

Baseline Study

Leading from the South Programme

Phase 2

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Context	4
3. Methodology, Scope and Limitations	6
4. Outcome Indicators	11
5. Output Indicators	26
6. Conclusions and Recommendations	36
7. Bibliography	43
8. Annexes	44
8.1 LFS Phase 2 Indicator Charts	44
8.2 LFS Phase 1 Outcome Framework	44

Table Index

Table 1: Macro-areas associated with each outcome indicator of LFS Phase 2	6
Table 2: Sources of information	8
Table 3: Projects selected according to theme category	15
Table 4: Number of women involved in activities aimed at promoting IW's rights	17
Table 5: Number of women who participated in international processes	18
Table 6: Number of direct/indirect beneficiaries, organised according to sex and age	19
Table 7: Changes identified during LFS Phase 1	21
Table 8: Macro-areas associated with each outcome indicator of LFS Phase 2	26
Table 9: Types of grants allocated during LFS Phase 1	27
Table 10: Grants allocated according to geographical region	28
Table 11: Alliances established during LFS Phase 1	30
Table 12: Conclusive appraisal of the outcome indicators for LFS Phase 2	36

Diagram Index

Diagram 1: Institutional and capacity strengthening of partner organisations	12
Diagram 2: Political advocacy and lobbying actions	13
Diagram 3: Thematic areas prioritised by partner organisations	14
Diagram 4: Direct/indirect beneficiaries	19
Diagram 5: Changes identified during LFS Phase 1	21
Diagram 6: Types of grants	27
Diagram 7: Grants allocated according to region	28

Acronyms

AWDF	African Women's Development Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DOCIP	Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information
FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
FMS	Women's Fund from the South
HRFN	Human Rights Funders Network
IFIP	International Funders for Indigenous Peoples
IPAF	The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
BL	Baseline
LFS	Leading from the South
L&L	Linking and Learning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFA	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
IW	Indigenous Women
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
WFA	Women's Fund Asia

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is intended as an additional support tool for defining the instruments required to arrive at a Baseline (BL) for the early stages of Phase 2 in the Leading from the South (LFS) Programme, establish the target values of its indicators, and carry out their monitoring and evaluation processes. It also serves as a first attempt at setting a Baseline for the LFS Programme implemented by the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), relying, to that end, on secondary information concerning Phase 1 of the Programme.

Drafting this document entailed, firstly, conducting a thorough review of the indicators included in the Outcome Framework for Phase 2. In order to do this, a chart was filled out with details such as: the definition of each indicator, its formula, goals, disaggregation level and sources of information. Once the indicators had been reviewed, the next step involved analysing the secondary data, systematised during Phase 1 of the Programme (2017–2020), in light of the new indicators.

To this end, it seems relevant to highlight that establishing a BL per se would have entailed collecting information on the organisations selected for Phase 2 of the Programme—for example, through the use of a questionnaire. However, this was not possible due to time and logistics constraints: at the time of drafting this report, such selection stage had not yet been completed. This explains why this document offers, instead, a picture of the indicators in Phase 2 and relies on the data concerning the outcomes from Phase 1. Consequently, all information reported herein should be read taking into account this methodological constraint.

This document is structured into 6 chapters. Following the introduction and a brief description of the context in Chapter 2, methods and limitations are presented in Chapter 3. Chapters 4 and 5 analyse the information on Phase 1 of the LFS Programme considering the thematic macro-areas associated with each indicator. Finally, Chapter 6 presents a summary chart of each indicator at the end of Phase 1. The charts containing the description of each indicator are included in Annex 8.1.

2. CONTEXT

FIMI, a global mechanism for the articulation and coordination of Indigenous Women (IW) leaders and organisations across seven socio-cultural regions,¹ became formally established in the year 2000. FIMI's mission is to articulate the actions of Indigenous Women leaders and individual and collective rights activists from different corners of the world in order to reach consensus on international agendas, coordinate advocacy goals and strategies, and strengthen their capacities and leadership qualities².

Complex and profound challenges compromising Indigenous Women worldwide prevail to this day. Structural injustices keeping them impoverished, dependent on other individuals or entities, and extremely vulnerable due to a series of disadvantages unfolding at the same time are also evident. Over the last few years, the way in which Indigenous Women experience multiple types of discrimination has been steadily documented, as well as the increasingly aggressive appropriation of their lands and resources, the militarisation of their territories, their communities' forced displacement and migration processes, the repression of social demonstration groups, and the criminalisation of human rights and environmental advocates. Globalisation, trade liberalisation, the competition over natural resources, and the expansion of extractive industries and large development projects have led to serious consequences for the survival of indigenous peoples across the world. Additionally, the health emergency caused by COVID-19 evidenced a series of inequalities among and within countries, based on gender, race, ethnicity, social class, religion, sexual orientation, age, and geographical location, which posed yet another urgent challenge for Indigenous peoples and Women (FIMI, 2020).

In view of this scenario, FIMI has raised the need to challenge this perspective by acknowledging the significant role played by Indigenous Women—not only in their own development, but also in that of their communities—and the need to give way to an empowering process that, through IW's participation in the social and economic spheres, helps them erode the structural barriers that preclude them from fully exercising their rights and, at the same time,

¹ Africa, Asia, the Arctic, the Americas, the Pacific, and Russia.

² Source of information: <https://fimi-iiwf.org/nosotros>

achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. In this sense, FIMI's new ToC (2020) considers the following outcomes³:

1. Regional and sub-regional networks of Indigenous Women's organisations strengthen their leadership, organisational, institutional, and network generation capacities.
2. Indigenous Women are empowered as agents of change to pursue the transformation of their realities and their communities.
3. Indigenous Women and IW's organisations participate actively in relevant decision-making processes at different levels.
4. Key stakeholders are committed to including and effectively implementing Indigenous Women's rights and traditional knowledge into their processes and decision-making.

