decision-makers. Ensure that Indigenous Peoples participate in good quality training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct & publish research & data Help develop and integrate programs and curricula on Indigenous Peoples' Rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic knowledge & pool of expertise on different issues relevant to Indigenous Peoples. Strong institutional reputation.
Development Cooperation Agencies/Ministries of Foreign Affairs (Nordic Governments), European Union (European Commission and European Parliament), Embassies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that their policies, strategies, programs comply with international human rights standards and UNDRIP Ensure that their programs benefit Indigenous Peoples. Information about the situation of Indigenous Peoples, their demands and aspirations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence at political levels Development of strategies and policies. Technical advice on project management. Donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong allies and supporters of Indigenous Peoples at political level Financial contribution

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- IWGIA's institutional strategy 2021-2025
- IWGIA partnership principles

3. Fragility, Conflict and Resilience

The world opened up in 2022 as the effects of COVID-19 abated and humanity's protection against the virus increased but it also began to grapple with a number of other factors. Russia's war on Ukraine and a food crisis of unprecedented proportions, alongside prolonged and deadly droughts and the other effects of climate change, as well as inflation affecting many national economies, have harmed marginalised groups of society the most, including Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous women and girls.

Latin America and Asia face social upheaval contributing to political instability and endangering the rights already acquired by Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples are caught in the middle of armed conflicts in several countries resulting in accusations of treason, terrorism, destruction of their homes, livelihood and dignity as well as violent attacks, killings, and internal displacement. Peace agreements that were made are not honored or implemented leaving Indigenous Peoples in very fragile situations. Political instability at the national level undermines the implementation of Indigenous autonomies. In Asia and Africa, the lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples' basic rights and lack of meaningful dialogue with the authorities remains a challenge.

Indigenous Peoples in all regions of the world have paid and are still paying a high price for recent decades of unsustainable development. The global rush for economic growth has led to an increased demand for land and natural resources with Indigenous Peoples' land being a primary target for illicit acquisitions, and this is also the case in all of the target countries for this project. With countries such as the Philippines, India and Kenya looking to cushion economic recession after COVID-19 this tendency is only foreseen to increase. As a result, Indigenous Peoples are at a risk of losing their remaining lands and territories. Actions to address the climate breakdown and biodiversity collapse through massive green energy projects and enlargement of conservation areas also increasingly lead to evictions of Indigenous Peoples from their lands.

The land grabbing taking place in the target countries is driven by a number of powerful forces. These include mega development projects, extractive industries, logging, agribusiness, green energy projects, large scale conservation activities, and armed conflicts. Indigenous Peoples also see their territories invaded by settlers, other dominant groups, migrant communities, armed groups, criminal syndicates or tourism. The land grabbing and invasions lead to mass forced evictions of Indigenous Peoples from their traditional lands and territories and to numerous forms of other gross human rights abuses, violations and conflicts.

Indigenous communities' attempts to defend their lands often are met with violence. As mentioned under the Climate and biodiversity section, Global Witness documented that between 2012 and 2021, 1733 land and environmental human rights defenders - many of whom are Indigenous Peoples - have been killed trying to protect their land and resources. These lethal attacks continue to take place in the context of a wider range of threats against defenders who are being targeted by government, business and other non-state actors with violence, intimidation, smear campaigns and criminalisation. This is happening across every region of the world.

The attack on rights activists and stigmatisation of Indigenous Peoples, criminalisation and outlawing of their activities - with responses such as illegal surveillance, arbitrary arrests, forced disappearance by state security and paramilitary forces, travel bans, threats, land dispossession, physical violence and killings - reflects a shrinking democratic space. An increasing number of attacks are detected against defenders of lands and forests that are being exploited by mining and extractive industries, logging, agro-businesses or even 'green' energy projects, such as hydroelectric dams and biofuels. These defenders are protecting an ecosystem rich in biodiversity and the homes of their people from time immemorial. IWGIA wants to improve the security of these defenders and address the root causes to human rights violations.

Denmark's development corporation support towards peace, security and protection includes a focus on human rights and participation. Peace-building takes place on several levels and local communities and civil society are important participants and Denmark supports building of their capacities. Denmark addresses underlying causes of vulnerability and contribute to building resilience to i.a. crises, natural disasters and climate change.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- World Bank - Fragility, Conflict and Violence: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence>
- Global Witness: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en-gb/>
- UK-Stabilisation Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/stabilisation-unit>
- Solution Alliance (humanitarian-development nexus): <http://www.solutionsalliance.org/>
- DCAF Security Sector Governance/Reform: <http://www.dcaf.ch/>
- EU. Crisis and fragility management: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management_en
- IWGIA (2022) The Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa: Celebrating 20 years of Indigenous leadership, standard setting and sensitization <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4841-the-working-group-on-Indigenous-populations-communities-in-africa-report-20-years-iwgia.html>
- IWGIA (2022) Indigenous Peoples' Rights and UNESCO World Heritage Sites <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4859-submission-un-special-rapporteur-rights-Indigenous-Peoples-rights-unesco-world-heritage-sites.html>
- IWGIA (2021) Towards the conquest of self-determination. 50 Years since the Barbados Declaration <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4524-barbados-50.html>
- **IWGIA (2021) The UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples – Progress achieved, the implementation gap and challenges for the next Decade** <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4419-the-un-guiding-principles-on-business-human-rights-and-Indigenous-Peoples-%E2%80%93-progress-achieved,-the-implementation-gap-and-challenges-for-the-next-decade.html>
- **Report of the SR on the situation on human rights defenders to the UN General Assembly (2019) on s persisting impunity for human rights violations committed against human rights defenders**
- **Global witness annual report 2020:** <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/press-releases/global-witness-records-the-highest-number-of-land-and-environmental-activists-murdered-in-one-year-with-the-link-to-accelerating-climate-change-of-increasing-concern/>
- **2017 IWGIA report on Land grabbing, investments & Indigenous Peoples' rights to land and natural resources:** <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/308-human-rights-reports/3354-land-grabbing-investments-Indigenous-Peoples-rights-to-land-and-natural-resources-legal-analysis-and-case-studies-from-tanzania-kenya-india-myanmar-colombia-chile-and-russia.html>
- **2020 CHT commission report:** https://www.chtcommission.org/Life_is_not_ours_update_4_2000.pdf
- **2017 IWGIA book on Extractive Industries, Land Rights and Indigenous Populations'/Communities' Rights:** <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/305-books/3294-extractive-industries-land-rights-and-indigenous-populations-communities-rights.html>

4. Human Rights, Gender, Youth and applying a Human Rights Based Approach

IWGIA applies a human rights-based approach to development. Human rights are both a means and an end in the support to Indigenous Peoples as rights holders. Indigenous Peoples are supported to claim their rights and hold duty bearers accountable. Duty bearers include government institutions at all levels as well as regional and international institutions. All IWGIA's strategies and programmes are framed by and informed at all stages by the HRBA principles, non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability.

- **Participation:** Indigenous Peoples' own priorities and strategies guide the cooperation and concrete support that IWGIA provides. IWGIA's trademark is participative and inclusive approach to

partners. While fully respecting Indigenous Peoples' cultures and traditions, upholding a rights-based approach central. Culture must never become an excuse for exclusion or discrimination. Adhering to the principle of inclusion, IWGIA believe in promoting the full participation of all groups of Indigenous right-holders, in particular women and youth.

- **Accountability & Transparency:** One of the core areas of IWGIA's work is monitoring the human rights performance of duty-bearers in order to hold them accountable for lack of implementation or respect of rights. In IWGIAs view, however, the principle of transparency and accountability not only applies to states but also to Indigenous organisations and other Indigenous and non-Indigenous civil-society actors, including IWGIA. IWGIA therefore require that itself and its partners work in a transparent way and uphold full accountability in line with internationally recognised standards.
- **Non-discrimination:** IWGIA put a particular focus on groups of Indigenous Peoples who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and human rights violations. These groups include hunter/gatherers, pastoral nomads, Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation, Indigenous internally displaced populations, and Indigenous migrants. But also within Indigenous Peoples' communities, there is a need to pay special attention to vulnerable groups such as Indigenous women and youth.

Indigenous Peoples being colonized and suppressed has resulted in a series of negative consequences, including racism, systemic discrimination and violence against Indigenous women. When the wider society views Indigenous Peoples as secondary citizens, the likelihood of violence with impunity against Indigenous women increases.

Indigenous women leaders and human rights organizations working for the defence of Indigenous women's rights are frequently targets of intimidation, threats and attacks on their life. They face criminalization on the basis of false allegations, are subjected to unfounded criminal proceedings, as well as to imprisonment in order to demoralize them, paralyze their human rights defence work and delegitimize their causes. The combination of this pattern of violence against human rights defenders and the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by Indigenous women creates conditions that facilitate and perpetuate violence against Indigenous women.

Violence against Indigenous women and girls also occurs in contexts such as during armed conflicts and militarization of their territories, during the implementation of development, investment and extractive projects, and while exercising the defense of their human rights. In some cases, this form of violence is politically motivated. For the most vulnerable women and girls, namely unmarried mothers, child-brides, orphans, widows, LGBTQ+ and women living with disabilities, the cycle of poverty disproportionately marginalizes them and is perpetuated from generation to generation, placing them at the bottom of society, where violence with impunity is even more pervasive. Indigenous women are at the same time active change agents and important leaders in the movement and struggle for the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous women worldwide have built a movement and insist on being given space to raise their issues within the broader Indigenous Peoples' movement, as well as within the broader women's rights movement. They have resiliently and consistently been pushing their messages in various spaces at all levels.

There are numerous challenges for Indigenous women in relation to climate change. In accordance with culturally defined gender roles, Indigenous women are often the ones responsible for collecting firewood, fetching water, tending fields and feeding the family. Therefore, they are more severely affected by the challenges to produce or collect sufficient food, challenges of water scarcity or displacement because of climate change (thunder bolts, flooding, drought, unpredictable weather,

decrease in food varieties, etc.). Many traditional occupations of Indigenous women are also under threat because of climate change. Response measures by governments or the private sector (such as green energy projects or the establishment of national parks or protected areas) can severely and negatively affect Indigenous women if they are not involved in the design and implementation. When women must spend more time and walk longer distances to produce/collect food and water, their vulnerability to violence also increases.

It is estimated that approximately 45% of all Indigenous Peoples in the world are between 15 and 30 years of age. Indigenous youth face numerous challenges, including marginalisation, limited opportunities for education and employment, limited participation in decision-making at community level, as well as impact of climate change. Often this results in them migrating from their ancestral communities to other places, usually urban centers, where they become part of the urban poor. Despite these problems, Indigenous youth continue organising to attain their rights and bring their situation to the light of day. Over the years, Indigenous youth have demanded spaces that guarantee their full and effective participation in decision-making. This demand grew in the last few years, fundamentally in response to an increase in human rights violations, the persecution of Indigenous leaders, illegal exploitation in Indigenous territories and the direct consequences of all of this on Indigenous identity. Participation of Indigenous youth at local, national and international level is fundamental to ensure sustainability and youth can play an important role through communication and new technologies. For example, youth can become part of local self-governance process if they master communication tools and therefore can find ways to reconnect with their community and territory.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Universal Period Review (UPR) processes and analysis <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>
- OHCHR country reports www.ohchr.org
- EU Human Rights Strategies
- Human Rights periodic reporting and Treaty Bodies monitoring of human rights in member states www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx

Gender transformative approach

- IWGIA Gender Strategy
- IWGIA (2022) Implementing UN Recommendations on Indigenous Women: Understanding barriers and enablers <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4840-implementing-un-recommendations-Indigenous-women.html>
- IWGIA and ILO (2020) Indigenous Women's realities: Insights from the Indigenous Navigator <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3935-in-women-s-report.html>
- IWGIA (2020) Strong Roots: Understanding the Importance of Myanmar's Indigenous Women as Leaders in Developing Climate Change Solutions <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3999-iwgia-strong-roots.html>
- FAO and IWGIA (2020) Territorial management in Indigenous matri-focal societies: Case studies on the Khasi, Wayuu, Shipibo-Conibo and Moso Peoples <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications.html?start=30>
- IACHR - The report published by the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) and IWGIA on Indigenous Women and Their Human Rights in the Americas <https://www.iwgia.org/images/documents/popular-publications/Indigenous-women-americas.pdf>
- UNSR (2015) Report to the Human Rights Council, 2015. Rights of Indigenous women and girls <http://unsr.vtaulicorpuz.org/?p=1528>

5. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

The global climate and biodiversity crisis poses an existential threat for the world today. Indigenous Peoples are increasingly recognised for their environmental stewardship and invaluable insights on how the global climate and biodiversity crises should be addressed. In all regions of the world, their ways of living in reciprocity with the non-human world offer alternatives to dominant paradigms of quick fix “solutions” that fail to address root causes. While their knowledge systems offer many answers, Indigenous Peoples also deserve a centre space in climate and biodiversity governance due to their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and biodiversity degradation. Indeed, Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately affected by climate change, not only due to their reliance

on ecosystems in rapid decline, but also due to barriers forged by colonisation that marginalise them, a point recognised by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Despite having contributed least to these environmental crises, Indigenous Peoples are among the first to face the direct effects of these. Many live in particularly sensitive biomes, such as Arctic tundra, arid and semi-arid regions, and tropical forests, and are heavily reliant on their ecosystems for their physical and spiritual health and survival as Peoples. Indigenous girls and women are often particularly vulnerable, and other intersections such as disability also contribute to vulnerability.

Already today Indigenous Peoples worldwide face irreplaceable loss and damage as result of the impacts of climate change. The Maasai pastoralists of Eastern Africa, for example, are affected by the ever-increasing droughts leading not only to livestock loss but also increased competition for grazing land, access to water and other natural resources. The prospect of ever increasing extreme weather patterns, is a threat not only to the health and livelihoods of the world's Indigenous Peoples, but also to their survival as distinct Peoples including their knowledge systems, language, spirituality and culture more broadly.

Constituting just 6% of the world's population, Indigenous Peoples are estimated manage at least 28 percent of the global land surface containing precarious ecosystems and biodiversity. Indeed, many of the world's remaining standing forests are found where Indigenous Peoples live. This is a result of their stewardship in the sustainable management of forests throughout millennia. Indigenous Peoples are guardians not only of forests, but also of rivers, seas, tundra, hills and mountains. They have cultivated their knowledge and customary practices for countless generations which have helped them manage and protect the ecosystems in which they live. Therefore, Indigenous Peoples stand uniquely with regards to providing insights to how the climate and biodiversity crises should be addressed.

While Indigenous Peoples' important role in the protection and conservation of the environment is recognised internationally, their marginalisation and discrimination at national level have dire consequences for their livelihoods and socio-cultural practices and has resulted in systematic discriminatory policies and legislation. Part they are directly related to environmental conservation and climate action. For example, Indigenous Peoples' traditional livelihood practices are still often blamed for deforestation, despite increasing scientific evidence of the contrary. Many countries in Asia have therefore declared shifting cultivation an illegal practice, hereby criminalising traditional practices with serious consequences for Indigenous communities. Another discriminatory trend is to limit access for Indigenous Peoples to lands and territories declared by the government as conservation areas, including national parks and protected areas. This has led to increased pressure on livelihoods and in the worst cases to their eviction from these areas.

Indigenous Peoples fully support genuine actions and commitments to keep the global temperature rise below 1.5 degrees as set out in the Paris Agreement. However, Indigenous Peoples increasingly experience threats from climate and conservation actions when carried out on their lands and territories. Policy instruments and other initiatives seeking to mitigate climate change and biodiversity collapse tend to be developed in a hurry, with no or only very limited participation of Indigenous Peoples and concern for their rights. Their free, prior and informed consent is not obtained. It is already well documented how initiatives, such as renewable energy projects can cause displacement and violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights when not complying with international rights standards. Likewise, carbon market driven initiatives tend to fail to offer Indigenous Peoples their fair share of the financial flows involved and, in some cases, to even be drivers of dispossession and

criminalisation of Indigenous Peoples from lands suddenly commodified with a financial value. Also, top-down adaptation initiatives can pose threats e.g. major agro-industrial projects promoted by the Green Climate Fund. Finally, also worth mentioning is funding for those effected by irreversible loss and damage from the impacts of the climate crises. Indigenous Peoples cannot be left out of these decisions and demand direct access to funding. To sum up, no matter the response measure in question, Indigenous Peoples have a right to fully and effectively be part of governance structures and decision making.

Another worrying trend is the increase in violence against environmental human rights defenders (EHRD), with Indigenous Peoples being among those most exposed. Indeed, a staggering 39% of environmental and land defenders killed in the past decade, documented by Global Witness, were Indigenous activists. Despite only about 10 percent of the total killed being women, nearly two-thirds of these were Indigenous women, evidence of the importance of this intersection. Whereas mining and extractives industries were linked to the most killings, agribusiness, hydroelectric dams, water rights issues and logging were also major drivers of the killings. The threat and violence against EHRDs has been noted by the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders who has issued a report on the situation, which rightly makes links between the rights of Indigenous Peoples and environment defense.

At UNFCCC COP 21 in 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted with an inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' rights in its preamble and Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge in its operational part on Adaptation (Article 7.5). COP 21 also established a Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform under the Convention. The Platform serves:

- to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and Indigenous Peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change
- to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner
- to enhance the engagement of local communities and Indigenous Peoples in the UNFCCC process.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) within the UNFCCC has funded large-scale adaptation and mitigation projects in the Global South since 2015 and continuous to grow its reach having today funded more than 200 projects globally. Many of these are implemented on Indigenous lands and territories and have potential to bring positive change provided that Indigenous Peoples are consulted and engaged in their design and implementation. But many GCF accredited entities fail to do so. Without obtaining the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Indigenous Peoples affected, these projects risks violating their rights. This is not only a matter of preventing harm. Indeed, this also places the very projects at risk because without ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are on board and take ownership, these projects are likely to fail meeting their climate objectives. In 2018, the GCF adopted an Indigenous Peoples' Policy and laid the ground for the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group that held its first meeting in 2022. The Policy represents a high-level rights-based benchmark for the Fund's operation and for climate finance at large. The GCF is currently developing its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS). Denmark has a shared seat at the GCF Board, and IWGIA became an observer to the GCF in September 2016.

The GCF provides a window of opportunity for cementing Indigenous leadership in global climate action and ensuring the promotion, protection and respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights in climate finance. But for this to materialise, more support is required to Indigenous activists to engage not only at international but increasingly more at local and national levels. There are few human rights

organisations following the GCF and even fewer Indigenous Peoples organisations. IWGIA's engagement has a strong added value but needs to be scaled up to respond to the growing portfolio of the GCF. IWGIA engages with the Danish Foreign Ministry at GCF board meetings and sees potential in developing an even stronger partnership on this issue.

In December 2022, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was adopted under the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). The KMGBF will lead global efforts to address and reverse the biodiversity crisis through to 2030 and includes strong references to Indigenous Peoples' rights. It will be of particular importance to pay attention to key targets such as classifying 30% of lands and seas as "protected areas" by 2030, as stated in the new framework. While such targets show States' willingness to take necessary action to address the biodiversity crisis, and are important for future survival, they could also be used as excuses for governments to criminalise Indigenous Peoples and their lifeways and evict them from their territories in the name of conservation and protection. This is also why safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples was key in 2022 negotiations. Looking at the scale of the biodiversity crisis and what needs to be done, IWGIA sees a need to scale up the work with partners in this area. IWGIA has engaged in the UNFCCC negotiations for many years, and in 2022, IWGIA decided to also strategically scale up the engagement with the CBD process and at the IUCN. Indeed, these two processes are increasingly being interlinked and there are many synergies. IWGIA has been following for many years the impact of conservation measures on Indigenous Peoples' rights at the national and local level. IWGIA observes that conservation is increasingly leading to forced evictions, land dispossession and other human rights violations towards Indigenous Peoples such as gender-based violence. The importance of bringing IWGIA's experiences from the ground to the international level is evident. Moreover, the KMGBF provides an opportunity to push for positive change at the national and sub-national level, due to its recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights. IWGIA sees this as an area important to prioritise going forward to ensure a rights-based and equitable implementation of the KMGBF. Only through respect for rights and equitable involvement of Indigenous Peoples, can the targets set in the framework be achieved.

The Green Climate Fund, the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provide a window of opportunity for cementing the important role of Indigenous Peoples in global climate and biodiversity governance and to ensure the promotion, protection and respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and their full and effective participation in the climate and biodiversity negotiations, agreements and actions. A challenge remains, however, to channel this international protection into meaningful action at national and sub-national level. IWGIA's partners do active advocacy in national policy processes and monitor safeguarding of their rights implementation on the ground.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostics: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099>
- Climate change: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, national climate change or disaster risk management policies or strategies, NAMA or low carbon development plans, national adaptation planning (NAPAs, NAPs), etc.
- Environment and sustainable development: green growth strategies / actions plans, National Environmental Action Plans, State of the Environment Reporting, relevant sector studies and Strategic Environmental Assessments.
- Care report calls for gender transformative response to climate displacement: <https://careclimatechange.org/new-care-report-calls-for-urgent-gender-transformative-response-to-climate-displacement/>
- Introduction to gender and climate change: <https://unfccc.int/gender>
- World Bank report 2008 on biodiversity <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/995271468177530126/the-role-of-Indigenous-Peoples-in-biodiversity-conservation-the-natural-but-often-forgotten-partners>
- IPCC (2022) Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>
- IPCC (2022) Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-3/>
- IPCC (2019) Special Report on Climate Change and Land <https://www.ipcc.ch/srcccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/>
- IPCC (2023) AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/>
- IWGIA Programme document Climate Change
- IWGIA (2022) Recognition of Indigenous Peoples in Nationally Determined Contributions <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4943-recognition-Indigenous-Peoples-nationally-determined-contributions.html>
- IWGIA (2022) A new paradigm of climate partnership with Indigenous Peoples: An analysis of the recognition of Indigenous Peoples in the IPCC report on mitigation <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4845-iwgia-briefing-analysing-a-new-paradigm-of-climate-partnership-with-Indigenous-Peoples-ipcc-report.html>
- IWGIA (2022) Recognising the contributions of Indigenous Peoples in global climate action? An analysis of the IPCC report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4621-iwgia-briefing-analysing-recognition-contributions-Indigenous-Peoples-ipcc-report.html>
- AIPP and IWGIA (2021) Cybersecurity in the Mekong Region: An Analysis of the Legal Framework and Recommendations for the Protection of Indigenous Environmental Human Rights Defenders <https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4525-cybersec-mekong.html>

6. Capacity of public sector, public financial management and corruption

IWGIA and its partners work in countries that often face challenges in public sector and public financial management capacity as well as with regards to corruption. This can undermine the ability of the public sector to deliver for Indigenous Peoples' rights, even if governments are favourable towards these. It can also contribute to the challenges Indigenous Peoples face in obtaining reliable and comprehensive information on public policy, finances and services delivery as well as hamper opportunities for Indigenous Peoples' advocacy. Lack of public sector capacity and financial management and corruptions in certain areas may be particularly harmful to Indigenous Peoples such as in relation to illegal exploitation of land and natural resources that may contribute to resource degradation or dispossession and thereby Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods. Lack of capacity and will of the states to collect and maintain ethnic disaggregated data further poses challenges for Indigenous Peoples to be able to access benefits or advocate effectively for their vulnerability and entitlement to inclusion in public sector development programmes and initiatives.

In regard to technology and the digital sphere, the world lacks the full picture of the marginalisation and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples due to a dearth of disaggregated data and a critical gap in terms of tools and resources to engage comprehensively and securely. IWGIA engages with data on multiple levels as it is one of the primary cross-cutting methodologies. More than simply generating data, IWGIA shares critical data, ensures data quality is preserved and drives discourse forward on data standards in relation to Indigenous Data Sovereignty. These multiple levels of data generation and management allow IWGIA to produce critical documentation work that drives forward advocacy and develop monitoring frameworks to better understand and recognise the implementation gap in relation to Indigenous Peoples' rights, as guaranteed by international mechanisms.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostics: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099>
- SDG 16 targets <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>
- Corruption assessments based on an analysis of corruption cases from national anti-corruption agencies as well as reports on perceptions of corruption (barometer reports e.g. from Transparency and Afro-barometer), World Bank/IMF assessments and NGO (e.g. budget monitoring reports) and media reports.
- Financing for gender equality: <https://www.genderingdevelopment.net/gender-responsive-financing.html>
- UNWOMEN on gender responsive budgeting: <https://gender-financing.unwomen.org/en>
- https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/assets/uploads/helpdesk/245_Impact_of_corruption_on_Indigenous_people.pdf
- Indigenous Navigator Initiative: <https://nav.Indigenousnavigator.com/index.php/en/>

7. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors and seeking synergies

Working for the promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples has been a key Danish priority area for decades.

The vision for Denmark's development cooperation is: "A more secure and sustainable world free from poverty, based on international binding cooperation as well as just and resilient societies that fight inequality and create hope and future opportunities for the individual, with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement as beacons". Denmark takes a human-centred approach to development cooperation, protecting the most vulnerable and making a particular effort to promote and protect the rights of girls and women. Indigenous Peoples are among the most vulnerable persons on the planet, and it is crucial to promote, protect and defend their rights to ensure they are not left behind and reach Denmark's vision for development cooperation. This can only be achieved through partnerships.

Denmark's strategy for development cooperation, 'The World We Share', presents partnerships as a dynamic concept, constantly evolving and adapting to ever changing circumstances, requiring flexibility combined with a long-term perspective. Through partnerships Denmark can achieve a much larger impact where it is most needed than by acting alone. Denmark and IWGIA have many partners in common - civil society, UN, EU, Nordic countries, private sector, universities and research community – allowing for an intersectional approach, complementary action and multiplying impact.

According to Denmark's strategy for development cooperation "The World We Share", Denmark strives to secure the rights of Indigenous Peoples, referenced in both the section on Democracy and Human Rights and the section on Climate, Nature and Environment. IWGIA substantially supplements and reinforces these efforts, providing important contributions to shared policy objectives also beyond DANIDA's specific support. The UN is a central platform to voice support for this cause and unites governments from all over the world. Furthermore, Denmark has set out an ambitious green agenda with a view to ensuring that no-one is left behind. Working with civil society organisations remains an important priority in Danish development cooperation.

The Kingdom of Denmark actively engages in the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and play a leading role in this effort, especially in the UN. It has been instrumental in setting up an international architecture aiming at upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples. It further actively engages in monitoring the upholding of their rights through a range of mechanisms including special rapporteurs, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the UPR amongst others, and Denmark actively promotes the right of representation of Indigenous Peoples through their own representatives and institutions in the UN and other international fora. Furthermore, support to and strategic engagement with organisations working to promote and defend the rights of Indigenous Peoples cement Denmark's leading position globally and offer avenues for shaping alliances, also with e.g. Latin American countries and Pacific States. Key allies engaged in the agenda

include Finland, Norway and Sweden as well as Canada and Mexico. In addition, the present engagement can complement other Danish development corporation at country level, in particular with regards to strategic frameworks and bilateral programmes in Danish priority countries. IWGIA is implementing a number of projects with a specific focus on utilising technology to enhance and empower Indigenous Peoples to claim their rights and, when needed, to document violations. Within each of their focus areas, technology plays a crucial role, from enabling documentation and advocacy, to empowering the amplification of Indigenous Peoples' own self-determined campaigns. In this regard, IWGIA has contributed to Denmark's T4D initiative considerably, including with the organization of joint side-event and other engagement at important events internationally (for example RightsCon).

IWGIA's mission is to promote, protect and defend Indigenous Peoples' rights. This includes the rights to national, regional and international representation and the involvement of Indigenous Peoples, including women and youth, in decisions affecting their lives. IWGIA is a strong expert organisation on Indigenous Peoples' rights and draws from a global network of Indigenous Peoples' organizations, human rights advocates, academic experts and institutions. As such, the work undertaken by IWGIA is substantially supplementing and reinforcing the efforts of Denmark to promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Further, IWGIA has ECOSOC status and can provide oral and written submissions and recommendations to the UN. The organization maintains active engagement with various UN human rights bodies, including UNPFII, EMRIP, the UN Human Rights Council, UN Treaty bodies, UPR, and regional human rights institutions such as the ACHPR and IACHR and promotes and supports Indigenous Peoples organizations' direct engagement with these mechanisms. Over the years, IWGIA has also developed a close working relationship with UN agencies such as IFAD and FAO.

Further to this, IWGIA is accredited and engages in the UNFCCC, GCF and CBD. Since 2015, the GCF has channelled a large part of the global community's climate finance into climate actions in the global south. Many projects approved by the GCF are implemented in Indigenous territories and affect Indigenous communities. In 2018 the GCF adopted a ground-breaking Indigenous Peoples' Policy and laid the ground for the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group. The Policy represents a high-level rights-based benchmark for the Fund's operation and for climate finance at large. Denmark has an active board member in the GCF Board, and IWGIA became an observer to the GCF in September 2016.

IWGIA has for many years actively engaged with the World Heritage Committee, its Advisory Bodies (IUCN and ICOMOS), and its UNESCO secretariat with a view to enhancing respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and in individual World Heritage sites. IWGIA has consultative status with UNESCO. IWGIA is thus a crucial ally and a key strategic partner for Denmark in its work related to Indigenous Peoples that provide important contributions to shared policy objectives also beyond this specific Danish contribution.

IWGIA developed and adopted its gender strategy to be implemented in 2021-2025. The focus of the gender strategy is on addressing violence against Indigenous women. This focus was chosen because it had been identified as one of the most pressing issues Indigenous women struggle with every day. IWGIA's work with Indigenous women, who are among the most marginalised women in most countries where Indigenous Peoples live, is in line with Denmark's development strategy that identifies equality and women and girls' rights as a cross-cutting priority.

Engagement is a key component of all IWGIA's work. The promotion, protection and defence of the rights of Indigenous Peoples requires various forms of engagement interventions that target a variety of audiences in multiple ways.

IWGIA is situated in Denmark which offers great potential to increase knowledge about and support for Indigenous Peoples issues in Denmark. IWGIA has considerably strengthened its engagement in Denmark over the past years. IWGIA, often in collaboration with the 92-group and Globalt Fokus, engages frequently with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs including departments at home and representations abroad, the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities including the Danish Energy Agency and the Ministry of the Environment. IWGIA makes use of a variety of platforms to engage the Danish public, such as Peoples' meetings, Talk Town festival. IWGIA engages with Danish NGO networks (IWGIA is currently represented in the Steering Group of Globalt Fokus, and the Green Partnership through Globalt Fokus) and with businesses directly but also through the multistakeholder initiative Ethical Trade Denmark, universities, as well as through an Operation Dagsværk project. Lastly, IWGIA has established volunteer group of Danish youth who are undertaking a variety of events.

IWGIA has a niche cause and great stories to tell about their work and their partners. Some of these stories are also very much linked to other urgent and current agendas, such as climate and biodiversity. They are also linked to identity, ethnicity and colonial structural barriers, all topics which are current in Danish discourse. Agendas on rights, land-rights and business and human rights can also have traction in a Danish public and press and with Danish companies. As mentioned above IWGIA has started a dialogue with Danish companies. Here, IWGIA focuses on the issues of Free, Prior and Informed Consent and the green energy transition. Many NGOs and other actors are engaged in similar thematic areas. In some cases, due to their larger organization, stronger member base and greater visibility, they will be good allies to amplify IWGIA's limited visibility on Indigenous issues.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- The World We Share, Denmark's strategy for development cooperation

ANNEX 2: PARTNER ASSESSMENT

1. Brief presentation of partners

Founded in Denmark in 1968 IWGIA's core mission is to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The organisation consists of a Secretariat overseen by a Board that provides accountability and strategic direction. The Board includes Indigenous Board members. IWGIA reaches out to and works with a global network of Indigenous Peoples' organisations. It works on the ground with local Indigenous Peoples and their organisations, with governments and other stakeholders at the national level, with relevant regional human rights mechanisms and via the UN system and related bodies internationally, as well as with various networks of NGOs and other allies.

The Danida contribution for 2024-2027 is a continuation of Denmark's long-standing partnership with IWGIA. MFA support to IWGIA has previously, between 2016 and 2021, been provided on the basis of guidelines for framework organisations (phased out in 2018), and since 2021 been provided through a Development Engagement Document following the guidelines for programmes and projects. The focus of the Danida contribution for 2024-2027 is aligned with IWGIA's Institutional Strategy 2021-2025. The MFA and IWGIA continue their broader on-going dialogue and collaboration on policy objectives and alliance building with regards to the promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as thematic policy objectives on e.g., climate action, civic space or gender, also beyond the present development engagement. MFA and IWGIA can also facilitate opportunities for dialogue and collaboration with broader stakeholders, including relevant existing and potential partners and donors. Likewise, MFA and IWGIA engage in dialogue at the country level where relevant, including with a view to enhance mutual strategic learning and synergies between broader Danish engagement in the country and IWGIA's engagement.

Denmark actively engages in the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and plays a leading role in this effort, especially in the UN. It has been instrumental in setting up an international architecture aiming at upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples. It further actively engages in monitoring the upholding of their rights through a range of mechanisms including special rapporteurs, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the UPR amongst others, and Denmark actively promotes the right of representation of Indigenous Peoples through their own representatives and institutions in the UN and other international fora. Furthermore, support to and strategic engagement with organisations working to promote and defend the rights of Indigenous Peoples cement Denmark's leading position globally and offer avenues for shaping alliances, also with e.g., Latin American countries and Pacific States. Key allies engaged in the agenda include Finland, Norway and Sweden, as well as Canada and Mexico. In addition, the present engagement can complement other Danish development cooperation at the country level, regarding, in particular, strategic frameworks and bilateral programmes in Danish priority countries. IWGIA is implementing a number of projects with a specific focus on utilising technology to enhance and empower Indigenous Peoples to claim their rights and, when needed, to document violations. Within each of its focus areas, technology plays a crucial role, from enabling documentation and advocacy, to empowering the amplification of Indigenous Peoples' own self-determined campaigns. In this regard, IWGIA has contributed to Denmark's T4D initiative considerably, including with the organization of joint side-events and other engagement at important events internationally (for example RightsCon). Further to this, IWGIA is accredited and engages in the UNFCCC, GCF and CBD. Since 2015, the GCF has channeled a large part of the global community's climate finance into climate actions in the Global South. In 2018, the GCF adopted a

ground-breaking Indigenous Peoples' Policy and laid the ground for the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG). The Policy represents a high-level rights-based benchmark for the Fund's operation and for climate finance at=large. Denmark has an active board member in the GCF Board and IWGIA became an observer to the GCF in September 2016.

2. Summary of partner capacity assessment

IWGIA is a non-Indigenous organisation. Its legitimacy largely depends on what value it adds to Indigenous Peoples' aspirations. Everything IWGIA does is with and in support of Indigenous Peoples' rights. Indigenous Peoples' organisations, institutions and Nations are therefore IWGIA's key stakeholders.

IWGIA combines long-term, consistent efforts with adaptability and agility. This is key as the reality is such that situations change and challenges arise often at a moment's notice, which requires responding swift and flexible within strategic directions and priorities.

Alongside Indigenous partners, IWGIA addresses and advocates duty bearers to implement their international human rights obligations and to recognise, respect and protect Indigenous Peoples' rights at the country level. It also builds strategic partnerships with friendly States, which include donors and other States that push for Indigenous Peoples' rights.

IWGIA's strategic partnerships with UN agencies and mechanisms, international/regional human rights institutions, civil society organisations, and academia are among IWGIA's key assets. In close cooperation with strategic partners, IWGIA coordinates and enhances advocacy efforts at national, regional and international levels in pursuit of common objectives within a framework of dialogue, mutual trust, respect and cooperation.

As mentioned above, the MFA has a long-standing cooperation with IWGIA. Through the several years and phases of cooperation the MFA has gained knowledge of IWGIAs' satisfactory capacity with respect to both implementation and administration of development actions through regular dialogue, monitoring and reviews. A Capacity Analysis in 2020 found that IWGIA had the capacity to deliver results according to the agreement with MFA and that IWGIA had adequate strategic, organisational, programmatic and financial management capacities to deliver quality outcomes. Programming and the three elements in the change process i.e., documentation, empowerment and advocacy were deemed highly relevant and tailored to the Indigenous Peoples' fight for their rights, civic space, climate action, sustainable development and inequality. Follow-up on areas mentioned for strengthening in the Capacity Analysis is considered to have progressed well and was assessed during the appraisal. In preparation of the appraisal IWGIA was requested to make a self-assessment of their financial management capacity based on AMG Guidelines (AMG Annex 1a). The desk appraisal found that over the past few years, IWGIA has strengthened the financial management function. In addition, it noted that the arrangements set out in the project document and in the administrative agreement in combination with the solid managerial capacity in IWGIA provide ample assurance that IWGIA will administer Danida funds in compliance with the Danida Aid Management Guidelines.