FIMI's strategy is articulated around four (4) programme lines:

- Participation and Advocacy
- Global Leadership School
- Research and impact on Indigenous Women's lives
- Indigenous Women's Fund - AYNi

The AYNi Fund, FIMI's philanthropic arm, was formally established in 2008 and is the first and only Fund created and run by and for Indigenous Women. This Fund has received the support from different strategic partners and donors, and is able to co-invest through a series of programme initiatives (IPAF, Seed Projects, Scaling Up), which include the Leading from the South Programme.

Leading from the South is a programme created and implemented by a consortium of four Indigenous Women leaders' Funds located in the Global South, which were selected and invited by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dutch MFA) to lead this initiative. These Funds are the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), the Women's Fund from the South (FMS), Women's Fund Asia (WFA) and the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)/AYNi Fund. Out of these four, the AYNi Fund has global reach, with the rest having regional reach.

AYNi's goal is to strengthen the advocacy capacities of civil society organisations (organisations headed by women, and groups and movements working for girls and women's rights) in low- and low-medium-income countries, so that women's rights and gender equality are included —and maintained— in the local, national, regional, and international political agenda.

Phase 1 of the Programme (2017–2020) funnelled EUR 42 million through the Consortium. After completing Phase 1, the Dutch MFA has renewed its financial commitment to the Programme and, as such, has increased funding to EUR 80 million for the next five years. During Phase 1 of the Programme, FIMI succeeded in co-funding 93 projects from 91 Indigenous Women's organisations from Latin America, Africa, and Asia, funnelling a total of EUR 4,518,826.

The Final Assessment of Phase 1 of the LFS Programme concluded there is a positive alignment between the LFS Programme and FIMI's institutional mission which favours the strengthening of the global movement of Indigenous Women. To this end, FIMI developed a ToC for the Programme, based on the needs expressed by Indigenous Women, which allowed for the creation of a positive synergy between LFS and the institutional work conducted by the Forum.

In this regard, FIMI not only functions as a fund, but it also constitutes a platform for the interaction and strengthening of IW's organisations and networks, from the local to the international sphere. The technical and economic support given to Indigenous Women's organisations and networks is a fundamental aspect of FIMI's institutional approach. In this sense, the technical and economic co-funding provided by FIMI through the AYNi Fund focuses on Indigenous Women's full exercise of their rights and their empowerment in decision-making at multiple levels, while also addressing their leadership and active participation in their own transformation process.

As such, the LFS Programme helped boost this work by making new resources available to Indigenous Women's organisations and networks, contributing to their institutional growth and to the further consolidation of IW's global movement⁴. FIMI also represents an added value to the LFS Programme, enhancing and maximising outcomes

³ FIMI's Strategic Plan for 2021–2026.

⁴ The evaluation process shows that regional organisations and networks have been consolidated, contributing in turn to strengthening the global movement of Indigenous Women and its agenda. Through LFS, FIMI has been able to provide resources to small organisations and regional networks for the first time.

through programme interconnection with its other strategic areas. Interaction between all of the Institution's programme areas is a fundamental component of FIMI's operating logic and, therefore, of the implementation of the LFS Programme. In this context, Indigenous Women's organisations receiving LFS grants can also benefit from initiatives launched by other programmes, such as the Global Leadership School, the Participation and Advocacy Programme and the Research Programme, for further monitoring and strengthening their capacities. This aspect not only promotes sustainability strategies for the processes driven through LFS, but also expands and consolidates FIMI's network and, consequently, Indigenous Women's voices globally.

They also recognised the Forum's capacity to contribute knowledge derived from cultural philanthropy and from its dialogue with donors and to implement a new kind of relationship and horizontal leadership within the Consortium, while, at the same time, raising issues that are key to Indigenous Women on the basis of their own wisdom, knowledge, spirituality and expertise.

3. METHODOLOGY, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

3.1 Methodology and scope of this study

Proxy-based and mixed methods, both qualitative and quantitative, were used in order to draft this research document. To this end, only reviewed secondary information—which had been collected and systematised during Phase 1 of the LFS Programme— was used and analysed in light of the new indicators emerging from Phase 2, focusing in particular on outcome indicators⁵.

Because the data available on Phase 1 indicators was used, it has not been possible to determine a baseline value for all outcome indicators in Phase 2, which differ in quantity, definitions and calculation formula. Therefore, the values of the indicators described in the following chapters have more in common with the final outcomes of the Programme than with those in a Baseline. The values in a BL may be established more accurately by providing the organisations selected in Phase 2 of the LFS Programme with a new questionnaire, defined specifically on the basis of the new indicators. The charts included in Annex 8.1 offer a series of questions suggested for the drafting of a BL questionnaire.

Taking into account that it was not possible to arrive at a baseline value for all the outcome indicators in Phase 2 using the information available, a decision was made to systematise the information on Phase 1 indicators according to macro-areas, under which Phase 2 indicators were, in turn, grouped. The table below shows the macro-areas that were identified:

Table 1: Macro-areas associated with each outcome indicator of LFS Phase 2

Outcomes	Indicators	Macro-Area
1. Indigenous Women's organisations and networks strengthened in their leadership, organisational, institutional, networking, coordinating and advocacy capacities.	Indicator 1.1	
	No. of partner organisations that claim to have strengthened their administrative and financial management capacities	Institutional and capacity strengthening
	Indicator 1.2	
	No. of partner organisations that claim to have strengthened their project development and planning capacities	Institutional and capacity strengthening
	Indicator 1.3	
	No. of partner organisations that claim to have strengthened their monitoring and evaluation (ME) capacities	Institutional and capacity strengthening
	Indicator 1.4	

⁵ Due to time constraints, partner organisations could not be interviewed during the time allotted to consultancy sessions.