3. Summary of key partner features

Local leadership by Indigenous Peoples and their organisations, institutions and movements has always been at the centre of IWGIA's work and is the basis for the partnership approach of the organisation. IWGIA's partnerships are based on respect for Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination and a conviction that Indigenous Peoples are the most powerful agents of change. As a non-Indigenous organisation, IWGIA's legitimacy depends on what value it adds to the realisation of Indigenous Peoples' own aspirations. Promoting space for Indigenous Peoples to represent their movement, and facilitating and supporting their participation and advocacy in decision making processes from local to international levels is key for IWGIA's work. IWGIA's documentation, communication and networking efforts elevate and amplify the voices, actions and struggle of Indigenous Peoples, and inform and influence policy processes and decisions. In close cooperation with its partners, IWGIA coordinates, enhances and, when necessary, leads advocacy efforts at national, regional and international levels in pursuit of common objectives within a framework of dialogue, mutual trust, respect and cooperation. In this way, IWGIA can play a global, facilitative support role for Indigenous Peoples.

Taking point of departure in their strategic objectives and ownership, IWGIA works with approximately 13-15 project partners who receive funding under the engagement, and approximately 25 strategic partners. IWGIA works in 11 countries - in Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), Asia (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Philippines) and Latin America (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) - and through engagement in international bodies, including at regional levels. The project is a continuation of support from Denmark and will therefore consolidate previous assistance and promote sustainability. This is why most current partners and countries are selected, hereby ensuring outreach to different regions and countries and key institutions. The countries selected are countries where IWGIA has long-term experience and knowledge of the context and the Indigenous Peoples' movement. IWGIA selects countries where it evaluates to be able to provide significant support and has the most impact considering its resources, network, knowledge and expertise. As a global organisation, IWGIA depends on a critical amount of networks and partnerships in a good number of countries and regions. This provides IWGIA with the added value to be able to facilitate processes and knowledge sharing among Indigenous Peoples, broad documentation, such as through The Indigenous World, effective advocacy with UN and other international institutions, as well as being seen as a valued partner by a broad variety of stakeholders.

Partners are selected by the responsible advisor together with a project assessment team, including the programme lead (see Project Document).

IWGIA's criteria for the selection of project partners are:

- They are Indigenous Peoples' own organizations and solidly rooted in their target communities or in some cases, where the situation does not allow to support Indigenous Peoples' own organisations (for example, where there is a need for independent actors in difficult political contexts), they are national organisations supporting Indigenous communities/governments/institutions;

- They have knowledge of Indigenous Peoples' rights issues and of local and national contexts relating to Indigenous Peoples' rights;
- They are dedicated defenders of Indigenous Peoples' rights;
- They are committed to promoting gender equality;
- They have good organizational and administrative capacity; if not, only very small projects will be allocated with capacity-building components; and
- In most of the cases, they are well-known to IWGIA as solid, trustworthy and reliable partners. IWGIA is also open to work with new partners, but will always start new partnerships with very small projects, or only one activity. This allows IWGIA to learn more about the partners and to evaluate if a longer and more substantial partnership is possible. IWGIA identifies new potential partners through monitoring or networking visits, where it can meet, visit the office and have more in-depth discussions on possible collaboration.

IWGIA's strategic partners include Indigenous organisations and institutions in developed and developing countries, UN agencies, international/regional human rights institutions, civil society organisations and academia. IWGIA works in close cooperation with its strategic partners for the coordination of punctual advocacy, capacity-building, and documentation efforts at national, regional and international levels. By joining efforts with strategic partners, IWGIA increases its impact on important agenda.

IWGIA firmly believes that local leadership and ownership, and a genuine bottom-up approach, is a key foundation for the long-term sustainability of its support. IWGIA then provides an avenue to bring gains achieved at the regional and international levels back down to local Indigenous communities. This approach can address the root causes of human rights violations and fosters structural change based on Indigenous Peoples' own visions and aspirations. Through this approach, IWGIA promotes Indigenous Peoples' capacity to act by supporting their organisations and movements, and facilitate platforms for meeting, in order to strengthen global solidarity and action. IWGIA's role is often seen as a facilitator of strategic dialogues, cross-learning activities and documentation that span over several countries in one region or even across regions.

IWGIA works on the ground with local and national Indigenous organisations, with governments and other stakeholders at the national level, with relevant regional human rights mechanisms and via the UN system and related bodies internationally. IWGIA has always prioritised Indigenous-led local leadership, and the organisation's work is anchored in solidarity with Indigenous Peoples' own visions and priorities. IWGIA respects Indigenous data sovereignty principles.

IWGIA also engages with Danish businesses and investors with a clear focus on the renewable energy sector and green investment. IWGIA believes that the private sector in Denmark can play an important role in ensuring a green and just transition. IWGIA therefore holds dialogues with relevant Danish businesses and investors to ensure they understand and comply with Indigenous Peoples' rights in all their actions. IWGIA also engages in Danish networks and alliances focusing on these thematic issues, such as with Ethical Trade Denmark and the 92 group.

IWGIA collaborates with a number of academic and educational institutions, both in Denmark and abroad, including with Indigenous Peoples’ own educational institutions. This collaboration has broad objectives, not least among them – the promotion of Indigenous Peoples’ rights among future leaders.

Partner name <i>What is the name of the partner?</i>	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the programme for the partner’s activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner’s main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner’s capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
Ogiek Peoples Development Programme (OPDP), Kenya (project partner)	Indigenous Peoples’ land rights advocacy and litigation in Kenya Wants to promote and protect Indigenous Peoples’ rights in Kenya (notably the Ogiek people) and ensure their active participation in development processes through advocacy campaigns and legal action.	Medium to high OPDP has other donors, but without the program OPDP will not be able to sustain its campaign for implementation of the African Court Ogiek ruling and mobilization of the Ogiek communities.	High OPDP is a long-term partner of IWGIA under its land defense work, and their visions and priorities have played an important role in shaping the programme.	Ensuring that land rights violations are exposed and protested in Kenya, communities are mobilised, broader civil society alliances are formed, and land tenure security is achieved.	Strengths: OPDP has developed from a small community- based organization to a bigger and more consolidated organisation that is capable of coordinating regional Indigenous rights advocacy efforts on the African continent. They have comparatively good organizational capacity, and they well rooted and trusted in their Indigenous Ogiek communities. Weaknesses: OPDP depends on project funding, which makes	OPDP is a key partner, and issues they work on are very long term. Therefore, IWGIA’s collaboration with OPDP has a strategic long-term perspective with a view of achieving lasting and sustainable results for their target communities. At the same time IWGIA assists OPDP in building its capacity for fundraising and help them to reach out to

					<p>them vulnerable, and despite improved capacities in fundraising they still need to strengthen their fundraising capacity and outreach.</p> <p>Opportunities: OPDP is well-known and respected among indigenous civil society in Kenya and broadly in Africa (also being the Africa Indigenous Peoples lead under the International Land Coalition) - and they are well placed to spark alliance building and collaboration.</p> <p>Threats: OPDP works on highly sensitive human rights issues and their staff, board members and target communities are often harassed and intimidated.</p>	<p>other donors with a view of enlarging the organisation's donor portfolio. The fact that IWGIA supports OPDP has already paved the way for OPDP to get other donors on board, due to the credibility that IWGIA's name carries. IWGIA has also assisted OPDP to become member of a large global land alliance, through which OPDP is now receiving some funding. OPDP is therefore less dependent on IWGIA today than it was some years back.</p>
Indigenous Movement for	Securing territorial and human rights for	Medium to low	IMPACT has been a strategic partner to	IMPACT is spearheading the work to assist	Strengths:	IMPACT is not dependent on IWGIA funding,

<p>Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT), Kenya (project partner)</p>	<p>Indigenous Peoples in Kenya, notably in Northern Kenya.</p>	<p>IMPACT has grown considerably during the past few years and has managed to secure many partners and a good funding basis. However, only few donors want to support human and land rights work.</p>	<p>IWGIA for many years, and IMPACT has significantly influenced the programme with its focus on land defense and territorial governance.</p>	<p>Indigenous communities in Northern Kenya to make use of the Community Land Act for achieving land tenure security and territorial self-governance. This is a rare opportunity in Africa, and IMPACT will be an important partner for the Africa part of IWGIA's territorial governance work.</p>	<p>IMPACT's biggest strength is that it is an Indigenous grassroots organization that has existed for the last 20 years, and which has done the same work persistently. The organization is close to the communities and trusted by them. "IMPACT will always be there for the communities irrespectively of funding levels". IMPACT has good organizational and administrative capacity. The organization has an experienced and committed management and a big team of competent staff.</p> <p>Weaknesses: IMPACT has experienced considerable growth</p>	<p>so an exit strategy as such is not necessary. IMPACT is an important strategic partner for IWGIA land defence and territorial governance work in Africa, and the collaboration can be designed in flexible ways depending on needs and opportunities.</p>
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					<p>in a short span of time. While this is positive, this transformation is also challenging, and the organization seeks to ensure that it sticks to its roots, passion and priorities and that it will not be driven by donor demands and agendas. This is challenging with more donors coming in.</p> <p>Opportunities: Despite weaknesses and challenges, the Community Land Act offers opportunities for land tenure security and territorial governance for Indigenous peoples in Kenya, and IMPACT plays a key role.</p> <p>Threats: IMPACT is vocal and outspoken on land and human rights issues, which can be a threat. However due to its other work on livelihoods</p>	
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					enhancement and climate resilience, IMPACT has now a better collaboration with authorities and face less threats.	
Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organization (PAICODEO), Tanzania (project partner)	<p>Indigenous Peoples' rights advocacy and litigation in Tanzania.</p> <p>Wants to promote and protect the rights, livelihoods and culture of Indigenous Peoples in 6 regions in central and southern Tanzania through building the capacity of Indigenous Peoples' communities (with a strong focus on indigenous women) and undertaking advocacy and legal action.</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>PAICODEO is a comparatively small, locally rooted organization with limited resources. IWGIA has successfully assisted PAICODEO in getting new donors on board, however, IWGIA/the programme is still very important for PAICODEO to be able to carry out their human rights work. PAICODEO has recently been awarded a comparatively big consultancy grant, which has</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>IWGIA has worked with PAICODEO for a number of years, and their work and context has substantially informed focus, priorities and design of the programme.</p>	<p>PAICODEO will ensure that violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights in central and southern Tanzania are monitored and documented, Indigenous Peoples' communities (and especially indigenous women) are empowered, local, national and international level advocacy is undertaken, and legal action is undertaken when required.</p>	<p>Strengths: PAICODEO is strongly rooted in the communities they work for, and the target communities have trust in and an ownership feeling of PAICODEO.</p> <p>Weaknesses: PAICODEO staff and community activists work with courage and dedication on sensitive human rights issues. This carries risks of harassment and intimidation.</p> <p>Opportunities: PAICODEO has prioritized empowerment of women, and this had led to the formation of an indigenous women movement,</p>	<p>PAICODEO is a key partner, and the issues they work on are very demanding and long term. While they have come a long way in empowering their target communities, more efforts are still needed, especially in terms of empowering women, and IWGIA will therefore still render support for the immediate future. However, IWGIA will also focus on strengthening PAICODEO's fundraising capacity and on</p>

		improved its current financial situation.			<p>which is gradually starting to spearhead the land rights struggle. This is an important opportunity for advancing the entire land rights work in the 6 target regions.</p> <p>Threats: Due to a shrinking civic space in Tanzania, it is at times challenging for a dedicated human rights organization like PAICODEO to operate.</p>	linking them up with other donors. This will be with a view of gradually decreasing IWGIA's support.
Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organisations' Forum (PINGO's Forum), Tanzania (project partner)	A coalition of Indigenous Peoples' organisations working in Tanzania for the rights of the marginalised indigenous pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities. PINGOs Forum wants to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and their	High. PINGOs Forum has other donors, but without IWGIA/the programme, PINGO's Forum would not be able to undertake its climate change and land rights work.	High. Previous collaboration with PINGOs Forum has substantially informed the development of the programme, and PINGO's Forum has been thoroughly consulted in developing the programme.	Ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are involved in climate change issues at national level in Tanzania – and that African indigenous voices feed into the global climate change discussions, policies and programmes.	Strengths: PINGO's Forum is well organized and well governed. It has a strong finance and administration department and relevant policies and procedures in place. PINGOs has experienced and committed staff, who are ready to work under difficult conditions.	PINGO's Forum serves as an important partner for the programme in Tanzania, being an umbrella organization for indigenous organisations in Tanzania. There are therefore no immediate plans for an exit with this partner. However, this

	<p>land and human rights are recognized in Tanzania. They do this through human rights monitoring and documentation, community empowerment, advocacy and litigation</p>			<p>And ensuring that land rights violations are monitored, documented and addressed in Tanzania</p>	<p>Weaknesses: It is challenging for PINGOs Forum to fundraise sufficiently on a project basis to cover all of their core expenses (being a comparatively big organization)</p> <p>Opportunities: PINGOs Forum is a national umbrella organization for Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania – and it is an important opportunity that such an organization exists in Tanzania (unlike in most African countries), which is able to do consolidated and united advocacy work.</p> <p>Threats: Civic space is shrinking in Tanzania, and this makes it increasingly difficult for a human rights advocacy organization like PINGO’s Forum to operate. Donors</p>	<p>will be continuously discussed and assessed seen in relation with the most pressing land rights issues in Tanzania and the organizations best placed to address these. At the same time IWGIA will support PINGO’s Forum in strengthening their fundraising capacity and mapping out other potential donors – including through linking them up with new donors during international meetings that they participate in. PINGOs Forum already has a number of other donors on board and it not critically</p>
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					are also increasingly pulling out of supporting human rights work.	dependent on IWGIA.
Pastoralist Women Council (PWC), Tanzania (project partner)	Empowerment of Indigenous women. PWC strengthens self-organization among Indigenous women. It strengthens Indigenous women's access to education and income opportunities, and it empowers them to take lead in land and human rights defense.	Medium to low PWC has good capacity and a broad funding base, so it does not depend on IWGIA support. However, IWGIA's support for land and human rights defense is very important for PWC, since it is more challenging for PWC to fundraise for such work, which is politically sensitive in Tanzania.	High PWC has had considerable influence in shaping the programme. PWC has strong knowledge and expertise on empowerment of Indigenous women, and this has informed the development of the programme.	PWC will contribute to that Indigenous women in are empowered to participate in and lead the land rights struggle in Tanzania.	Strengths: PWC has strong capacity (within project management, finance and administration), and it has a good team of competent staff. PWC has a good reputation and a strong funding basis. PWC is solidly anchored in its target communities and is trusted and respected in the communities and among other indigenous organizations in Tanzania. Weaknesses: PWC depends on project-based funding, and it can be a challenge to sustain all staff on a running basis. Opportunities: With its solid, courageous and consistent human	PWC is not dependent on IWGIA funding, so an exit strategy as such is not necessary. PWC is an important strategic partner for IWGIA's land rights and women empowerment work, and the collaboration can be designed in flexible ways depending on needs and opportunities.

					<p>rights work, PWC has established itself as a key player and as an important ally in the Indigenous movement in Tanzania and internationally.</p> <p>Threats: PWC is very outspoken in its criticism of human rights violations committed by authorities and other powerful actors in Tanzania. The organization, and in particular its Executive Director, therefore regularly received threats and face intimidation. The Executive Director has recently had to stay in Kenya for long periods due to threats faced in Tanzania.</p>	
Asian Center for Human Rights (ACHR), India (project partner)	Resource center for indigenous rights advocacy.	Medium The ACHR has a wide range of donors and IWGIA is only	High ACHR is one of the few human rights organisations in	Ensuring that land rights violations are exposed and protested in India, and that	<p>Strengths: Highly competent, hard- working and agile staff</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p>	The issues ACHR work on are very demanding and have a long-term perspective.

		supporting with very limited funding. The support under this programme is however of high importance, as its main aim is to start up an indigenous lawyers network in India as a pilot project with no other funding	India that is highly vocal about Indigenous Peoples' rights. ACHR has long experience and has great capacities within the elements of the IWGIA triangle for change (documentation, advocacy and empowerment)	critical and emblematic cases are taken to court	<p>Could be more consistently analysing risks and develop procedures and contingency plans</p> <p>Opportunities: As a very experienced organization working on a highly sensitive topic in India, they have learned how to maneuver and have managed to survive as an organization. They have a huge network of supporters and are not afraid to try new things and ideas.</p> <p>Threats: being a vocal organization fighting for the rights of Indigenous Peoples in India is very risky – both to the organisations and to the individuals.</p>	Along the project implementation, IWGIA will assist ACHR in looking for new funding possibilities. Should IWGIA however decide to withdraw the financial support, it will not be a serious threat to the sustainability of ACHR. IWGIA will also continue to collaborate on a political level.
Lawyers Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples	Resource center for indigenous rights advocacy. Work to promote Indigenous Peoples' rights	Medium LAHURNIP depends on external funding in order to secure activities	High LAHURNIP is a crucial partner due to its expertise in providing legal	LAHURNIP contributes to mobilising and strengthening the capacity of national and local Indigenous	Strength: staff and board have a strong and unique combination of capacities as lawyers, activists and project management.	LAHURNIP is a key partner in Nepal as well as in the region. It requires consistent, long term legal effort