	No. of partner organisations that claim to have strengthened their coordination capacities and the alliances among Indigenous Women at the local, regional and international level	Alliances and networking
	Indicator 1.5	
	No. of partner organisations that claim to have strengthened their networking capacities with other organisations at the local, regional and international level	Alliances and networking
	Indicator 1.6	
	No. of Indigenous Women's organisations that report having strengthened their capacity to contribute to the enforcement of women's rights and gender equality (advocacy, lobbying and leadership)	Institutional and capacity strengthening
	Indicator 1.7	
	No. of times that Indigenous Women's organisations manage to create spaces in the public and civic spheres for their demands and positions according to topic and level	Policy influencing, lobbying, and advocacy actions
	Indicator 1.8	
2. All Indigenous Women (direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Programme) are empowered as agents of change to work on the transformation of their realities and their communities and actively participate in decision-making processes that affect or promote the rights of Indigenous Women.	Thematic areas prioritised by organisations at the local, national, regional and global levels	Thematic areas prioritised by organisations
	Indicator 2.1	
	No. of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2: a) have participated in education, training and promotional activities; b) have held meetings with decision makers; c) have actively promoted the rights of Indigenous Women in decision-making spaces	Participation in education, lobbying and advocacy activities
	Indicator 2.2	
	No. of Indigenous Women —who are indirect beneficiaries of the projects— that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2: a) have participated in education, training and promotional activities; b) have held meetings with decision makers; c) have actively promoted the rights of Indigenous Women in decision-making spaces	Participation in education, lobbying and advocacy activities
	Indicator 2.3	
	% of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— reporting that, as a result of their participation, they have more confidence in their skills	Indigenous Women's individual empowerment
	Indicator 2.4	
	% of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— reporting that, as a result of their participation in the project, they have greater capacity for leadership and advocacy, as well as knowledge	Indigenous Women's individual empowerment
	Indicator 2.5	

	% of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— that can provide an example of how they have applied their confidence and their leadership and advocacy skills	Indigenous Women's individual empowerment
3. Key stakeholders, in particular, multilateral institutions, donors, philanthropic organisations and decision-makers show commitment to include and promote Indigenous Women's rights in their decision-making processes.	Indicator 3.1	
	No. of multilateral institutions, donors and philanthropic organisations reporting that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2, they have acquired knowledge about the rights of Indigenous Women through FIMI and LFS.	Alliances built with other stakeholders
	Indicator 3.2	
	No. of multilateral institutions, donors and philanthropic organisations reporting that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2, they have increased their commitment to implementing the rights of Indigenous Women in their decision-making	Alliances built with other stakeholders
	Indicator 3.3	
	No. of multilateral institutions, donors and philanthropic organisations that are able to provide an example of how their organisation has incorporated the rights of Indigenous Women in their decision-making	Alliances built with other stakeholders
	Indicator 3.4	
	No. of laws, policies, and strategies which were blocked, adopted, or improved in order to support Indigenous Women's voice, agency, leadership, and representative participation in decision-making processes	Changes emerging from Programme implementation
	Indicator 3.5	
	No. of political advances recorded in each thematic area	Changes emerging from Programme implementation

The main sources of information consulted here include all the annual reports on LFS Phase 1, the Final Report on LFS Phase 1, the Mid-Term Review and Final Assessment of LFS Phase 1, and the systematised versions of the reports submitted by partner organisations during their project implementation stage (Excel spreadsheet of Systematised Reports for 2017–2020). The table below summarises the sources of information that were used to systematise data, according to each macro-area that was identified:

Table 2: Sources of information

Outcomes	Macro-Area	Sources of Information
1. Indigenous Women's organisations and networks strengthened in their leadership, organisational, institutional, networking, coordinating and advocacy capacities.	Institutional and capacity strengthening	Assessments Annual and Final Reports Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports (Responses to the questions: Do you consider that Indigenous Women's organisations' capacities have been strengthened during this period? (p. 22) In which aspect(s) has the organisation been strengthened? (p. 23) (advocacy, lobbying and policy influencing ; finance and administration; planning; ME))

	Alliances and networking	Assessments Annual and Final Reports Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports (Responses to the questions: Have any articulation actions taken place during this period so as to promote replicating or expanding the project? Which ones? (p. 38))
	Policy influencing, lobbying, and advocacy actions	Assessments Annual and Final Reports Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports (Responses to the questions: If your organisation has conducted policy influencing, lobbying and advocacy actions, please state the nature of the activities that have been addressed (production of evidence, communication campaigns, lobbying in decision-making spaces, others) (p. 26))
	Thematic areas prioritised by organisations	Final Report on LFS Phase 1 Assessments
2. All Indigenous Women (direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Programme) are empowered as agents of change to work on the transformation of their realities and their communities and actively participate in decision-making processes that affect or promote the rights of Indigenous Women.	Participation in lobbying, policy influencing, and advocacy activities	Assessments Annual and Final Reports Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports (Responses to the question: Please state how many individuals have participated in lobbying, policy influencing and advocacy activities (p. 27))
	Indigenous Women's individual empowerment	Assessments Annual and Final Reports
3. Key stakeholders, in particular, multilateral institutions, donors, philanthropic organisations and decision-makers show commitment to include and promote Indigenous Women's rights in their decision-making processes.	Alliances built with donors and philanthropic organisations	Assessments Annual and Final Reports
	Changes emerging from Programme implementation	Assessments Annual and Final Reports Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports (Responses to the questions: State whether your organisation has issued any recommendation regarding the development of policies or strategies to formal/informal bodies/spaces in charge of decision-making. (p. 20). Have these recommendations been adopted/implemented by the decision-making bodies? (p. 21))

3.2 Limitations of the Study

The main limitations of this document include, firstly, having had to analyse the indicators of Phase 2 with information collected originally to measure the indicators of Phase 1, a situation that required that a series of macro-areas be established so as to find common ground between the information available and the new indicators of Phase 2. In line with this, a proxy-based methodology, constituting a baseline ex-post approach, was considered.

Secondly, not all data on Phase 1 of the LFS Programme was gathered systematically as from the first call, as data recording and systematisation processes entailed a learning process of its own, which FIMI developed and fine-tuned along the way. This is why the quantitative data available for Phase 1 vary depending on the call and the region at play. Higher precision was obtained during the second call, and even higher, then, during the third, when a technical

support commission was formed in order to accompany partner organisations. For example, in the Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports for Partner Organisations (2017–2020), one of the documents used as source for this report, the systematisation process involved the data emerging from a total of 38 organisations: 19 belonging to the second call (only from the Americas) and other 19 from the third call (this time, from the three regions).

This situation explains why some of the indicators of Phase 1 do not have as much quantitative or qualitative data as others, which, in turn, restricts the depth and continuity with which the promoted processes can be analysed.

Taking into account these limitations, a decision was made to condense all the information available by focusing on two subsets: one being *qualitative observations*, i.e. the main outcomes collected from Phase 1; and the other one being *quantitative approximations*, i.e. a summary of the quantitative data available. In this sense, the document offers a picture to illustrate the situation Indigenous Women's organisations are in after the implementation of LFS Phase 1 and at the early stages of LFS Phase 2, focusing on the outcomes achieved by the partner organisations that participated in Phase 1 of the Programme.

Finally, it is worth highlighting that the limitations emerging from the data collection and systematisation system itself have been pointed out by FIMI since the first call in Phase 1, which has prompted an ongoing and systematic strengthening process of Monitoring and Evaluation (ME), which, in turn, has been reflected in annual reports that are increasingly accurate and rely on disaggregate data⁶. Focusing on this experience, the ME systems in Phase 2 have continued being strengthened in different areas so as to improve the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data and rely on better tools to show outcomes, processes, and variable disaggregation according to each indicator in the new Outcome Framework.

⁶ Specifically, see the Annual Report for 2019 and the Final Report for 2017–2020.

4. OUTCOME INDICATORS

This section presents the main findings emerging from the Baseline study on the basis of the three outcomes that were prioritised in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and the relevant indicators of Phase 2 of the Leading from the South (LFS) Programme. These findings have been further organised according to macro-areas.

Outcome 1. Indigenous Women's organisations and networks strengthened in their leadership, organisational, institutional, networking, coordinating and advocacy capacities.

Institutional and capacity strengthening (Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6)

Qualitative observations. According to the Final Assessment of Phase 1 of the LFS Programme, partner organisations were strengthened internally, acquired greater project management and administration capacities, and increased their leadership and participation in decision-making spaces during their participation in LFS Phase 1.

The LFS Programme has strengthened the autonomy and empowerment processes of Indigenous Women's organisations, raising their visibility and their voices at the local, regional, and international level. The implementation of a support strategy (especially during the third call), together with regional meeting spaces and the interaction with other programmes of the Forum, favoured the strengthening of partner organisations at different levels, among which the following may be highlighted:

- **Institutional strengthening and leadership:** the institutional strengthening dimension has been highlighted by all the organisations interviewed, especially those that had not received funds from FIMI in the past. For example, two partner organisations, which, in turn, are regional alliances of other organisations, stated they had the possibility of strengthening their technical secretariat, which improved coordination efforts with their partners and meant installed capacities already available for the future. Among regional networks, an important case to highlight is that of the AIWO, with the group from South Africa having now established itself as an independent organisation.
- **Project management and accountability:** all the organisations interviewed stated they had acquired very useful knowledge in terms of the technical and financial aspects of project management. In particular, they highlight having learnt about the use of narrative and descriptive reporting models, specific formats for accounting for different activities, and monitoring and evaluation instruments.

Quantitative approximations. Most of the organisations that participated in Phase 1 of the Programme stated they had strengthened their capacities during the project implementation stage⁷.

As for the Second Call, virtually all the organisations from the Latin American and the Caribbean region that received funding (19) claim to have strengthened their capacities. Specifically:

- 11 of these organisations claim they have strengthened their capacities in *Advocacy, Lobbying and Policy Influencing*;
- 7 of them, in *Administrative and Financial Management*;
- 14 in *Project Planning and Development*;
- and 6 in *Monitoring and Evaluation*.

During the Third Call, out of all the organisations receiving funding in all three regions (19), only 1 considered its capacities had not been strengthened in any area. In turn, out of the remaining 18 organisations:

- 13 claimed to have strengthened their capacities in *Advocacy, Lobbying and Policy Influencing*;
- 6 of them, in *Administrative and Financial Management*;
- 10 in *Project Planning and Development*;
- and 3 in *Monitoring and Evaluation*.

⁷ Source: Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports for 2017–2020. The data available refer only to the second call (organisations from the Americas) and the third call (organisations from the Americas, Africa and Asia).

Therefore, considering the aggregate data from the organisations in the first and second calls (for which data are available), out of 38 organisations in total, 37 claim to have strengthened their capacities during the course of Phase 1 of the Project (97%); and out of these 37 organisations:

- 34 claim to have strengthened their capacities in *Advocacy, Lobbying and Policy Influencing*, accounting for 91%;
- 13 of them, in *Administrative and Financial Management*, accounting for 35%;
- 24 in *Project Planning and Development*, accounting for 64%;
- and 9 in *Monitoring and Evaluation*, accounting for 24%.

Diagram 1: Institutional and capacity strengthening of partner organisations



Alliances and networking (Indicators 1.4, 1.5)

Qualitative observations. On the basis of the final assessment process of Phase 1 of the LFS Programme, evidence reveals that the organisations have established and/or forged alliances with non-governmental organisations, public bodies and other stakeholders in order to further women's rights and gender equality.

Projects have helped partner organisations strengthen previously established alliances and forge new ones in the territories where their projects were implemented. Additionally, the main effects of the Programme as identified by the interviewees include: coordination, alliances and spaces for dialogue between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Women's organisations, Afro-descendant organisations and the indigenous movement in general.