<p>(LAHURNIP), Nepal (project partner)</p>	<p>and fundamental freedoms as well as to enhance capacity of Indigenous Peoples' communities to defend their rights to self-determination including land territories and resources.</p> <p>As indigenous lawyers that assist affected communities legally as well.</p>	<p>but has also other donors.</p>	<p>support, advocacy and training other national and local Indigenous Peoples' organisations.</p> <p>LAHURNIP is one of the most experienced indigenous organisations in Asia when it comes to business and human rights, and their expertise and knowledge can benefit many of the other programme partners.</p> <p>Their contribution to the programme is highly important.</p>	<p>Peoples' organisations.</p> <p>They provide trainings and support Indigenous Peoples human rights defenders as well as coordinating efforts at local, national and international level.</p> <p>As a lawyers association they use the judicial system to take up cases for Indigenous Peoples' communities whose collective rights are being violated.</p> <p>LAHURNIP monitors, document and protest human rights violations all over Nepal through their</p>	<p>Weakness: need to strengthen their awareness and capacity on security of staff – especially Indigenous Peoples human rights defenders and board, who are all actively engaged in sensitive work could be at risk.</p> <p>Opportunities: capacity to mobilise Indigenous Peoples' organisations coupled with their experience in conducting training in Indigenous Peoples and human rights can serve as best practice and inspiration for other Indigenous Peoples' organisations and upcoming movements in the region.</p> <p>Threats: Indigenous Peoples human rights defenders are at risk of harassment when documenting and disseminating</p>	<p>to achieve results. IWGIA will support LAHURNIP in diversifying funds and looking for relevant funding opportunities – IWGIA has already been instrumental in securing support from the government of Finland.</p>
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				network of Indigenous Peoples human rights defenders and take common cases to the international level as well.	information about human rights violations.	
NEFIN, Nepal (project partner)	Networking umbrella organisation, representing Indigenous Peoples in Nepal. IWGIA partners with the NEFIN Climate Change Programme which has separate administration from NEFIN main organisation Engaged in national-level advocacy processes. Played a key role in indigenous rights advocacy in the	High IWGIA is the main and only consistent donor for NEFIN Climate Change Programme.	High NEFIN has been a key project partner at both project and international level since IWGIA started its work on climate and REDD+ in 2009. NEFIN has been supported to participate in the GCF work since 2017 and has played a key role in developing the objectives and strategic goals of IWGIA's engagement in the GCF.	Ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are involved in climate change issues at national level in Nepal – and that Asian indigenous voices feed into the global climate change discussions, policies and programmes.	Strengths: NEFIN is well organized and is a national umbrella organisation for Indigenous Peoples with a wide network. NEFIN has achieved significant results with regards to awareness raising of Indigenous Peoples and duty bearers, as well with regards to capacity building of Indigenous Peoples' communities and leaders, with a specific focus on the empowerment of indigenous women. Weaknesses: Challenging for them to fundraise sufficiently on a project basis to cover	NEFIN is a crucial partner in the climate programme. Long term activities and consistent efforts are required in order to achieve sustainable results. NEFIN currently depends on IWGIA's financial support for their climate related activities. During the implementation of this project, IWGIA will however assist NEFIN in exploring new funding opportunities and strengthen

	national REDD+ process.				<p>all of their core expenses for their climate work</p> <p>Opportunities: Strong organisation with broad support and network in Nepal, and through IWGIA support also building up strong connection and network at global level, especially in the UNFCCC and the GCF. The Director of NEFIN Climate Change Programme has been elected as official Asian representative of the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group in the GCF and has through their participation in the GCF established network and relations with key INGOs, UN agencies and duty bearers, which provide an opportunity to gain more influence in the future.</p>	<p>their capacity to apply for funding – including through linking them up with new donors during international meetings that they participate in.</p>
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					Threats: Harassment and violations of rights of Indigenous Peoples protection and defending their territories including in conservation parks such as Chitwan. Lack of recognition of rights. Risks of exclusion from decision-making processes and influence on climate actions at national level.	
CEJIS, Bolivia (project partner)	Works for and with Indigenous Peoples' organisations from community to national and international level, documenting and monitoring public policies, and providing awareness raising and capacity building on Indigenous Peoples' rights to	Medium CEJIS's has several donors but is dependent on IWGIA funding to secure timely and efficient execution of specific activities in strengthening Indigenous Peoples capacity to demand territorial governance.	High The work and level of expertise built through many years' dedicated work with Indigenous Peoples' organisations in Bolivia is importance for the programme. This allows reaching out to Indigenous Peoples' communities and	CEJIS 'experience working through conventions with indigenous organisations in the promotion of indigenous territorial autonomy will ensure direct indigenous participation and ownership to the project results.	Strengths: Strong and wide partnership with Indigenous Peoples' organisations across the country. High degree of technical expertise and knowledge as well as proven capacity in managing external funds. Weaknesses: At times in CEJIS' history, its employees	The work towards territorial governance is a long-term process that requires consistent partnership and continued financial support. IWGIA assists CEJIS in applying for external funding in order to diversify their

	land, political autonomy etc.		driving forward the process of achieving indigenous territorial autonomy.		<p>left the institution seeking other jobs, leaving the institution without qualified personnel. Currently, CEJIS has reconstituted a very professional team. On some occasions, CEJIS' intermediary role prevents indigenous leaders from speaking for themselves.</p> <p>Opportunities: Several key figures in Bolivian politics have passed through CEJIS, so the institution usually has good contacts in the public spheres. Its long history of supporting Indigenous Peoples gives it a privileged position in assisting indigenous organisations.</p> <p>Threats: Unstable political situation, pose an increasing challenge</p>	donor base. An example is the projects from the European Commission, which have been granted based on the long-term partnership with IWGIA.
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					in reaching out to remote communities and conduct on-site activities.	
Oré, Bolivia (project partner)	Support the defense and implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights through technical advice to indigenous organizations and communication. Oré carries out research, legal and anthropological support on the defense of indigenous territories, autonomous processes and socio-environmental conflicts.	High Oré is highly dependent on financial support from IWGIA to carry out activities. Last year the institution began to diversify its source of financing.	High Oré can become a strategic counterpart for Bolivia in legal, conservation and anthropological support.	Oré plays an important role in providing technical support in the construction of autonomy processes in Bolivia. Oré has a close collaboration with CEJIS and the indigenous governments of TIM. Oré has been specializing in conservation and management of resources in indigenous territories.	Strengths: Strong network of academics, activists (indigenous and not indigenous) specialized in the field of HR and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Latin America. Weaknesses: Oré's main threat is financial dependence on IWGIA. Opportunities: The autonomous governments of TIM have great confidence in ORE's technical advice. The diversity and capacity of its small group of professionals offers a range of possibilities for the strengthening of indigenous autonomies.	Oré was established with the support of IWGIA and a long-term partnership is envisioned. IWGIA also aims at supporting Oré to enhance their capacity to expand their network and donor base so Oré will be better equipped to obtain funds from other support institutions.

					Threats: The Bolivian political context is unstable and can affect the normal development of projects.	
Territorio Indígena Multiétnico, TIM – Bolivia (project partner)	It is the organization that governs the autonomous territory of TIM in the Bolivian Amazon.	Medium There are few cooperation institutions that work in TIM. IWGIA is one of the strongest institutions working in TIM, through CEJIS and primarily Ore. Without IWGIA's support, it's challenging for TIM to implement its work program.	High Through the indigenous government and with the technical advice of Ore and CEJIS, it is expected to develop a significant work program in their territory.	The TIM indigenous self-government is the entity in charge of all the programs that are developed within the territory and thus of essential importance for the programme.	Strengths: The indigenous self-government of TIM has particular legitimacy as an indigenous self-government recognised by the State of Bolivia. Opportunities: indigenous self-government of TIM has the potential to develop different economic and conservation programmes that can guarantee, in the long term, the sustainability of the autonomous government. Weaknesses: The organisation still does not have technical personnel	The indigenous government of TIM is new and requires long-term assistance to build and strengthen their administrative capacity. These efforts will enhance their capacities to collaborate with other institutions, stakeholders and potential donors. IWGIA will support the indigenous TIM government of TIM in diversifying its sources of financing with other cooperation institutions.

					<p>trained to handle the different work areas necessary for the management of its territory.</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>The contributions of the central government of Bolivia for the autonomies of Bolivia are totally insufficient. At the moment they are highly dependent on international cooperation.</p> <p>There are also threats to the territory due to the construction of a road and the infiltration of illegal hunters and loggers.</p>	
Gobierno Territorial Autónomo de la Nación Wampis (GTANW), Peru (Project partner)	Autonomous territorial government of the Wampis people defending the livelihood from the increasing pressure from extractive industries	Medium GTANW receives funding from other donors, but activities related to strengthening the newly established autonomy requires the	High The struggle for recognition and establishment of the Wampis Nation is a unique example and inspiration for the programme and for other	The experiences and lessons learnt from the first years of autonomy, will be used to further develop new ways of advocating with regional and national	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Strong and well-functioning Indigenous Peoples leadership.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The Wampis territory is located in a very isolated area of the Amazon, which complicates the</p>	Achieving and securing Indigenous Peoples territorial governance is a long-term process that requires continued support. IWGIA

		financial support of IWGIA.	Indigenous Peoples' organisations.	government to demand compliance with Indigenous Peoples' rights, incl. FPIC – particularly in relation to extractive industries.	possibilities of developing economic programs that generate monetary income. Opportunities: great external (international) interest might enhance the Wampis Nation opportunity in establishing partnerships and raising funds for new initiatives. Wampis youth and communication are a great potential to maintain and drive forward and strengthen the territorial governance looking forward. Threats: The invasion of illegal mining and the exploitation of hydrocarbons are a constant threat on the Wampis territory.	has previously - and will continue - to assist GTANW in exploring new opportunities for partnerships and funding. E.g a grant which they have received from the European Commission, and which has been possible through the long-term partnership with IWGIA.
Perú Equidad, Peru (Project partner)	Monitoring, defence and promotion of	High	High	Perú Equidad will coordinate	Strengths: A highly qualified professional team	Sustained and consistent support,

	<p>human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Peru through investigation, documentation, capacity building, and strategic litigation at local, national and international level.</p>	<p>Although Perú Equidad receives funding from different donors, the contribution from IWGIA is highly needed to secure their activities within territorial governance.</p>	<p>The knowledge, expertise and experience in indigenous autonomies in Perú is of utmost importance for the programme and also serves to share best practices and as inspiration to other countries not only in the region but also to other countries in Asia and Africa.</p>	<p>and oversee the local implementation of activities in the Amazon region, providing training and technical assistance.</p>	<p>with excellent relationships with indigenous organizations. Weaknesses: The office is located in Lima and in situations like COVID they have difficulties communicating with Indigenous Peoples' communities. Opportunities: Peru Equidad has a team of interdisciplinary professionals, indigenous and non-indigenous. They have a very long history of working with Amazonian communities. Threats: The political situation in Peru is unstable and there is criminalization of human rights defenders</p>	<p>guidance and advocacy is crucial in order to achieve and secure Indigenous Peoples territorial governance. Equidad, with the support from IWGIA and in close partnership with Indigenous Peoples' organisations have demonstrated great capacity to push forward the agenda of Indigenous Peoples territorial governance in the region. IWGIA will continue supporting Equidad in diversifying their funding and partnerships with international institutions and</p>
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						donors such as the European Commission, NORAD, etc. .
IQBSS (project partner)	An Amazonian indigenous organization that promotes the defense of the ancestral territory of the Kichwa people of the Anzu River in Pastaza. The organization drives the political organization of the communities and the development of a natural resource management plan.	IWGIA is the main donor of the organization. However, you also have other smaller and short-term supports. Without IWGIA's contribution, it's difficult for the organization to drive its work forward.	IWGIA has had a longstanding relationship with the leaders of the Anzu River, but in terms of financial support, the connection with IQBSS is recent. IWGIA believes that the organization's vision enriches IWGIA's work in the region	The greatest contribution of IQBSS is organizational strengthening (including work with women and youth) and technical input in indigenous territory monitoring and natural resource management planning.	Strengths: IQBSS has a strong presence in the communities, highly respected leaders, and technical capacity to implement territory monitoring and management planning work. Threats: The main threat is the government's plans to promote oil extraction in their territory. It's important for the organization to have consistent funding to ensure the continuity of their work.	IWGIA believes that collaboration with IQBSS can be extended in the long term, covering different areas of work. Currently, there is no strategy being considered to cease supporting them.
Indigenous Peoples Major Group on the SDG (IPMG), global (strategic partner)	International advocacy for the respect, protection and fulfillment of the rights of Indigenous Peoples as affirmed by the	Low Collaboration between IPMG and IWGIA is significant for the international advocacy work to promote the	High IPMG is a key partner for IWGIA regarding inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in	Ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are involved in decisions related to the implementation of the SDGs at national level	Strengths: Institutional role and recognition as the convener of Indigenous Peoples views and contribution to the SDG process. Strong advocacy skills	The IPMG is also one of IWGIA's strategic partners Indigenous Peoples engagement and

	<p>UNDRIP; as well as the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the development, implementation, monitoring and review process of actions plans and programmes on sustainable development at all levels.</p>	<p>rights of Indigenous Peoples. IPMG is though not dependent on funding from IWGIA.</p>	<p>monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. The partnership established between IPMG and IWGIA is particularly important for advocacy initiatives at national, regional and international level aimed at raising awareness about the situation of Indigenous Peoples and at ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are not left behind in the implementation of the SDGs</p>	<p>(national action plans and preparation of VNR reports) and at global level during the sessions of the HLPF.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Lack of knowledge among Indigenous Peoples organizations about the SDG framework how to engage in the process.</p> <p>Opportunities: A strong IPMG and its active engagement and contribution to the SDG process is crucial to ensure that implementation of the SDs at country level respect Indigenous Peoples' rights.</p> <p>Threats: The main threat is related to the lack of will of States to take into account IPMGs proposals and recommendations related to Indigenous Peoples inclusion in the SDG processes at country level.</p>	<p>contribution to the SDGs requires long-term commitment from IWGIA, funding wise, but also with regard to technical support and production of documentation. .</p> <p>IWGIA expects a long-term partnership, although IPMG does not depend on funding from IWGIA.</p>
<p>FIMI (International Indigenous</p>	<p>Network of indigenous women leaders</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Since its establishment in 2000, FIMI has</p>	<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Three years after the partnership agreement to be</p>

<p>Women Forum), global (Strategic partner)</p>	<p>from Asia, Africa, and the Americas. FIMI's mission is to bring together indigenous women leaders, and human rights activists to coordinate agendas, build capacity, and to develop leadership roles. FIMI encourages indigenous women's participation in international decision-making processes by ensuring the consistent and serious inclusion of indigenous women's perspectives in all discussions regarding human rights.</p>	<p>FIMI is worldwide recognised as the global network of indigenous women organisations.</p> <p>FIMI has a solid funding base receiving financial support from private foundations and UN Agencies, such as UN Women, FAO and IFAD. FIMI is not dependent on IWGIA's funding</p> <p>The contribution from IWGIA will be important to strengthen FIMI's role as the facilitator of indigenous women participation and contribution in the CSW sessions</p>	<p>IWGIA will establish an institutional partnership with FIMI and in the context of this agreement a workplan will be developed to identify a common strategy including common activities aimed at advocating indigenous women rights in relevant global processes including the CSW and the HLPF on the SDGs</p>	<p>grown as a network and as an institution, playing the role of facilitator in areas of dialogue and consensus. FIMI has strengthened and increased its participation in international spaces, including in the negotiations on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in the annual sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and in the 2014 World Conference of Indigenous Peoples. In these processes, FIMI has</p>	<p>Strong legitimacy among indigenous women organizations. Strong advocacy skills about the rights of indigenous women.</p> <p>Weaknesses: In order to match the expectations of its members, FIMI needs to strengthen its technical capacity to document on the situation of indigenous women and its communication skills including communication in other languages such as English and French.</p> <p>Threats: No major threats are envisaged.</p>	<p>signed by FIMI and IWGIA, the two organisations will review their collaboration including funding.</p>
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				developed a strong capacity for work and partnership with other social movements. In 2010, FIMI created the AYNI Regranting Fund for Indigenous Women, and in 2012, the Global Leadership School.		
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Asia regional (project partner)	Promotion and defense of Indigenous Peoples' rights and to support and strengthen the Indigenous Peoples movement in Asia for recognition of their collective rights, and protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity and	Medium AIPP receives funding from other donors, but relies on support from IWGIA to conduct activities in the area of land defense.	High AIPP is a key partner and the collaboration between AIPP and IWGIA is particularly important for advocacy, for strengthening partnership across the region and at international level.	AIPP contributes to mobilising and strengthening the capacity of national and local Indigenous Peoples' organisations. They play a key role in coordinating efforts, training and supporting Indigenous Peoples human rights defenders as well as coordinating efforts at local,	Strengths: AIPP has a big membership of indigenous organisations in Asia and is a highly valued and trusted representative of a huge number of Indigenous Peoples in Asia. AIPP has political leverage and are increasingly being invited as speakers in important international events and dialogues. Weaknesses:	AIPP is a crucial player in driving and supporting the Indigenous Peoples movement in Asia. Therefore, the work is based on a long-term strategy. IWGIA has some years back moved away from core funding support to project-based support. AIPP has a very diversified funding-base, and is mainly in

	<p>environment for sustainable and self-determined development.</p>			<p>national and international level.</p>	<p>AIPP has some difficulties in retaining qualified staff and are thus from time to time understaffed. Combining the lack of enough competent staff with the huge demand for collaboration and work from many different actors, makes it difficult for them to deliver.</p> <p>Opportunities: collaborating with AIPP opens the doors to many Indigenous Peoples' organisations and communities. Their regional scope and strategic capacities make it easy to find the best possible ways to support the Indigenous Peoples' movement and have a big impact – even with limited funds.</p> <p>Threats: the political situation in Asia in</p>	<p>partnership with IWGIA for political and strategic reasons and not primarily for the funding – although the funding from IWGIA is crucial for supporting sensitive issues, which other donors may shy away from.</p>
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					<p>general makes it increasingly difficult to operate as a human rights organization. Staff, management and board members regularly face threats and harassment, and their safety and security policies and procedures are currently being developed with the support of IWGIA.</p>	
<p>University of Pretoria, Centre for Human Rights, Africa regional (strategic partner)</p>	<p>The Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria carries out a range of human rights courses with participants from all over the African continent. The University of Pretoria is among the best in Africa, and its Centre for Human Rights is re-known and recognized for its research and courses.</p>	<p>Low.</p> <p>The Centre for Human Rights carries out many different courses, and the course on Indigenous Peoples is only one among these. However, it is of key importance to the programme, since this course is the first of its kind in Africa, contributing significantly to awareness raising and capacity</p>	<p>Low.</p> <p>IWGIA has a contract with the Centre for Human Rights specifying the collaboration. However, the Centre is not a key player as such in the development and implementation of the entire programme.</p>	<p>The Centre for Human Rights will deliver an annual course on Indigenous Peoples' rights in Africa targeting key stakeholders on the African continent</p>	<p>Strengths: The Centre for Human Rights has strong professional capacity on doing analysis and research and conducting courses on human rights issues in Africa – and it is one of the key human rights institutions on the continent.</p> <p>Weakness: The Centre for Human Rights has a comprehensive portfolio of human rights courses, and they can at times be</p>	<p>The alliance and collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria is very strategic and an important opportunity for the programme, since this university is one of the best and most reputable in Africa. The partnership is not focused on strengthening the centre/university, but on using its</p>

		building of key actors on the continent.			<p>stretched. This is why IWGIA renders dedicated support for the indigenous rights course.</p> <p>Opportunities: Indigenous Peoples' rights are still a contested issue on the African continent, which very few academic and human rights institutions deal with. It is therefore an important opportunity for the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria to be the key institution in Africa focussing on this issue.</p> <p>Threats: No major threats except lack of resources</p>	<p>training platform for strengthening IWGIA's programme and continental outreach in Africa.</p> <p>Therefore, it is planned to continue this collaboration in the immediate future - and as long as this institution is the one best placed to capacity build key stakeholders on the African continent. The Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria is in no way dependent on IWGIA, which is only a small donor to them.</p>
International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate	The IIPFCC constitutes the Indigenous Peoples' Caucus at the UNFCCC	High	High	The IIPFCC develops the Indigenous Peoples' official positions and	The IIPFCC is open for any Indigenous representative engaged in advocacy at the UNFCCC. It is	While a number of Indigenous Peoples' organisations today would be

<p>Change (IIPFCC) (strategic partner)</p>				<p>statements at the UNFCCC. It one of IWGIA's most influential tasks to support this key gathering.</p>	<p>as such a political gathering and not a legal entity.</p>	<p>able to support the arrangements for the IIPFCC, IWGIA remains the favoured partner due to impartiality and neutrality. As such it is hoped to continue playing IWGIA's current role going forward.</p>
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ANNEX 3: THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This Project will contribute to IWGIA's vision of a world where Indigenous Peoples everywhere fully enjoy their internationally recognised rights.