In this regard, the MTR from 2019 revealed that more than 80% of the organisations surveyed indicated that the grant improved their capacity to establish alliances with other women's organisations and influence the gender issues of other movements, sectors, and organisations.

Quantitative approximations. Considering the aggregate data from the organisations in the first and second calls (for which data are available), out of 38 organisations in total, 37 claim to have established coordination and/or articulation efforts with individual stakeholders, institutions, or coalitions during the course of Phase 1 of the Project, which accounts for 97% of the 38 organisations under study.

Policy influencing, lobbying and advocacy actions (Indicator 1.7)

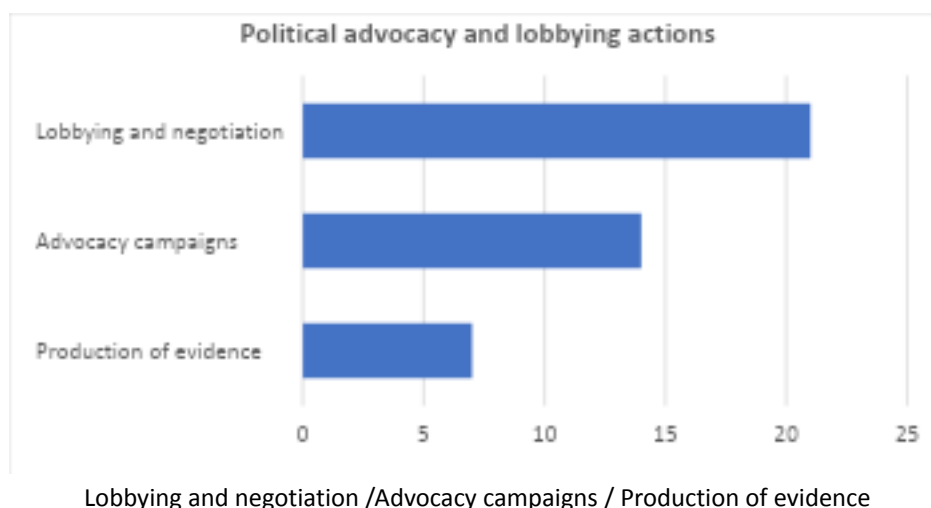
Qualitative observations. The evaluation process has helped confirm that the resources provided by the LFS Programme empowered the organisations to increase their participation in national, regional and international decision-making spaces and develop advocacy power. To this end, in recent years, Indigenous Women's organisations have positioned specific issues on the global agendas of the movement, based on the problems that women experience in their territories. This has also been facilitated by their access to and the allocation of resources for their participation in key advocacy spaces at the global level (CEDAW, CSW, Beijing +25, UNPFII, Generation Equality Forum). They have also made progress in being recognised as increasingly influential stakeholders in debates on

women's rights from the particularities of ethnicity. Conceptual debates on gender and intersectionality, in Latin America, for example, have had a significant impact from the Indigenous and Afro-descendant Women's movement.

Quantitative approximations. Considering the aggregate data from the organisations in the first and second calls (for which data are available), out of 38 organisations in total, 36 (accounting for 94%) claim to have carried out policy influencing, lobbying and advocacy actions, among which the following are worth highlighting:

- Production of evidence and consultancy activities (studies, pilot tests, research, etc.) and participation in international seminars (7);
- Political advocacy and communication campaigns on different media (radio, TV, etc.) and dissemination of information via community radio services (14);
- Lobbying and political negotiation in formal and informal spheres (high-level meetings held with authorities, roundtable groups, etc.), including visits to local and district authorities, meetings with political authorities — at the national and international level—, and State participation instances (21);

Diagram 2: Political advocacy and lobbying actions



Thematic areas prioritised by organisations (Indicator 1.8)

Qualitative observations. Indigenous Women's empowerment, the strengthening of their organisations, and their participation in advocacy spaces have been key issues during the implementation of Phase 1 of the Programme. According to the data available for this phase, most of the projects co-funded by FIMI centred around institutional strengthening and political participation as priority areas, which was a clear indicator of the intent to strengthen the organisations, their networks and advocacy power. This paved the way for smoother empowerment and autonomy processes when establishing and addressing Indigenous Women's priorities across the different regions. Projects focused on climate change, land, territory, resources, and access to public services have also been selected, albeit to a lesser extent.

Finally, it is worth pointing out that due to the COVID-19 emergency, organisations have drawn attention to other emerging and pressing issues: in particular, the development and economic empowerment of Indigenous Women and communities, the need to implement projects that contribute to their economic autonomy (for example in food production), the prevention of all types of violence (which have increased during the pandemic), support for women leaders who are politically persecuted, environmental justice, and capacity building, which remains as a key issue for most of them⁸.

Quantitative approximations. According to the Final Report on LFS Phase 1, from a total of 93 co-funded projects, 40% of them centred around political advocacy, another 40% around institutional strengthening, and the remaining 20% on climate change mitigation and adaptation, land, territory and natural resources, and access to public services.

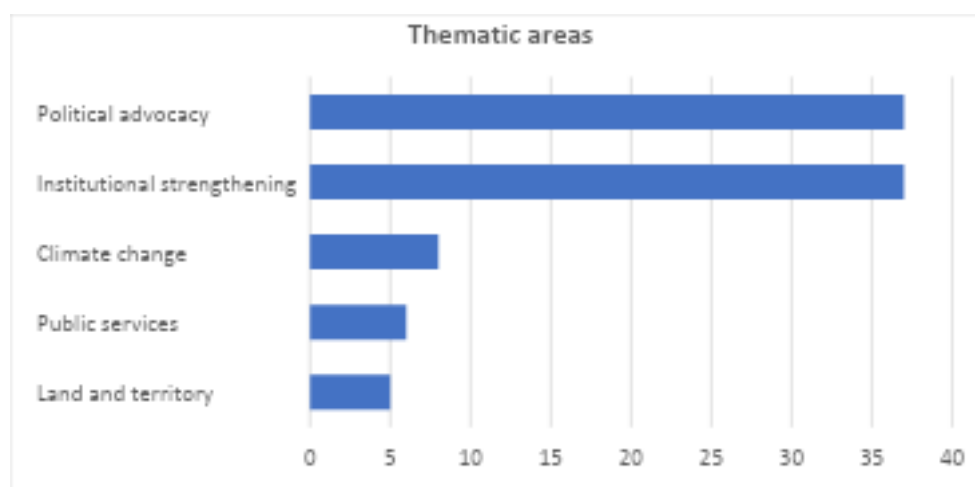
⁸ Final Assessment of LFS Phase 1.

Table 3: Projects selected according to theme category

Thematic areas prioritised during Phase 1 of the LFS Programme	1 st Call (27 co-funded projects)	2 nd Call (45 co-funded projects)	3 rd Call (21 co-funded projects)	Total No. of projects in each thematic area ⁹
Political advocacy	30%	39%	52%	8 + 18 + 11 = 37
Institutional strengthening	56%	33%	33%	15 + 15 + 7 = 37
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	7%	14%		2 + 6 = 8
Land, territory and natural resources	7%	5%	5%	2 + 2 + 1 = 5
Access to public services		9%	10%	4 + 2 = 6
Total No. of Projects	27	45	21	93

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

Diagram 3: Thematic areas prioritised by partner organisations



Impact in political power / Institutional strengthening / Climate change / Public services / Land and territory

The following is a breakdown of the thematic areas that have been prioritised by partner organisations during the second and third calls. The list has been further organised according to the organisations' countries¹⁰:

Call	Organisation	Country	Thematic area
Second Call	Agrupación Mapuche Cayun	Argentina	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Movimiento de Mujeres Indígenas por el Buen Vivir	Argentina	Land, territory and natural resources
Second Call	Centro de Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Aymara "Amuyt'A" (CDIMA) and Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo (FCC)	Bolivia	Political advocacy
Second Call	Makira-Êta - Rede de Mulheres Indígenas	Brazil	Climate change mitigation and adaptation
Second Call	Gran Asamblea de Mujeres Kaiowá y Guaraní KUÑANGUE ATY GUASU	Brazil	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Rayen Llague (Employment Workshop)	Chile	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	CONAMI	Chile	Institutional strengthening

⁹ This column represents the sum of the projects in each call, as per their thematic area.

¹⁰ Please note the second call only featured data on partner organisations from the Americas.

Second Call	Consejería de Mujer y Familia de la Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá (UNIPA) (Awá People's Women and Family Counselling Unit)	Colombia	Political advocacy
Second Call	Organización Colectivo Binacional Mujeres Originarias del Pueblo Wayuu: Alau'leera Sukuaipa Wayuu Sutuma Jieyuu	Colombia	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Corporación Cultural Ecológica: Mujer, Tejer y Saberes (MUTESA)	Colombia	Access to public goods and services
Third Call	Movimiento de Jóvenes Mayas (MOJOMAYAS) de la Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala (CONAVIGUA)	Guatemala	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Red Departamental de Mujeres Solatecas con Visión Integral (REDMUSOVI)	Guatemala	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Asociación Mujer Tejedora del Desarrollo (AMUTED)	Guatemala	Political advocacy
Second Call	Asociación de Mujeres Mayas Majawil Q'ij	Guatemala	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Asociación de Grupos de Mujeres Tejedoras Ixiles Q'imb'al	Guatemala	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Movimiento Ambientalista Santabarbarens (MAS)	Honduras, Central America	Land, territory and natural resources
Third Call	Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México (AMICAM)	Mexico	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	Unión Nacional de Mujeres Kunas	Panama/Mexico	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	Fundación Marijn	Nicaragua	Land, territory and natural resources
Second Call	Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Mayangna (MAYAKAT)	Nicaragua	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Guaraní	Paraguay	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	CHIRAPAQ. Comisión de Niñez y Juventud del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA) (Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas)	Peru	Political advocacy
Second Call	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú	Peru	Institutional strengthening
Second Call	Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú	Peru	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN)	Nepal	Institutional strengthening Political advocacy Access to public services
Third Call	National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF)	Nepal	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	Association of Indigenous Women of The Archipelago (PEREMPUAN AMAN)	Indonesia	Institutional strengthening Political advocacy
Third Call	Member Organization of Innabuyog in the Province of Kalinga (INNABUYOG KALINGA)	Philippines	Political advocacy Land, territory and natural resources
Third Call	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng (JJVS) Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh (AMMS)	India	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network (AYIPN)	Multi Country (Young Indigenous Women Members in Malaysia, Philippines and Nepal)	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	Bangladesh Indigenous Women's Network (BIWN)	Bangladesh	Institutional strengthening Political advocacy
Third Call	SURA MAMA	Cameroon	Political advocacy
Third Call	Samburu Women Trust (SWT)	Kenya	Institutional strengthening
Third Call	African Indigenous Women Organization (AIWO)	Kenya	Institutional strengthening Political advocacy

Third Call	Pastoralist Information and Development Organization (PIDO)	Tanzania	Political advocacy
Third Call	Karamojong Cultural Women	Uganda	Institutional strengthening Land, territory and natural resources
Third Call	African Initiative for Mankind Progress Organization (AIMPO)	Rwanda	Political advocacy
Third Call	ABEI - Les amis de Bendei, la marmite de ma grand-mère	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Access to public services
Third Call	Femmes sans frontières	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Access to public services

Outcome 2. All Indigenous Women¹¹ are empowered as agents of change to work on the transformation of their realities and their communities and actively participate in decision-making processes that affect or promote Indigenous Women's rights.