The objective of this engagement for the next four years is that Indigenous Peoples rights to land, territories and resources are promoted, respected and protected and that Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate and biodiversity governance and actions.

The outcome of the engagement is that Indigenous Peoples exercise their rights to land, territories and resources, including in climate, biodiversity and conservation action, through effective documentation, advocacy and direct support to Indigenous Peoples' organisations in 11 countries - in Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), Asia (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Philippines) and Latin America (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) - and through engagement in international bodies.

The theory of change seeks to contribute to this outcome through four outputs, where Indigenous Peoples face challenges, where IWGIA can bring added value, and where positive change can contribute to achieving the objective of the engagement:

- **Output 1: Climate change and biodiversity:** where IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples' efforts to contribute to and assert their rights in climate and biodiversity governance and action.
- **Output 2: Land defence and territorial governance:** where IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples to safely assert and exercise their rights to land, territories and resources.
- **Output 3: Indigenous women and girls:** where IWGIA will support Indigenous women's own organisations to counter gender discrimination, including gender-based violence and will strengthen the Indigenous women's movement.
- **Output 4: Global governance:** where IWGIA will support global to local linkages and Indigenous Peoples' engagement with international human rights mechanisms and other global processes and to seek redress of human rights violations at the national level.

All four outputs are also interlinked and have strong cross-cutting elements. The climate and biodiversity crisis, as well as response measures, impact Indigenous Peoples in all aspects of their lives. Land and territorial rights are at the core of IWGIA's overall objective and are also drivers for climate and biodiversity action. IWGIA works with Indigenous women and girls as a cross-cutting area. However, a stand-alone output ensures that their own movements and organisations get direct support for their own activities and space. The global governance initiatives finally link all thematic areas to regional and international processes where important decisions are made.

Two more cross-cutting areas, **data collection and analysis** and **Indigenous youth**, are addressed within the four thematic outputs. IWGIA generates and shares critical data and engages in discourse on data standards in relation to Indigenous Data Sovereignty. This allows IWGIA to produce documentation that serves as a foundation for advocacy and the development of monitoring frameworks to address the implementation gap of Indigenous Peoples' rights. IWGIA recognises that Indigenous youth are the future of the Indigenous movement and the sustainability of Indigenous communities. IWGIA thus promotes the inclusion of Indigenous youth in local, national and international processes.

The theory of change suggests that the situation of Indigenous Peoples can be improved through support via a triangle of mutually reinforcing efforts:

- **If** solid documentation of the situation and rights violations of Indigenous Peoples, including of Indigenous women, is provided, and contributes to the knowledge and awareness by a broad variety of stakeholders, including duty bearers and international institutions, and promotes the respect for individual and collective rights, and
- **If** Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous women, together with allies, can advocate for change and engage duty bearers and international institutions at local, national and international levels, and
- **If** Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous women, receive direct support for their own movements and organisations with a view to voice their concerns and assert and exercise their rights,
- **Then** international institutions will engage in dialogues with Indigenous Peoples and issue recommendations and/or adopt policies based on Indigenous Peoples inputs and recommendations submitted to them,
- **Then** duty bearers will take steps at the national level (such as demarcation, titling, official recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their self-governance institutions, legal and policies reforms, implementation of rulings and recommendations, dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, funding and commitment) towards the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources, as enshrined in international law,
- **Then ultimately**, Indigenous Peoples can advance in the exercise of their rights to land, territories and resources, including in climate, biodiversity and conservation action.

The theory of change is founded upon a **human rights-based approach** that combines **long-term consistent efforts** with **flexibility and swift responsiveness** when needed, and works across and connects **multiple levels** (local, national, regional and international).

Human rights are both a means and an end in the support to Indigenous Peoples as rights holders.¹ Indigenous Peoples are supported to claim their rights and hold duty bearers accountable. Duty bearers include government institutions at all levels as well as regional and international institutions. All IWGIA's strategies and programmes are framed by and informed at all stages by the human rights-based approach principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability.

Local leadership: Partnership with Indigenous Peoples and their organisations, institutions and movements is at the centre of this theory of change. IWGIA's partnerships are based on respect for Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination and a conviction that Indigenous Peoples are the most powerful agents of change. As a non-Indigenous organisation, IWGIA's legitimacy depends on what value it adds to the realisation of Indigenous Peoples' own aspirations. Promoting space for Indigenous Peoples to represent their movement, facilitating and supporting their participation and advocacy in decision making processes from local to international levels is key for the theory of change. IWGIA's documentation, communication and networking efforts elevate and amplify the voices, actions and struggle of Indigenous Peoples; inform and influence policy processes and decisions. In close cooperation with its partners, IWGIA coordinates, enhances and, when necessary, leads advocacy efforts at national, regional and international levels in pursuit of common objectives within a framework of dialogue, mutual trust, respect and cooperation. In this way, IWGIA can play a global, facilitative support role for Indigenous Peoples.

Taking point of departure in their strategic objectives and ownership, IWGIA will work with approximately 13-15 project partners who receive funding under the engagement, and approximately 25 strategic partners. IWGIA describes under annex 2 the criteria of selection of

¹ The How-To Note for Implementation of "The World We Share" on Human Rights and Democracy states that Denmark will continue to prioritize normative flagship issues, including indigenous peoples and mentions IWGIA specifically as a partner for doing so. IWGIA's human rights-based approach is also in line with several other How-To Notes.

country, project partners and strategic partners. The continuous cooperation with a critical number of partners around the world and across regions ensures the relevance of IWGIA's contribution to the Indigenous movement. For that reason, and while maintaining long-term partnerships, IWGIA also engages with strategic partners and with flexibility supports punctual and concrete actions and activities that contribute to the Indigenous Peoples' movement at national, regional and global levels. These include documentation, advocacy and engagement on projects related to specific developments or events (e.g., a new constitution in a specific country, an international even at the regional level, etc.). The support is based on identified needs in the regions and is based on partnerships but also networks within the regions where Indigenous Peoples are supported. The project is a continuation of the Danida collaboration and will therefore consolidate previous assistance and promote sustainability. This is why most current partners and countries are selected, hereby ensuring outreach to different regions and countries and key institutions.

The countries selected are countries where IWGIA has long-term experience and knowledge of the context and the Indigenous Peoples' movement. IWGIA selects countries where it evaluates to be able to provide significant support and has the most impact considering its resources, network, knowledge and expertise. As a global organisation, IWGIA depends on a critical amount of networks and partnerships in a good number of countries and regions. This provides the organisation with the added value to be able to facilitate processes and knowledge sharing among Indigenous Peoples, broad documentation, such as through The Indigenous World, effective advocacy with the UN and other international institutions, as well as being seen as a valued partner by a broad variety of stakeholders.

Alliances with other actors, such as UN mechanisms and agencies, academic institutions, CSOs and CSO networks are crucial for driving change. IWGIA has a strong institutional partnership with UN mechanisms and agencies, which results in mutual support for the promotion of Indigenous Peoples' rights from the local to international level. IWGIA also partners with 8 universities to educate students, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, on Indigenous Peoples' rights and related norms and processes, thus also enhancing the engagement of young people and academics in the movement. IWGIA is a member of several international and Danish CSO networks to foster support for Indigenous Peoples' rights and join forces to influence policies and decision makers.

Key assumptions include that Indigenous Peoples find the human rights agenda relevant and are interested in using the international human rights framework and will engage at national and international levels. They are interested in and dare to engage in political processes and to use the judicial and non-judicial systems to promote and defend their rights. They trust their representative organisations and give them the mandate and support to make alliances that can promote Indigenous Peoples' rights as well as trust IWGIA as an international partner to further their concerns and to promote their rights. Other assumptions include the political, health and security situation in the regions/countries allows IWGIA and its partners to operate; that the international community is committed to advance in the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights; that civil society is interested in collaborating with Indigenous Peoples; and that duty bearers, including governments and corporate businesses, provide some space that, with time, allows Indigenous Peoples' organisations to be recognised as legitimate counterparts.

1. Summary of the results framework

On the basis of the above context analysis of the situation of Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA, in its Institutional Strategy 2021 – 2025, decided to pay particular attention to Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources and their self-determined development. These areas are where IWGIA's expertise lies and where the organization has worked for many years. And they are ever more critical, as the context analysis describes, particularly in relation to the

climate and biodiversity crises that the world faces. IWGIA's thematic areas of intervention and priorities are described in the Institutional Strategy 2021 – 2025. In implementation of this, for this intervention, IWGIA has identified 4 areas where it strategically needs Danida's support to continue implementing the strategy successfully and develop areas that can be further expanded in the coming institutional strategy.

Output 1: Indigenous Peoples assert their rights in climate and biodiversity

governance and action IWGIA's work on climate and biodiversity addresses the adverse impacts of climate change and biodiversity degradation on Indigenous Peoples, and of corresponding response measures on Indigenous Peoples' rights. It supports actions that strive to ensure that Indigenous Peoples themselves are recognised as key actors in environmental governance. Accordingly, IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples' organisations to assert their rights in national and international environmental policy formulation and implementation, and to monitor rights safeguarding compliance at the community level. IWGIA will also look into Indigenous women contributions in climate change mitigation and biodiversity issues as well as contribute to raising awareness about the challenges that Indigenous women face as a consequence of climate change and the biodiversity crisis. IWGIA will work towards the inclusion of Indigenous women in decision and policy making related to climate change and biodiversity issues at all levels.

The principal focus of IWGIA's support is at the national and sub-national levels (such as in Tanzania, Nepal and Peru), where IWGIA supports Indigenous Peoples' organisations with expertise on engaging in climate change and biodiversity issues. For example, IWGIA supports partners to be a watchdog of national GCF projects. IWGIA supports partners to speak out when accredited entities of the GCF, who design and implement the projects, do not ensure the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples affected. IWGIA also supports partners to actively engage in climate change processes at the national level to ensure they position themselves in the broader climate movement through collaboration with non-Indigenous civil society. IWGIA also supports partners to establish or strengthen the national Indigenous climate platform. IWGIA supports its partners to promote the leadership of Indigenous women in climate governance at the national level. IWGIA and its partners also produce quality Information, Education and Communication (IEC) products on the effects of climate change and climate actions on Indigenous Peoples. They also follow up on the NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other relevant policies to ensure that references to Indigenous Peoples, and when possible, their rights, are included.

IWGIA also supports the efforts of the international Indigenous Peoples' movement to assert their rights in UNFCCC processes and bodies including at the GCF and LCIPP. Funding will be provided to the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) to organize themselves and develop joint positions and advocacy efforts in relation to UNFCCC negotiations, as well as to the participation of Indigenous experts in GCF board meetings. Furthermore, documentation and reports in relation to these processes will be elaborated, together with Indigenous experts from three regions. IWGIA also wishes to build upon the opportunities presented by the KMGBF under the CBD and expand linkages between its work on climate change, biodiversity and conservation and human rights. Likewise, IWGIA wishes to embrace opportunities for engagement on these matters in other fora such as at the IUCN and within the EU system.

Output 2: Indigenous Peoples assert their rights to land, territories and resources and take steps to secure their land and exercise self-governance

IWGIA's work on land defence and territorial governance leverages Indigenous Peoples' efforts to safely and securely claim and exercise their rights to land, territories and resources at national, regional and international levels. IWGIA's work includes three levels of action: it supports Indigenous Peoples to protest land rights violations and to do this in a safer way by, for example, applying safe modes of communication and implementing security policies. It

contributes to increasing their land tenure security and it assists them in establishing their own self-governance systems and land management plans, among others by increasing the capacity of the youth in taking an active part in the process.

IWGIA will support Indigenous organisations and communities to monitor, document and protest land grabbing – and to do this in a safer way, to carry out advocacy towards duty bearers at local, national and international levels, to take cases to court, to build alliances, as well as to undertake land mapping and titling for Indigenous communities as a way to safeguard their land tenure security. IWGIA will also support Indigenous territorial self-governance as a further step in the defense of their lands and territories. In relation with this, IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples, including youth, to develop territorial management plans and consultation protocols that are key instruments for the implementation of the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples when they engage with external actors, such as businesses and investors. Over the past few years, IWGIA's work on supporting territorial governance has drawn significant attention and is supported by other donors. Hence, some of Danida's support is allocated to IWGIA's territorial governance work to build the capacity of Indigenous youth on autonomy processes and communication skills. Communication activities, such as community radio stations, short videos and podcasts shared via social media etc. play an important role in the consolidation of Indigenous autonomies and building awareness of Indigenous Peoples' rights.

More concretely, IWGIA supports partners to conduct training on human rights monitoring, documentation and advocacy, paralegal work and on digital and physical security. IWGIA also supports partners to conduct fact-finding missions and produce and disseminate documentation (such as human rights reports, fact findings reports, legal analysis, communications, urgent appeals, statements, campaign materials, petitions, articles and press releases, positions papers, strategies and policy papers, newsletters, radio and television programmes, and research papers) that they use extensively in advocacy work at the national and international level. IWGIA supports partners to engage in local and national advocacy through dialogues and stakeholders' meetings (for example, with Indigenous leaders and human rights defenders, Indigenous women leaders, youth, elders, pastoralists-farmers, National Parks Authorities, Ministries and federal government, local and provincial authorities, parliamentarians, journalists, national human rights institutions, lawyers, diplomatic missions, religious leaders, as well as businesses and investors). IWGIA also supports partners to initiate litigations at national and regional levels. IWGIA further supports, in various ways, Indigenous women to play a key role in protesting the land violations they themselves and their community experience as a whole. IWGIA supports Indigenous human rights defenders with relocation, protection, psycho-social support and other preventative measures. IWGIA also supports its partners to claim and safeguard their land tenure security through, for example, land registration, land mapping and lobbying for policies.

IWGIA supports Indigenous youth to achieve greater involvement in Indigenous governance via, for example, responsibility for communication tasks, environment monitoring and participation in governing bodies of territorial autonomies. IWGIA supports its partners and universities to conduct training for Indigenous youth on journalism and communication tools, such as radio programs, podcasting and film production. The education programme brings Indigenous youth up to speed with modern technologies and helps them acquire recognition before Indigenous authorities and hence opens the way for their participation in decision-making. IWGIA also facilitates experience exchanges on constructing Indigenous autonomies in Latin America, Greenland, Asia and Africa. IWGIA also supports Indigenous authorities to produce, revise and manage territorial management plans, to engage with external actors and to organize self-determined consultations for projects affecting their territories. IWGIA and its partners produce and widely disseminate reports, films, podcasts and radio programs on the experiences of Indigenous autonomies.

IWGIA also works towards long-term capacity development and awareness raising of communities and Indigenous women on Indigenous women's rights to land, territories and resources, and their role in land defence and autonomous Indigenous government. IWGIA supports Indigenous women's participation in the management and decision-making over their collective land rights and actively promotes the important contributions Indigenous women have to offer Indigenous self-governance systems and pushes for their inclusion in all policy decision-making.

As the world becomes more digitalized and even very remote communities go online, activities around Indigenous rights defense, including land and territorial rights defense are increasingly taking place in the digital space. As a result, Indigenous activists are more often exposed to online surveillance by repressive governments, cases of data theft, threats of physical violence delivered with the use of digital means, as well as trolling, doxing and other forms of digital harassment. In some countries, social media are used to spread rumors about activists, including accusations of involvement in criminal activities. Online harassment is sometimes a prelude to physical violence and harassment of activists. IWGIA will give increased attention to these threats and with considerable in-house expertise, as well as cooperation with specialized organizations and institutions, will provide training on safe communication and engagement.

Output 3: Indigenous women protest and act on gender-based violence and take a leadership role in the protection, respect and implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights

IWGIA will provide assistance and support to Indigenous women's organisations with a focus on self-organising and mobilisation of Indigenous women, as well as strengthening their movements and leadership. IWGIA will support Indigenous women's own organisations so that they can take a leadership role in Indigenous Peoples' rights issues in their communities and at the national level. IWGIA pays particular attention to and will support partners to protest and act on violence against women and girls, as well as their access to justice and remedies, including assisting them in drafting reports and other documentation products they find particularly challenging.

When supporting Indigenous women and their organisations, IWGIA will collaborate to document the human rights violations Indigenous women face as well as the contributions and inspiration they bring to global challenges. IWGIA will also support Indigenous women in their advocacy efforts through capacity development, awareness raising, campaigning and strategic participation in spaces for their voices to be heard by important decisionmakers. Finally, IWGIA will support Indigenous women, their organisations and constituencies by providing the tools they need, including documentation and advocacy, building their movements and strategies, and connecting to other likeminded supporters and networks for joint efforts.

IWGIA supports partners to address SGBV at the local and national level. This includes sexual harassment, early marriage and pregnancy, discrimination of widows and women with disabilities, genital mutilation, domestic violence, trafficking, harassment and threats by military and police, trumped-up charges and arrests. IWGIA supports, for example, its partners to allocate small funds to Community Based Organisations to address SGBV in their communities. The small funds can support activities such as community sensitization on genital mutilation, discrimination of single mothers and widows, as well as women and girls with disabilities; mentorship programmes for school girls; or advocacy activities with local authorities. IWGIA and its partners also gather data on the status of GBV in different communities and produces documentation, podcasts and films on the issue. IWGIA also supports national Indigenous women networks,, as well as regional Indigenous women platforms, to develop strategies, put in place governance systems and conduct targeted advocacy. IWGIA also supports Indigenous women organisations to build their leadership and capacity through training, strategy development and core funding.

Output 4: Indigenous Peoples and IWGIA engage with international and regional mechanisms relevant to Indigenous Peoples' rights and use their recommendations at the national level

IWGIA's work on Global Governance supports global-to-local linkages between national and international processes across all its thematic programmes. IWGIA will support Indigenous representatives, including Indigenous women and other relevant stakeholders to engage in and contribute to international and regional mechanisms. IWGIA will support them to make statements on Indigenous Peoples' specific situations, develop substantive stakeholder reports, conduct and participate in side-events, hold dialogues and submit valuable inputs to policies and publications. Taking into consideration the toolbox approach, IWGIA and partners will engage with, among others, the UNPFII, EMRIP, HRC, including the UPR, CSW, and the HLPF, as well as with the ACHPR and IACHR. IWGIA will further increase and institutionalise its work with the WHC, UNESCO, IUCN and ICOMOS. IWGIA is closely engaged in the discussion in the context of the HRC on how to enhance Indigenous Peoples' participation in the UN according to the principle of self-determination as recognized in the UNDRIP. In this process, IWGIA will support Indigenous Peoples' efforts to address the institutional recognition by the UN of their particular status as Indigenous Peoples. IWGIA will also strengthen partnerships with Indigenous women's own networks, such as FIMI (International Indigenous Women's Forum), which are actively engaging in global processes.

In order to support Indigenous representatives, including Indigenous women and other stakeholders in engaging with and contributing to international and regional human rights mechanisms, IWGIA will strengthen its cooperation with academic institutions to develop specialized courses and degrees on Indigenous Peoples' rights and trainings for Indigenous Peoples in partnership with universities such as the University of Pretoria (South Africa), University of Santa Cruz (Bolivia) and University of Deusto (Spain).

IWGIA will also support its partners to take actions at the national level, to provide input to international and regional mechanisms and to follow up on the recommendations issued by international and regional mechanisms. This will be done, for example, by supporting partners to develop stakeholder reports on the situation of Indigenous Peoples in their country contributing to processes such as the UPR and treaty bodies, and when the mechanisms issue their recommendations to support partners to push for implementation. This can be done through dialogues with relevant governmental institutions and UN country teams. IWGIA will also support partners in sharing and developing their own strategies for advocacy and engagement in relevant global processes according to their key issues and priorities and to build alliances with relevant stakeholders at the national level.

IWGIA will enhance the support to targeted Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights Defenders, either by providing them with emergency funding to cover their stay in another country or through communication with the reprisal mechanism established by the Secretary General, UN country offices and other redress mechanisms, as well as embassies. In addition, IWGIA will actively engage with and contribute to the work carried out by international networks or alliances created with the goal of putting an end to this trend. The objective is to ensure that the international community adopts a zero-tolerance stance to intimidations and reprisals and can respond effectively to such behavior by States.

One of the key documenting and engagement activities included in the Global Governance programme will continue to be the production and promotion of The Indigenous World. The Indigenous World is internationally recognised as a unique documentation tool of Indigenous Peoples' human rights situation and a quick and easy reference point for policy input to State officials, diplomatic missions and officials of international institutions, as well as Indigenous Peoples, development practitioners, academics and donors concerned with Indigenous Peoples' rights and challenges. IWGIA will disseminate

and promote the upcoming editions of The Indigenous World with the aim to increase its reach in audience and use by practitioners.

Project Title		Support to promote and advocate for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	
Project Objective		Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources are promoted, respected and protected and Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate and biodiversity governance and actions.	
Impact Indicator		No. of Indigenous Peoples that have asserted their rights to land, territories and resources.	
Baseline	2022	10	Wampis, Puinamudt & Awajún (Peru), TIM (Bolivia), Kichwa (Ecuador), Santhal, Newa & Tharu (Nepal), Samburu communities (Kenya), Maasai villages (Tanzania)
Target	2027	20	Cumulative (including baseline)
Outcome		Indigenous Peoples assert their rights to land, territories, and resources, including in climate, conservation and biodiversity governance and actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At local and national level: such as in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador • At regional level: such as ACHPR, IACHR • At international level: such as UNFCCC (e.g., GCF & LCIPP), CBD, UNESCO/WHC, IUCN, UNFPII, UNSRRIP, EMRIP, HRC, UNFHR, CSW, SDG/HLPF, IFAD, FAO 	
Outcome indicator		No. of concrete changes that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories and resources at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local level (land titles, land use management plan, self-governance recognition, indigenous led climate and conservation actions, land rights actions led by women, men and youth) • national level (policies, legislations, commitments, court decisions, implementation of international rulings/recommendations) • international level (policies, platforms, commitments, rulings) 	
Baseline	2022	18	Local level: 7 National level: 6 International level: 5
Target	2027	24 (6 per year)	Local level: 8 National level: 8 International level: 8
Output 1		Indigenous Peoples assert their rights in climate and biodiversity governance and action	
Output indicator 1.1		No. of Indigenous-led advocacy actions (such as statements, submissions, side events, dialogues) at national level (such as Tanzania, Nepal and Peru) and international level (such as the EU, the UNFCCC, LCIPP and the CBD) by IWGIA and partners	
Baseline	2022	32	11 national and 21 international
Target	2024	35	per year
Target	2025	40	per year
Target	2026	45	per year
Target	2027	45	per year
Output indicator 1.2		No. of influential interactions (such as statements, submissions, dialogues, meetings) by IWGIA and partners with the GCF Board,	

		Secretariat and Independent Redress Mechanism as well as with the national designated authorities and accredited entities	
Baseline	2022	8	3 national and 5 international
Target	2024	8	per year
Target	2025	10	per year
Target	2026	10	per year
Target	2027	12	per year
Output 2		Indigenous Peoples assert their rights to land, territories and resources and take steps to secure their land and exercise self-governance	
Output indicator 2.1.		No. of land rights violations protested by IWGIA partners (such as Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines)	
Baseline	2022	24	Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia
Target	2024	20	per year
Target	2025	20	per year
Target	2026	20	per year
Target	2027	20	per year
Output indicator 2.2		No. of actions IWGIA's partners take to achieve land tenure security (such as Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh)	
Baseline	2022	20	Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal, India, Bangladesh
Target	2024	10	per year
Target	2025	10	per year
Target	2026	10	per year
Target	2027	10	per year
Output indicator 2.3		No. of Indigenous Peoples or Indigenous territories, including youth, developing and/or implementing a strategy for the recognition & management of their territories (such as Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Tanzania, India, Nepal)	
Baseline	2022	4	Wampis & Awajun in Peru, TIM in Bolivia, Samburu in Kenya
Target	2024	5	per year
Target	2025	5	per year
Target	2026	5	per year
Target	2027	5	per year
Output 3		Indigenous women protest and act on gender-based violence and take a leadership role in the protection, respect, and implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights	
Output indicator 3.1		No. of Indigenous women organisations supported by IWGIA taking a leadership role at local and national level on indigenous peoples' rights issues (such as Kenya, Tanzania, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Philippines, Peru,)	
Baseline	2022	4	Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal
Target	2024	6	per year
Target	2025	7	per year
Target	2026	7	per year
Target	2027	8	per year
Output indicator 3.2		No. of actions taken by IWGIA's partners to protest and act on gender-based violence at local and national levels (such as Kenya, Tanzania, India, Nepal, Bangladesh)	
Baseline	2022	1	Kenya
Target	2024	5	per year
Target	2025	5	per year

Target	2026	5	per year
Target	2027	5	per year
Output 4	Indigenous Peoples and IWGIA engage with international and regional mechanisms relevant to Indigenous Peoples' rights and use their recommendations at national level		
Output indicator 4.1	No. of Indigenous representatives and other relevant stakeholders engaging in and contributing to international (such as UNFPII, UNSRRIP, EMRIP, HRC, UNFBHR, CSW, SDG/HLPF, UNESCO/WHC, IUCN, FAO, IFAD) and regional (such as ACHPR, IACHR) mechanisms with documentation and advocacy on Indigenous Peoples' rights		
Baseline	2022	638	UNFPII, EMRIP, UPR, Forum on Business and HR, UNSRIP, UNSRVAV, CEDAW, CESC, IUCN/APAC, IACHR, ACHPR
Target	2024	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Target	2025	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Target	2026	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Target	2027	600	At least 300 women & at least 150 youth - per year
Output indicator 4.2	No. of actions at national level, IWGIA partners take to provide input to international and regional mechanisms and follow up on the recommendations issued by international and regional mechanisms		
Baseline	2022	6	Nepal, India, Philippines, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Ecuador
Target	2024	5	per year
Target	2025	5	per year
Target	2026	5	per year
Target	2027	5	per year
Output indicator 4.3	No. articles/page hits on IWGIA's website of the yearbook The Indigenous World in Spanish and in English		
Baseline	2022	117.053	2022 edition
Target	2024	125.000	2024 edition
Target	2025	130.000	2025 edition
Target	2026	135.000	2026 edition
Target	2027	140.000	2027 edition

ANNEX 4: RISK MANAGEMENT

	Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact ¹	Trend	Risk Management /response	Background to assessment
CONTEXTUAL	Shrinking democracy and civic space, including intimidation and persecution of IPs ²	High	Medium	↑	Supports advocacy for democratic and civic space from an IPs' perspective, including through networking and alliance building. Capacity building for IPs about addressing, mitigating and operating in contexts of shrinking democratic and civic space. Contact to national and international human rights and protection mechanisms. Campaigns and visibility if appropriate. Special attention to additional threats and violations facing IP women. Promotion of the full and effective participation of IPs in decision-making.	Democratic and civic space is shrinking in many of the contexts in which IWGIA and its partners work. Intimidation and persecution of IPs in general and IPs' human rights defenders in particular, including those that defend the environment. IP women human rights defenders face additional risks.
	Political instability, fragility and conflict, increasing tensions & competition for resources	High	High	↑	Consistently monitor country and local situations through partners and networks. Develop joint mitigation and risk management strategies with partners in situations where needed, with specific attention to IP women at risk. Build alliances with CSOs and NGOs to enhance support to partners. Support local strategies and activities targeted at strengthening free, prior and informed consultation mechanisms, which may mitigate effect of conflict on IPs. Strengthen Safety and Security management for IWGIA and partners.	The context in which IWGIA and its partners work deals often with different levels of political instability, fragility and conflict. Armed conflicts and civil unrest affect some of the countries and regions where IWGIA works. In these contexts, the violations and threats towards IP women and girls are very high.
	Impacts of Climate change & biodiversity crisis and climate /conservation actions and ensuing green colonization	High	High	↑	Support IPs partners' climate change adaptation responses on the ground and recognize the contribution by IPs to environmental and biodiversity protection. Support the documentation and campaigns of IPs to raise the global awareness of their contributions. Support alliance building, documentation, advocacy and joint action to promote the respect for the rights of IPs in the development of climate mitigation actions & conservation and to raise awareness of the risk of green colonization. Document IPs' rights violations by climate actions & conservation and supports the	IPs are among the first to face the direct effects of climate change & biodiversity crisis, as well as climate & conservation actions. However, IPs can also contribute positively to addressing climate change, developing climate & biodiversity conservation solutions, with their knowledge, innovations and practices.

¹ The purpose of the risk analysis is to assess the level of threat to the intervention. With impact, is meant an estimation of the impact of the risk on the achievement of results.

² Threat to partners and staff addressed under institutional risks.

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					development and implementation of policies, laws and reprisal mechanisms to avoid such violations.	
	Negative impact from international crisis such as COVID-19 food & energy crisis and war in Ukraine	Medium	Medium	↓	IWGIA needs to continue to be flexible and responsive so that it can support its partners to address new emerging crises when it arises and it can require quick adjustment in the support. Discuss and analyse lessons learnt from COVID-19 and its impacts for IPs communities. Follow closely post recovery measures and explore ways to build back better and to address potential human rights threats from post-COVID-19 measures.	Having overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, 2022 has seen new global challenges that affect Indigenous Peoples and will continue to do so in the future, including Russia's war on Ukraine and a food crisis of unprecedented proportions. Inflation is up, the price of the food & energy is increasing often leading to hunger in many countries where IWGIA works. COVID-19 post recovery measures continue to have impact on IPs.
	Negative effects of IPs initiatives on non-IPs	Low	Medium	↓	Discuss how to mitigate the risk and find solutions considered satisfactory for all sectors of the population involved. In some cases, collaborate with non-IPs in the same area for joint advocacy efforts.	Initiatives promoted by IPs organizations – such as land titling programmes – can affect other non-IPs groups, in the worst case resulting in forced displacements.

	Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Trend	Risk response	Background to assessment
PROGRAMMATIC	Capacity constraints among partners, including in programme and results management and dependency on technical expertise in some areas of work	High	High	↓	Support the strengthening of partners' capacity by incorporating capacity-building elements in programme and results-based management and budgeting. Enhance the technical capacities of IPs, including through technical support from local experts and IWGIA as well as exchange with other IPs' organisations.	IWGIA's partners in general struggle with programme and results-based management and budgeting. Some partners are dependent on external technical expertise in some areas of work.

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	Low IP women's participation and empowerment	Medium	Medium	↓	<p>Be respectful of local practices, but at the same time ensure to secure gender balance, and conduct activities in gender sensitive manner, so that women can freely and actively engage. Ensure that women are empowered through its projects with for examples empowerment & movement building initiatives.</p> <p>IWGIA has adopted a Gender strategy 2021-2025. Gender audit conducted in 2022-23 with concrete recommendations on how to include gender as a cross-cutting issue and as a specific output to ensure support to IPs women participation and empowerment.</p>	<p>Lack of IP women's participation and empowerment in project activities are due to a variety of barriers for example in some IP community women are not usually included in political or decision-making processes. Examples of barriers include heavy domestic workload, low level of education and understanding of the projects, language barriers and low level of capacities.</p>
	Lack of will and/or capacity of local and national authorities towards IPs' rights and lack of accountability of governments to fulfil their HR obligations	High	High	↑	<p>Support dialogue between IPs organisations and national authorities where this is feasible. Support local strategies and activities targeted at strengthening free, prior & informed consent processes. Push for stronger due diligence protocols at national level / accountability mechanisms internationally. Strengthen networks with watch dogs together with IPs' organisations and other alliances, to monitor and report accountability and compliance with international obligations.</p>	<p>Often authorities do not have the will and/or the capacity and knowledge about IPs and their rights. By supporting IPs and partner organisations' participation in e.g. meetings, conferences and workshops, dialogue will be enhanced between IPs' organisations and national authorities increasing capacity of the latter and will towards IPs' rights.</p>
	Conflicts / disagreements between IPs and/ or organizations	Medium	Medium	↓	<p>Try not to take a position concerning different political agendas, internal strategic discussions and development by IPs, and their organizations as to how to address a specific situation. In some cases, act as mediator and facilitate conversations and meetings to mitigate potential conflicts. Rely heavily on partners and strategic advisors and network to evaluate and monitor a situation where a conflict can emerge.</p>	<p>IPs and / or organizations do not always agree on both strategic issues, as well as substantial rights, for example to lands and territories and who should be the right holder. Disagreements can also arise around project development and implementation or around international advocacy</p>

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	Lack of will and/or capacity of relevant corporate actors towards IPs' rights	High	High	↓	Encourage dialogue between IPs organizations and corporate actors. Document & engage with strategic partners to promote best practices but also highlight violations. Engage in international alliances dealing with investors and businesses such as the Zero Tolerance Initiatives.	Corporate actors' engagement often have negative impact in relation to cases of violations of IPs' rights and even violence against IPs' rights defenders.
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	Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Trend	Risk response	Background to assessment
INSTITUTIONAL	Loss of key donor funding	Low	High	↓	Development of a new fundraising strategy. Consolidating the positive results with institutional donors & foundations and engaging new potential donors such as individuals with the objectives to diversify funding sources and secure untied funds. IWGIA is also putting emphasis on growing its equity in order to build up a reserve to withstand financial fluctuations and to enable investments in strategic growth. Further it is important to have an equity level with high liquidity in case of unexpected capital requirements.	IWGIA has managed to diversify funding, but still faces risks related to a relative narrow funding base and operational dependency on Danida funding, which amounts to about 40% of all funds (2022).
	Financial risk linked to Inflation and exchange rate fluctuation	High	Medium	↑	IWGIA tries to accommodate most FX fluctuations budget impacts by applying WAER (Weighed average exchange rates) to partners budget revisions semi-annually. IWGIA always try to adjust the size of transfers to the current local financial situations. Inflation rates will be factored and applied in longer termed contracts, and budgets	As IWGIA works in many countries, they are affected to the general financial unrest.
	Reputational risk due to funding from private sector and individual donors	Medium	High	↑	Implementation of ethics guidelines and rigorous screening.	IWGIA has hesitated, for many years, to accept funds coming from private sector or individual actors, due to the risks of potential negative impacts of their operations on IPs. However, it has now become clear that that there is a need to