Participation in education, lobbying and advocacy activities (Indicators 2.1, 2.2)

Qualitative observations. The final assessment of Phase 1 of the LFS Programme reveals that most of the projects co-funded throughout the three calls, regardless of their thematic area, included training processes in a variety of issues, which had a ripple effect and a positive impact on the strengthening of the organisations. The organisations interviewed pointed out that these activities gave them the opportunity to reach communities and women who had never benefited from other interventions in the past.¹² Additionally, there has been an increase in the activities aimed at promoting IW's competencies and economic autonomy, so as to reduce poverty and help them be further included in the labour market. Progress has also been made in terms of IW's participation in decision-making spaces¹³.

The reports drafted by the organisations as well as the interviews conducted during the assessment process revealed that some of the main outcomes achieved by the partner organisations in Phase 1 included: IW's increased capacity for organisation and mobilisation, greater participation in advocacy activities and decision-making spaces, and greater involvement in the activities proposed by the partner organisations. In line with this information, some organisations reported an increase in their membership numbers brought about by the activities implemented, i.e. broader participation and activism of the women who were part of the proposed activities.

Quantitative approximations. Considering the aggregate data from the organisations in the first and second calls (for which data are available), out of 38 organisations in total, 28 have been identified as having projects that included education and training in a variety of topics (violence prevention and management; production activities; food sovereignty; technology tools; legal counselling; project management; ancient wisdom protection; leadership; traditional medicine; agro-ecological seed management; research tools; rights to land, territory, and resources; climate change; civil and political rights; strategic communication; and reproductive and sexual health; among others)¹⁴.

FIMI's Summary Report for 2020 shows that 5,533 women and girls had received training in a variety of areas (women's human rights, indigenous peoples' rights, violence prevention and protection, etc.) up to November 2020.

According to the data presented in the Final Report on Phase 1 of the LFS Programme, a total of 7,198 women became involved in activities aimed at promoting Indigenous Women's rights.

Table 4: Number of women involved in activities aimed at promoting IW's rights

Call	No. of women involved in activities aimed at promoting IW's rights	No. of co-funded projects
First Call	1571	27
Second Call	1454	45
Third Call	4173	21
Total	7198	93

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

¹¹ The term *All Indigenous Women* comprises direct grantees (partner organisations' women members) and indirect grantees (partner organisations' project beneficiaries).

¹² The Mid-Term Review had also left proof that the grants had enabled partner organisations to reach a greater number of different target groups, empowering a large number of women in various countries in different regions.

¹³ Final Report on LFS Phase 1.

¹⁴ Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports for 2017–2020.

Additionally, according to the data presented in the Final Report on Phase 1 of the LFS Programme, 94 women in total took part in international processes that helped draw attention to and foreground key issues for Indigenous Women and further their rights.

Table 5: Number of women who participated in international processes

Call	No. of people involved	No. of processes	
First Call	14	8	CEDAW (Mexico, Nepal), Count-Me In, International Civil Society Conference on SDGs, Agriculture and Fisheries, Human Rights Funder Network, First Preparatory Indigenous Women Network of the Americas
Second Call	11	5	United Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, CEDAW, World Bank
Third Call	69	3	Regional Conferences, CSW, CEDAW (Ecuador)
Total	94	16	

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

Therefore, the number of women who became involved in either training (5,533) or advocacy (7,198 + 94) processes amounted to 12,824 in total.

Out of 126,336 beneficiaries (whether direct or indirect) who were over 18 years of age, 10% have taken part in education activities and been actively involved in lobbying and advocacy actions.

Indigenous Women's individual empowerment (Indicators 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)

Qualitative observations. The interviews held in the context of the Final Assessment of LFS Phase 1 revealed greater individual empowerment of the women within the organisations that worked directly in the implementation of the co-funded projects. The following empowerment indicators have been pointed out:

- Strengthened leadership capacities: coordination, leadership and advocacy capacities have been strengthened among team members. In this regard, it is important to mention that women from some organisations had the possibility to participate in FIMI's Global Leadership School and in multilateral advocacy spaces, such as the UNPFII, the CEDAW, the CSW, and other regional and international platforms.
- Greater trust in project and fund management: the experience has resulted in human resources now duly trained in project management and administration, which constitutes added value for each organisation.
- Increased knowledge of the situation of Indigenous Women: the projects allowed the women in the different teams to acquire new knowledge about the situation of Indigenous Women in their communities, countries and/or regions, which was also systematically pointed out in the interviews.

In the same way, in recent years, the leadership of indigenous young women has become strengthened, by means of a logic that, rather than working around creating "replacement alternatives" and rupturing the bond with current "older leaders", seeks to promote the continuity and transfer of knowledge by including them as agents of change and providing them with opportunities for interaction through intergenerational dialogue and specific insights into the field of human, indigenous, and women's rights.

Quantitative approximations. Although there are no quantitative data on the extent of Indigenous Women's individual empowerment during Phase 1 of the Project, it should be pointed out that young women account for the largest group of beneficiaries (whether direct or indirect) in LFS Phase 1, with 70,654 women who represent 46% of all beneficiaries.