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					expand the funding sources and reach out to new sources of funding.
Case(s) of financial irregularities, fraud and corruption	Medium	Medium	↓	IWGIA financial management set-up and financial management assessments of partners as well as corruption clauses in partner contracts. Adoption of IWGIA's own anti-corruption policy in 2022 and subsequent implementation. IWGIA has also gained experience in implementing its policy with specific cases in 2022.	IWGIA and its partners work in contexts prone to financial irregularities, fraud and corruption. IWGIA has previously made use of MFA's standard anti-corruption policies and have been referring to the whistleblower hotline on the MFA website.
Case(s) of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SHEA)	Low	High	↓	Implementation of SHEA policy adopted in 2021. IWGIA's Anti-SHEA policy maintains zero tolerance towards sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse in all its forms.	IWGIA works to prevent and promptly investigates all allegations of SHEA. All complaints will be treated with respect and confidentiality. No one will be victimised for making a complaint. Any person found guilty will face disciplinary action.
Contribution to climate change due to emissions from travel and other activities	High	Medium	↓	Adoption of Greening IWGIA guidelines in 2022 aiming to reduce the environmental footprint of operations through innovative approaches and technology (online platforms, connecting remote communities through satellite internet, promoting solar powered electric river boats, etc.). The Guidelines and its flight tracker have since been implemented by the Secretariat."	Projects entail extensive air, fluvial and road travel, printing of publications and other carbon footprint heavy activities contributing to climate change.
Difficulty in transferring fund to partners due to restrictive laws	Medium	High	↑	Try to mitigate the risk by transferring funds through alternative ways depending on the context and possibilities. Continuous dialogue with donors to understand the situation and be more flexible.	In some countries, authorities demand approvals for partners to receive foreign fund. If partners apply for approval, they can be under surveillance and cannot continue IPs' rights activities.
Safety and security risks for IWGIA staff	Low	High	↑	Implementation of IWGIA's safety and security policy and a focal point has been appointed. Close monitoring of the situation in the project countries and regions. Strengthening IWGIA's own Safety and Security management set up and procedures, building IWGIA staff and management's safety	Travelling is a crucial and frequent activity of IWGIA's staff to be well informed of the situation in the countries where they work, know their partners and understand the situation that the partners work in. IWGIA staff exposure to safety and security risk is

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				and security management capacity. Special attention to additional threats facing women staff.	especially relevant during monitoring visits and participation at various regional/international events.
Violence or threats against IWGIA partners	High	High	↑	Building partners security management capacity. Help partners develop their own Safety and Security management set up and procedures. Support partners to access emergency funds.	IPs human rights defenders in the countries of IWGIA operations are at risk of detention, violence etc. from authorities, non-state armed opposition and criminal groups. There has been cases of detention, violence and threats against IWGIA partners or beneficiary communities in different countries. There is an increase in acts of intimidation and reprisals perpetrated by States towards Indigenous representatives during and after their participation in international meetings.
Reputational risks of publishing wrong information including digital threats such as misinformation, legitimacy and accuracy of data, flawed data.	High	High	↓	Continue to invest time and efforts into information and documentation work. Use, when necessary, external consultants and resources to ensure that the information published is correct. Continue to provide capacity development to partners to improve documentation on their rights and rights violation and ensure that it is based on facts and data. IWGIA is also exploring the possibility to develop guidelines on research ethics. IWGIA has acquired knowledge on digital security in terms of organisational security and security of partners. IWGIA has strengthened its IT resilience by using for examples encryption, 2FA, secure clouds file management. System in place to track mentions of IWGIA in third party content.	IWGIA is recognized as a documentation centre on IPs' rights and have a strong reputation of providing solid, fact checked, reliable information that can be used for monitoring and advocacy. However, IWGIA has encountered misrepresentation of data and this can have negative impact on IWGIA's reputation. As custodians of that documentation, including data from partners, IWGIA recognises the need to support them in managing their data in a safer way.

Annex 5 - Project budget

Project title: Support to promote and advocate for the rights of Indigenous Peoples

Organisation: International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs

Project period: 2024-2027

01-01-2024-31-12-2027	Total	2024	2025	2026	2027
INCOME		BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Opening Grant balance	0	0	0	0	0
Received during the period	72.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000
Interest	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRANT INCOME, disposable	72.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000
EXPENDITURE		BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET
		DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
OUTPUT 1 - Climate & Biodiversity (Total direct cost)	16.360.000	4.090.000	4.090.000	4.090.000	4.090.000
A.1. - activities managed by IWGIA (Direct Activity Cost)	8.480.000	2.120.000	2.120.000	2.120.000	2.120.000
A.2. - activities via transfers to partners in developing countries	4.600.000	1.150.000	1.150.000	1.150.000	1.150.000
- transfers to implementing partners Africa	1.800.000	450.000	450.000	450.000	450.000
- transfers to implementing partners Asia	1.600.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000
- transfers to implementing partners Latin America	1.200.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000
- transfers to implementing partners Global/interregional	0	0	0	0	0
A3 - allocated programme-support cost	3.280.000	820.000	820.000	820.000	820.000
OUTPUT 2 - Land Defence and Territorial Governance (total direct cost)	22.032.000	5.508.000	5.508.000	5.508.000	5.508.000
A.1. - activities managed by IWGIA (Direct Activity Cost)	7.000.000	1.750.000	1.750.000	1.750.000	1.750.000
A.2. - activities via transfers to partners in developing countries	11.672.000	2.918.000	2.918.000	2.918.000	2.918.000
- transfers to implementing partners Africa	4.600.000	1.150.000	1.150.000	1.150.000	1.150.000
- transfers to implementing partners Asia	4.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000
- transfers to implementing partners Latin America	3.072.000	768.000	768.000	768.000	768.000
- transfers to implementing partners Global/interregional	0	0	0	0	0
A3 - allocated programme-support cost	3.360.000	840.000	840.000	840.000	840.000
OUTPUT 3 - Indigenous Women and Girls (total direct cost)	7.060.000	1.765.000	1.765.000	1.765.000	1.765.000
A.1. - activities managed by IWGIA (Direct Activity Cost)	3.380.000	845.000	845.000	845.000	845.000
A.2. - activities via transfers to partners in developing countries	2.400.000	600.000	600.000	600.000	600.000
- transfers to implementing partners Africa	1.200.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000
- transfers to implementing partners Asia	800.000	200.000	200.000	200.000	200.000
- transfers to implementing partners Latin America	400.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
- transfers to implementing partners Global/interregional	0	0	0	0	0
A.3. - allocated programme-support cost	1.280.000	320.000	320.000	320.000	320.000
OUTPUT 4 - Global Governance (total direct cost)	20.700.000	5.175.000	5.175.000	5.175.000	5.175.000
A.1. - activities managed by IWGIA (Direct Activity Cost)	15.620.000	3.905.000	3.905.000	3.905.000	3.905.000
A.2. - activities via transfers to partners in developing countries	1.800.000	450.000	450.000	450.000	450.000
- transfers to implementing partners Africa	1.200.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000
- transfers to implementing partners Asia	0	0	0	0	0
- transfers to implementing partners Latin America	600.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000
- transfers to implementing partners Global/interregional	0	0	0	0	0
A.3. - allocated programme-support cost	3.280.000	820.000	820.000	820.000	820.000
Total Programme and Project Activities, PPA (sum of outputs) - Programme specific activities supporting <i>main outcome of Indigenous Peoples (Including Indigenous Women) exercise their right to land, territories and natural resources.</i>	66.152.000	16.538.000	16.538.000	16.538.000	16.538.000
A.4. - Information and Public Engagement	660.000	165.000	165.000	165.000	165.000
A.5 - Audit	480.000	120.000	120.000	120.000	120.000
A. - Total Direct cost (A.1. -A.5.)	67.292.000	16.823.000	16.823.000	16.823.000	16.823.000
B - Total indirect cost	4.708.000	1.177.000	1.177.000	1.177.000	1.177.000
Administration fee (non-activity specific) Max 7% of Direct cost	4.708.000	1.177.000	1.177.000	1.177.000	1.177.000
C - Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Total budget (A+B+C)	72.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000
GRANT BALANCE (carried forward to next project year 2024-27)	0	0	0	0	0

-----of which is	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
----spent through direct activities implemented/managed by IWGIA (A.1.)	34.480.000	8.620.000	8.620.000	8.620.000	8.620.000
----spent through direct transfers to partners in development countries (A.2.)	20.472.000	5.118.000	5.118.000	5.118.000	5.118.000
- Africa	8.800.000	2.200.000	2.200.000	2.200.000	2.200.000
- Asia	6.400.000	1.600.000	1.600.000	1.600.000	1.600.000
- Latin America	5.272.000	1.318.000	1.318.000	1.318.000	1.318.000
- Global/interregional	0	0	0	0	0
----spent on allocated programme supporting cost (activity-specific rent, communication, tools development, innovation, research) (A.3.)	11.200.000	2.800.000	2.800.000	2.800.000	2.800.000
----spent on salaries (managed by IWGIA and allocated program supporting and IPE)	31.240.000	7.810.000	7.810.000	7.810.000	7.810.000
Overview of Partner Engagements					
Acquisitions					

ANNEX 6 – LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

#	Document / Material	Source
	IWGIA Institutional Strategy 2021-2025	IWGIA
	IWGIA Anti-Corruption Policy	IWGIA
	IWGIA Anti-SHEA Policy	IWGIA
	IWGIA fundraising strategy	IWGIA
	IWGIA Risk Management Guidelines	IWGIA
	IWGIA Risk Management Guidelines for IWGIA's Partners	IWGIA
	IWGIA Stress Policy	IWGIA
	IWGIA Travel Safety and Security Policy	IWGIA
	IWGIA Gender Strategy	IWGIA
	IWGIA Engagement Strategy	IWGIA
	IWGIA Governance Policies	IWGIA
	A guidance paper on IWGIA's system for results management	IWGIA
	Administrative Project Cycle Manual	IWGIA
	Guidelines for IWGIA's Project Monitoring Visits	IWGIA
	IWGIA Statutes	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2020) Partnership Principles	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2020) Capacity Assessment of IWGIA 2020	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2021) Programme document Climate Change	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2021) Programme document Global Governance	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2021) Programme document Land defence and defenders	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2021) Programme document Territorial Governance	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2023) The Indigenous world 2023	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2022) Greening IWGIA – Institutional guidelines to reduce IWGIA's environmental impact	IWGIA
	IWGIA (2022) Study on Consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Indigenous Peoples in Africa	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4976-study-consultation-free-prior-informed-consent-indigenous-peoples-africa.html
	IWGIA (2022) Recognition of Indigenous Peoples in Nationally Determined Contributions	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4943-recognition-indigenous-peoples-nationally-determined-contributions.html
	IWGIA (2022) A new paradigm of climate partnership with Indigenous Peoples: An analysis of the recognition of Indigenous Peoples in the IPCC report on mitigation	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4845-iwgia-briefing-analysing-a-new-paradigm-of-climate-partnership-with-indigenous-peoples-ipcc-report.html
	IWGIA (2022) The Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa: Celebrating 20 years of Indigenous leadership, standard setting and sensitisation	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4841-the-working-group-on-indigenous-populations-communities-in-africa-report-20-years-iwgia.html
	IWGIA (2022) Implementing UN Recommendations on Indigenous Women: Understanding barriers and enablers	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4840-implementing-un-recommendations-indigenous-women.html
	IWGIA (2022) Recognising the contributions of Indigenous Peoples in global climate action? An analysis of the IPCC report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4621-iwgia-briefing-analysing-recognition-contributions-indigenous-peoples-ipcc-report.html
	IWGIA/CHRO (2022) Collective Punishment: Implementation of "Four Cuts"	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4615-iwgia-chro-four-cuts.html
	IWGIA (2022) Indigenous Peoples' Rights and UNESCO World Heritage Sites	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4859-submission-un-special-rapporteur-rights-indigenous-peoples-rights-unesco-world-heritage-sites.html

IWGIA (2022) Plurinacionalidad y autodeterminación indígena en América Latina	https://www.iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4947-plurinacionalidad-y-autodeterminaci%C3%B3n-ind%C3%ADgena-en-am%C3%A9rica-latina.html
IWGIA (2022) O extrativismo mineral do ouro e os direitos indígenas ameaçados. Governo brasileiro impulsiona a atividade minerária sem garantir os direitos dos povos indígenas	https://www.iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4904-o-extrativismo-mineral-do-ouro-e-os-direitos-ind%C3%ADgenas-amea%C3%A7ados-governo-brasileiro-impulsiona-a-atividade-miner%C3%A1ria-sem-garantir-os-direitos-dos-povos-ind%C3%ADgenas.html
IWGIA (2022) Sin chivos ni cementerios. La energía eólica en los dominios del pueblo Wayúu de Colombia	https://www.iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4899-sin-chivos-ni-cementerios.html
IWGIA and IACHR (2021) Right to Self-Determination of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4592-iachr-presents-the-report-right-to-self-determination-of-indigenous-and-tribal-peoples.html
AIPP and IWGIA (2021) Cybersecurity in the Mekong Region: An Analysis of the Legal Framework and Recommendations for the Protection of Indigenous Environmental Human Rights Defenders	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4525-cybersec-mekong.html
IWGIA (2021) Towards the conquest of self-determination. 50 Years since the Barbados Declaration	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4524-barbados-50.html
IWGIA (2021) Mercosur - European Union Trade Agreement: Risks and Challenges for Indigenous Peoples in Brazil	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4518-mercosur-report-brasil.html
IWGIA (2021) Indigenous Navigator: Innovating Indigenous Education through the Small Grants Facility	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4495-iwgia-in-innovating-education.html
IWGIA (2021) The UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples – Progress achieved, the implementation gap and challenges for the next Decade	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4419-the-un-guiding-principles-on-business-human-rights-and-indigenous-peoples-%E2%80%93-progress-achieved,-the-implementation-gap-and-challenges-for-the-next-decade.html
IWGIA (2021) Indigenous Peoples in a changing world of work: Exploring indigenous peoples' economic and social rights through the Indigenous Navigator	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4430-in-work-report.html
IWGIA (2021) Respect for the Self-determination and Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3994-respect-for-the-self-determination-and-protection-of-indigenous-peoples-in-isolation.html
IWGIA (2021) Dialogue and Self-Determination through the Indigenous Navigator	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3990-dialogues-in-iwgia.html
IWGIA, OEA & CIDH (2021) Derecho a la libre determinación de los Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales	https://www.iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4590-derecho-a-la-libre-determinaci%C3%B3n-de-los-pueblos-ind%C3%ADgenas-y-tribales.html
IWGIA and ILO (2020) Indigenous Women's realities: Insights from the Indigenous Navigator	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3935-in-women-s-report.html
IWGIA and ILO (2020) The impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous communities: Insights from the Indigenous Navigator	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3878-ini-covid-19-report.html
IWGIA (2020) Implementing the Indigenous Navigator	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3877-ini2020-experiences.html
IWGIA (2020) Bearing the Brunt: The Impact of Government Responses to COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples in India	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3838-bearing-the-brunt.html
IWGIA (2020) Strong Roots: Understanding the Importance of Myanmar's Indigenous Women as Leaders in Developing Climate Change Solutions	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3999-iwgia-strong-roots.html

FAO and IWGIA (2020) Territorial management in indigenous matrifocal societies: Case studies on the Khasi, Wayuu, Shipibo-Conibo and Moso peoples	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications.html?start=30
IWGIA (2020) Building Autonomies	https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/3815-building-autonomies.html
IWGIA (2020) Protocolos Autonómicos de Consulta Previa Indígena en América Latina	https://www.iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/3899-protocolos-auton%C3%B3micos-de-consulta-previa-ind%C3%ADgena-en-am%C3%A9rica-latina.html
The World We Share, Denmark's strategy for development cooperation	https://um.dk/en/danida/strategies-and-priorities
Anticorruption resource Centre - Impact of Corruption on Indigenous people	https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/assets/uploads/helpdesk/245_Impact_of_corruption_on_indigenous_people.pdf
Global witness annual report 2021	https://www.globalwitness.org/en/about-us/annual-report-2021-our-case-change/
IACHR - The report published by the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) and IWGIA on Indigenous Women and Their Human Rights in the Americas	https://www.iwgia.org/images/documents/popular-publications/indigenous-women-americas.pdf
ILO - "Implementing The ILO Indigenous And Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 Towards An Inclusive, Sustainable And Just Future"	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_735607.pdf
Indigenous Navigator Initiative	https://nav.indigenousnavigator.com/index.php/en/
IPCC (2022) Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/
IPCC (2022) Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-3/
IPCC (2019) Special Report on Climate Change and Land	https://www.ipcc.ch/srccel/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/
IPCC (2023) AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/
UN - Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Indigenous Peoples	https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/mandated-areas1/children-and-youth.html
UNSR (2015) Report to the Human Rights Council, 2015. Rights of indigenous women and girls	http://unsr.vtaulicorpuz.org/?p=1528
UNSR (2017) .Report to the General Assembly, 2017. Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	http://unsr.vtaulicorpuz.org/?p=2446
UNSR (2018) Report to Human Rights Council – 2018. Attacks against and criminalization of indigenous peoples defending their rights	http://unsr.vtaulicorpuz.org/?p=2610
World Bank – "Indigenous People"	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples
World Bank report 2008 on biodiversity	https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/995271468177530126/the-role-of-indigenous-peoples-in-biodiversity-conservation-the-natural-but-often-forgotten-partners
Youth, self-harm and suicide- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues – 14th Session: Concept Note for Discussion	https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/2015/concept-notes/youth-self-harm-suicide.pdf

	Office for the High Commission for Human Rights (2020): COVID-19 and indigenous peoples rights	https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/OHCHRGuidance_COVID19_IndigenouspeoplesRights.pdf
	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, José Francisco Calí Tzay (2020) (A/75/185)	https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/SRIndigenousPeoples/Pages/Callforinput_COVID19.aspx

ANNEX 7: PLAN FOR COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS (IWGIA)

This annex consists of an engagement plan for Denmark (7.A) and a general communications plan for all non-Denmark based audiences (7.B).

The Communication Plan for this engagement will complement and link to IWGIA's engagement strategy 2021 - 2025. IWGIA works with annual communication plans to detail planning for implementation of its communication strategy.

IWGIA and MFA will annually discuss key opportunities for joined communication.

7.A Engagement work in Denmark

Our specific messages change from year to year. In the beginning of the year we decide which topics we would like to highlight. In 2022 we focused on climate and women. In 2023 we focus on climate and conservation.

The messages mentioned below in the table are therefore the underlying messages of the targeted themes. To give an example: When talking about climate we highlight the strength of Indigenous Peoples in their handling of nature to help preserve forests and other important natural carbon containers. We however also tell about their vulnerability in the climate crisis, and especially indigenous women's situations.

The volunteer group is newly formed in January 2023. There are 17 members in the ages between 20 and 25 years. The group is formed on the basis of volunteers from the Operation Dagsværk secretariate who were eager to continue their work with IWGIA after the 2022-campaign. Since the formation others have joined and the group has youth from various backgrounds.

What? (the message)	When? (the timing)	How? (the mechanism)	Audience(s)	Responsible
<p>The rights of Indigenous Peoples must be recognized and protected.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples' rights are often unrecognised.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples are agents of change not only for themselves, but non-Indigenous people as well, and have a lot to offer the global community, but need solidarity and justice to do so.</p> <p>They make up at least 6% of the world's population but are one of the most marginalised groups in the world and nearly three times more likely to be in extreme poverty as compared to</p>	<p>We plan events throughout the year.</p> <p>Some are predetermined because they are part of other agendas, such as Bornholms Folkemøde and Talk Town.</p> <p>Others we are more free to plan. We do not plan more than one big event every year (more than 100 participants).</p> <p>Smaller events with 10-50 participants are planned app. 5-10 times per year.</p>	<p>We value the direct contact with people highly. Being present in Denmark gives a unique opportunity to interact and communicate directly to be able to also listen to their knowledge, their questions, and their interests. Also, we like to set up our events so that the participants have to engage themselves e.g. by drawing their own body map after having seen our partner's body maps, or walking together with us collecting natural herbs for the syrup for their own drinks while listening to indigenous peoples' use of nature.</p> <p>On top of this we use digital communication</p>	<p>Having such a young group of volunteers has opened for this target group. Within the youth we mostly target those already curious about international issues, climate/biodiversity, and inequality. Included in this group is also university students.</p> <p>We also target the more grown up audience, but still however people who are interested in the above mentioned themes.</p>	<p>IWGIA staff and the volunteer group.</p>

non-Indigenous counterparts.		via social media and prioritize video. Lastly we have increased our contact with the Danish press and use the knowledge and insights of our board members and partners to shed light on various issues.		
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7.B General communications plan

What? (the message)	When? (the timing)	How? (the mechanism)	Audience(s)	Responsible
<p>Indigenous Peoples as agents of change</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples are agents of change for not only themselves, but non-Indigenous people as well, and have a lot to offer the global community, but need solidarity and justice to do so.</p> <p>They make up at least 6% of the world's population, but are one of the most marginalised groups around the world and nearly three times more likely to be in extreme poverty as compared to non-Indigenous counterparts. Their rights are often unrecognised.</p>	<p>Specific situations, occasions or results from country, regional or international engagements.</p> <p>Opportunities: Indigenous World launch High-Level Political Forum World Food Safety Day (7 June) International Day of the World Indigenous Peoples (9 August) International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Mar 21)</p>	<p>Publish engaging and reader-friendly briefs, articles and press releases in Indigenous, English, Spanish and Danish medias and on IWGIAs website. Address the press with current stories.</p> <p>Promote IWGIA partners through social media by promoting best practices, publications, videos/films, podcasts/radio programmes, events etc.; sharing messages of solidarity and partner actions; crafting targeted messages to stakeholders.</p> <p>Engage members by sharing information on various channels on actions, campaigns and events.</p> <p>Produce brief position papers and project related publications for decision-makers to raise awareness and build advocacy efforts.</p>	<p>Decision makers, indigenous peoples and their organizations and institutions and existing and potential donors. Members, the public, Research institutions, other CSOs and media.</p>	<p>IWGIA, staff, board members</p>

<p>Climate</p> <p>The important role of Indigenous Peoples in the protection and conservation of biodiversity and has been recognised by the IPCC, IPBES and the IUCN, including in the implementation of nature-based solutions and other contemporary approaches.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples manage and protect at least 28% of the global land surface, and studies from Amazonas show that deforestation rates are two to three times lower in lands and territories they manage, compared against areas they do not manage.</p> <p>Despite their environmental stewardship, Indigenous Peoples are not only disproportionately affected by climate change, they are also increasingly negatively impacted by top-down mitigation and adaptation efforts on their lands and territories.</p>	<p>Specific situations, occasions or results from country, regional or international engagements.</p> <p>Opportunities: Indigenous World launch, UNFCCC annual COPs, GCF board meetings, World Heritage Committee meetings, IUCN meetings, the International day of Forests (21 March), World Water Day (22 March), International Mother Earth day (22 April), International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May), World Environment day (5 June),</p>	<p>Publish engaging and reader-friendly briefs, articles and press releases in Indigenous, English, Spanish and Danish medias and on IWGIA's website. Address the press with current stories.</p> <p>Promote IWGIA and partners through social media by promoting best practices, publications, videos/films, podcasts/radio programmes, events etc.; sharing messages of solidarity and partner actions; crafting targeted messages to stakeholders.</p> <p>Engage members by sharing information on various channels on actions, campaigns and events.</p> <p>Produce brief position papers and project related publications for decision-makers to raise awareness and build advocacy efforts.</p>	<p>Decision makers, UNFCCC and CBD processes, World Heritage Committee, UNESCO, IUCN. Indigenous peoples and their organizations and institutions, companies, and existing and potential donors. Members, the public, Research institutions, other CSOs and media.</p>	<p>IWGIA, staff, board members</p>
<p>Human rights and rights defenders</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples are increasingly losing their land to governments and corporations driven by economic and extractive interests.</p>	<p>Specific situations, occasions or results from country, regional or international engagements.</p> <p>Opportunities: Indigenous World launch, Human Rights Council,</p>	<p>Publish engaging and reader-friendly briefs, articles and press releases in Indigenous, English, Spanish and Danish medias and on IWGIAs website. Adress the press with current stories.</p>	<p>Decision makers, UN mechanisms and agencies, including those dealing with climate, biodiversity and conservation issues, regional HR mechanisms. Indigenous Peoples and their organizations and institutions, companies, and existing and potential donors. Members, the</p>	<p>IWGIA</p>

<p>They are often met with violence and sometimes death in environments of shrinking civil space and pressure on human rights.</p> <p>This poses threats to their livelihoods, food security, identity and very survival.</p> <p>Yet Indigenous Peoples are fighting for their rights to land, territory and self-governance.</p>	<p>Human rights Mechanisms, Human Rights Defenders Day (9. December), Human Rights Day (10. December), International Women Human Rights Defender Day (27 Nov)</p>	<p>Promote IWGIA and partners through social media by promoting best practices, publications, videos/films, podcasts/radio programmes, events etc.; sharing messages of solidarity and partner actions; crafting targeted messages to stakeholders.</p> <p>Engage members by sharing information on various channels actions, campaigns and events.</p> <p>Produce brief position papers and project related publications for decision-makers to raise awareness and build advocacy efforts.</p> <p>Participate in the global campaign against criminalization on IPHRDs.</p>	<p>public, research institutions, other CSOs and media.</p>	
<p>Indigenous women</p> <p>Indigenous women play a key role as leaders, knowledge holders and transformers of culture within their families, villages and communities.</p> <p>However, Indigenous women disproportionately face intersectional discrimination and multiple expressions of violence. It is urgent to challenge and end harassment and violence, discriminatory</p>	<p>Specific situations, occasions or results from country, regional or international engagements.</p> <p>Opportunities: Indigenous World launch, +25 – World Conference on Women (early 2021). Women’s Day (8. March). Day of the Girl Child (11 Oct) International Women Human Rights Defender Day (27 Nov)</p>	<p>Publish engaging and reader-friendly briefs, articles and press releases in Indigenous, English, Spanish and Danish medias and on IWGIAs website. Address the press with current stories.</p> <p>Promote IWGIA and partners through social media by promoting best practices, publications, videos/films, podcasts/radio programmes, events etc.; sharing messages of solidarity and partner actions; crafting targeted</p>	<p>Decision makers, CEDAW, indigenous peoples and their organizations and institutions, mainstream women’s organisations, companies, and existing and potential donors. Members, the public, Research institutions, other CSOs and media.</p>	<p>IWGIA</p>

<p>attitudes and stereotyping based on gender, ethnicity and Indigenous identity – trends that persist and are entrenched obstacles to Indigenous women’s equality.</p>		<p>messages to stakeholders.</p> <p>Engage members by sharing information on various channels on actions, campaigns and events.</p> <p>Produce brief position papers and project related publications for decision-makers to raise awareness and build advocacy efforts.</p>		
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ANNEX 8 PROCESS ACTION PLAN

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit	Comment/status
Appraisal finished	20 October	Consultants with HCE	Completed
Termination of the Final Draft Project Document	27 October	IWGIA with HCE	Completed
Submission of documents to the Council for Development	6 November	HCE to the Council for Development	
Decision on Project Document. UPR	23 November	Council for Development	
Termination of the final Project Document	30 November	IWGIA with HCE	
Once finalized, approval by the Development Minister	15 December	MFA	
If approved, agreement signed and first commitment approved	January 2024	MFA	
First disbursement	January 2024	MFA	
Implementation of the Project Document	January 2024 – 2027	IWGIA	

Cost category	Cost sub-category	Suggested budget specification	Ceilings and principles applied (including examples of typical cost areas/functions)
<p>DIRECT COSTS are the costs of all necessary and reasonable inputs associated with functions, which are directly necessary to deliver a programme or project. DIRECT COSTS (as defined by the Money Where It Counts protocol) includes the following cost functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project and grant management, technical delivery, quality control functions. • Visibility and communications. • Human Resources and security. • Compliance. • Finance, procurement, payroll, information technology and administration. 			
A. <u>Direct costs.</u>	A.1. Direct activity cost.	<p>Suggested budget specification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme/ project activities. • Programme/ project specific investments/ equipment. • Salaries (HQ and local, documented by time registration). • Travel (activity specific only). • Events, conferences related to outcomes/ outputs. 	<p>Guidance and thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked and allocated to outcomes/outputs (c.f. agreed results framework/ theory of change, ToC). • Allocation to outcomes/outputs documented through fair, transparent and reasonable cost allocation mechanism (e.g. time registration-key or similar). • Personnel costs documented through time registration. <p>Direct activity costs will typically cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project implementation (implementation by the MFA-partner) • Project management (i.e. management of an activity or package(s) of activities that contribute to the targeted outcomes/outputs). • Technical assistance, monitoring and compliance related to the specific activities. • Activity specific service delivery. • Activity specific pilot studies and appraisals. • Development of partnerships for development (in developing countries) through capacity development, advocacy/policy work, strategic service delivery etc. • Project specific advisory and support to local independent implementing partners (i.e. supporting local operational capacity and localisation). • Purchase of physical assets/items for project-specific activity (incl. ITC). • Costs related to co-funding arrangements (TA-support, excluding fund raising costs).
	A.2. Implementation through local partners.	<p>Accounting based on,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfers to local partners. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses by local partners <p>(final financial accounts must include actual and audited expenses only.)</p>	<p>Guidance and thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked and allocated to outcomes/outputs (c.f. agreed results framework/ theory of change, ToC). • Local partners are defined as state governments and their specialist services agencies, concerned local government bodies, state auxiliaries, national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs), community based organisations (CBOs), trade unions, local private sector and social movements, and other informal groupings. <p>Implementation through local partners will typically cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation/operational cost by local partners in the global South (as stipulated in the grant agreement with local partners). • Cost of capacity building, trainings and seminars (including cost of participation in trainings in Denmark). • Programme support cost of local partners (i.e. inclusion fair share of local partners' project support costs is acceptable, e.g. pooled cost functions, documented through transparent and reasonable cost allocation mechanism e.g. through pro rata, time registration-key, full time equivalents, head count or similar). • Audit expenses borne by local implementing partners. • Potentially, unspecified administrative fee for the local implementing partners (must be based on partner capacity assessment and justified. Max 7% of the direct cost of the local partner).
	A.3. Allocated programme-support cost.	<p>Suggested budget specification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salaries related to programme supporting activities. • Investment and equipment for programme support staff. • Travel related to programme supporting activities. • Other essential programme supporting services/ expenses/ functions. 	<p>Guidance and thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justifiable/explained. • Primarily consisting of (common) pooled cost functions (i.e. programme supporting cost functions with benefit to several programmes/ donors/ grants/ funding arrangement). • Linked and allocated to outcomes/outputs (c.f. agreed results framework/ theory of change, ToC). • Allocation to outcomes/outputs documented through fair, transparent and reasonable cost allocation mechanism (e.g. time registration-key or similar). • Personnel costs documented through time registration. • Inclusion of pooled programme support costs (and allocation to relevant outcomes) shall be documented through transparent and reasonable cost allocation mechanism (between outcomes and among donors e.g. through pro rata, time registration-key, full time equivalents, head count or similar). <p>Programme support costs will typically cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of programme staff. • Planning (such as a new phase of ongoing programmes/projects), coordination of activities and preparation of documentation. • IT equipment (ICT) for programme supporting functions. • Recruitment of project specific staff. • Project specific studies, reporting, finance and procurement tasks. • Project specific advisory and support to local independent implementing partners (i.e. supporting local operational capacity and localisation). • Project specific or cross cutting reviews and external evaluations. • Participation of resource persons in connection with evaluations. • Expenses linked to HQAI/CHS verification/certification of MFA-partner itself. • Fair share of necessary personnel related costs (for essential program supporting staff and functions e.g. social security, HR, security/safety and finance incl. expat related costs) through time registration or fair/transparent reallocation keys/ cost allocation mechanism. • Fair share of programme supporting cost functions at HQ as well as local or regional country office, through reallocation keys/ cost allocation mechanism (e.g. warehouse and office costs, including rent, cleaning, utilities and supplies, internet costs, goods, materials, maintenance, payroll, procurement function).

	A.4. Information and Public Engagement	Suggested budget specification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salaries related to information and public engagement (IPE) activities (HQ level). Travel related to IPE (in Denmark). Events and conferences related to IPE. Other costs related to IPE. 	Guidance and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual budget ceiling: Max 2% of annual MFA commitment. Personnel costs documented through time registration. Actual costs to be accounted only (i.e. no lump sum fee allowed). Considered as cross cutting activities. Reported/accounted with no link or allocation to specific outcome/output. Information and public engagement (IPE) will typically cover the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and public engagement activities related to enhancing the Danish public's engagement and understanding of the role of Danish development assistance, in relation to human rights and democracy Activities to stimulate debate in Denmark on globalisation and human rights challenges faced by development countries and their populations.
	A.5. Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditor's fee 	Guidance and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditor's fee related to programme financial audit exclusively (local audit of local partners managed by local partners is included in partner budget, A.2.). Considered as cross cutting. (No outcome/output allocation required).
INDIRECT COSTS (as defined by the Money Where It Counts protocol) are the costs of all necessary and reasonable inputs associated with functions, which are directly necessary to manage the agency as a whole, provide oversight over all its activities and put into place the overarching policies, frameworks and systems that enable it to operate. It is not practicable to relate indirect costs to individual funding arrangements directly, but without the functions they represent, programmes and projects could not be delivered effectively, efficiently, on time, and safely.			
B. <u>Indirect costs.</u>	B.1. Administration fee.	No specification needed.	Guidance and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specification needed. Max 7 % of direct cost. Non-activity specific costs, i.e. costs, which are not a result of or linked to an individual development project. Considered as cross cutting. (No outcome/output allocation required). The following costs for administration are typically considered to be covered by the administrative costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration and accounting of the organisation itself (i.e. not related to program activities). Visits and monitoring visits not part of activity-specific monitoring (i.e. activity-specific monitoring is included in A.1 or A.3.). Recruitment of non-activity-specific personnel (i.e. recruitment of activity-specific personnel and essential support staff is included in A.1 or A.3.). Contact/dialogue with the MFA (other than participation in coordination of activities financed under the MFA grant). Fund raising. Planning of applications and negotiating proposals. General compliance and administrative and legislative reporting tasks in relation to the organisation (e.g. VAT, audit). General budget and accounts tasks (i.e. program specific budget and accounting tasks are included in A.1 / A.3. according to actual time registration). Involvement of the organisation's leadership in the general governance and cooperation (by leadership is to be understood the general secretary/director and members of the board/executive committee not involved in activity specific tasks). (I.e. activity specific involvement documented by time registration may be included in A.1. or A.3.). Indirect cost functions enable the organisation to deliver effectively and operate professionally. Enabling functions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining the organisation legally in the jurisdiction in which it is constituted. Governing and managing the organisation and ensuring that it is appropriately directed and well controlled. Ensuring the organisation's overall compliance with applicable, laws, regulations and other requirements in its home country or countries. Developing, maintaining and applying the organisational frameworks and policies required to enable the organisation to operate globally, including but not limited to: risk management policy and framework, the procurement policy, the financial control policies and frameworks, the employment policies, the due diligence framework, other necessary compliance policies, the quality control policies and frameworks. Developing and maintaining the global systems required to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of the organisation's functions e.g. the underlying global communications network, security and communications platforms. General engagement and administration related to the international alliance membership. Preparing, reviewing and acting upon financial and operational performance reports for the organisation as a whole.
CONTINGENCY (unforeseen expenses such as currency fluctuations).			
C. <u>Contingency</u>	C.1. Contingency	No specification needed.	Guidance and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The budget may contain a contingency to cover unforeseen expenses such as currency fluctuations. The contingency should not exceed 10% of the budget for total direct cost. The contingency may only be used for activities already included in the approved budget and with the explicit approval of the MFA.
INELIGIBLE COSTS (as defined by the Money Where It Counts protocol) are the costs, which are not accepted for funding under the funding arrangement.			
D. <u>Ineligible costs.</u>			Guidance and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to be included in budgets or reporting. Not covered by MFA funding.

			<p>The following costs are considered ineligible (unless explicitly agreed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Losses due to fraud and corruption.• Purchase of land and buildings.• Disallowed costs (disallowed costs of local partners or costs irrelevant for the agreed purpose of the funding arrangement or outside project period).• Costs of general fundraising for un-earmarked funding (i.e. unrelated to the specific project/programme).• Costs of gifts and donations.• Alcohol and tobacco.• Excessive or reckless expenditure.
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