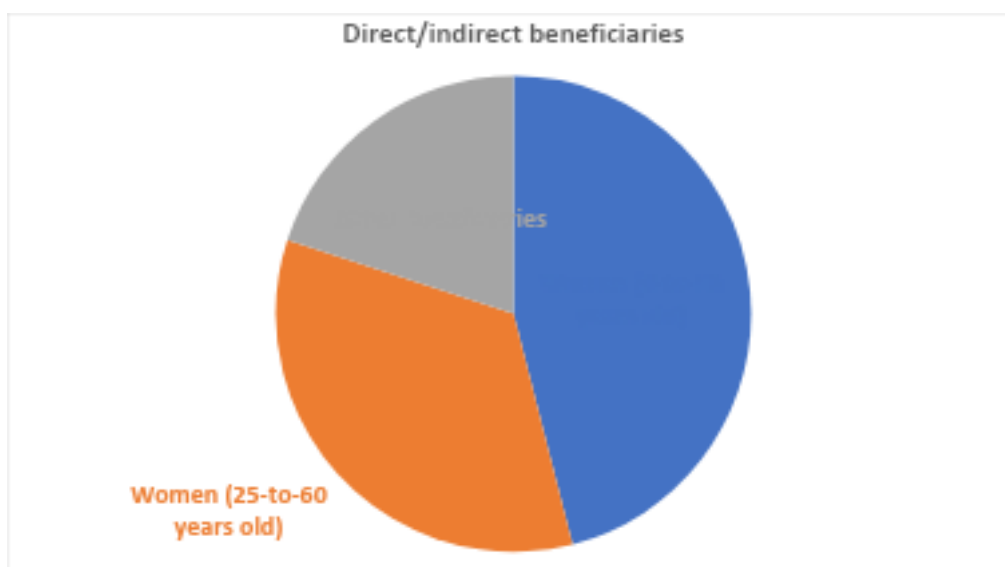
Table 6: Number of direct/indirect beneficiaries, organised according to sex and age

Call	Direct/indirect beneficiaries								Total
	Girls and adolescents (0-18 years old)	Young women (0-18 years old)	Adult women (25-60 years old)	Senior adult women (60+ years old)	Boys and adolescents (0-18 years old)	Young men (0-18 years old)	Adult men (25-60 years old)	Senior adult men (60+ years old)	
First and Second Calls	2,563	59,803	39,579	2,564	2,047	2,000	3,593	980	113,129
Third Call	1432	10,851	12,373	1,166	6,252	4,144	2,991	444	39,653
Total	3,995	70,654	51,952	3,730	8,299	6,144	6,584	1,424	152,782

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

Diagram 4: Direct/indirect beneficiaries

Other beneficiaries / Women (0-to-18 years old) / Women (25-to-60 years old)



Outcome 3. Key stakeholders, in particular, multilateral institutions, donors, philanthropic organisations and decision-makers show commitment to include and promote Indigenous Women's rights in their decision-making processes.

Alliances built with other stakeholders (Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)

Qualitative observations. The Final Assessment of LFS Phase 1 revealed that the Programme has helped FIMI and the partner organisations acquire legitimacy against other stakeholders and donors, contributing to their access to new programmes. Their capacities in terms of resource management and project implementation, as well as the successful outcomes achieved have also been evidenced across different levels, which, in turn, has led to the creation and/or strengthening of collaborative spaces involving new donors and philanthropic organisations.

The alliances built between FIMI and women's movement, networks and funds also supported the strengthening of the Consortium's capacities (Prospera and Mama Cash), which helped the Forum position IW's priorities within the Consortium and in other spaces devoted to international philanthropy by having the LFS Programme implemented. Additionally, other government agencies intended for cooperation are now more aware about the LFS Programme. In 2020, FIMI also redoubled collaborative efforts with other stakeholders, such as: MADRE, UN Women, DOCIP (Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information), Columbia University, AWID, Slow Food, IFIP, and the International Land Coalition¹⁵.

Regarding multilateral bodies, although the information available is rather limited, the participation of organisations supported by LFS in international spaces is worth highlighting. To this end, according to the information submitted in the 2019 AYNÍ Fund's Annual Report¹⁶, several organisations were able to set up a series of advocacy activities at the regional and international level, which were supported by FIMI with the aim of strengthening their strategic positioning, the quality of their interventions and their capacity to become articulated within the Indigenous Women's movement. The report lists 11 partner organisations within the LFS Programme that, throughout the course of 2019, participated in high-level events or meetings with regional and international bodies of particular relevance in terms of advocacy in the context of Indigenous Women's rights. Additionally, as mentioned earlier, a total of 94 women participated in international processes (CEDAW, UNFPII, CSW etc.) in the 2017–2020 period, which has contributed to draw attention to and position key issues for IW in the promotion of their rights.

Quantitative approximations. No quantitative data are available on the number of alliances that have been established in the context of the LFS Programme between FIMI and new donors or between partner organisations and new donors. Data on the commitment of donors and philanthropic organisations to the cause of IW's rights are also needed. As from the secondary review process, both FIMI and the partner organisations have seen more opportunities to get access to new resources, and IW's organisations have been able to increase their participation in multilateral spaces.

Changes emerging from Programme implementation (Indicators 3.4, 3.5)

Qualitative observations. The Final Report and the Final Assessment Report on the Programme highlight several changes prompted by LFS during Phase 1:

In terms of specific changes at the individual level, there is growing mobilisation and participation of IW in decision-making spaces, which has contributed to increasing the visibility and appreciation of their capacities by the communities, other donors and women themselves, as well as greater knowledge and understanding of their individual and collective rights.

In terms of organisational changes, the organisations and regional networks have consolidated their position by contributing to the strengthening of Indigenous Women's global movement and agenda, linking the local, regional, and global levels, and amplifying Indigenous Women's voices and opinions while taking into account the priorities and diversities within each context. Through the LFS Programme, resources were allocated to small-sized, recently established organisations and regional networks for the first time.

¹⁵ Final Report on LFS Phase 1.

¹⁶ FIMI-AYNÍ Fund (2019). Annual Narrative Report 2019, p. 25.

In terms of changes in previous conditions, the document review stage and the interviews have helped confirm that the resources provided by the LFS Programme empowered the organisations to increase their participation in national, regional, and international decision-making spaces and develop advocacy power. To this end, partner organisations report having created changes at multiple levels (locally, nationally and internationally) because of the advocacy actions furthered in the context of the projects they implemented. Most of the changes involved, mainly, how to submit, approve, or implement political documentation, recommendations, regulations, programmes or public policies conducive to the promotion of Indigenous Women's rights.

In connection with the aspect above, concerning the topics around which changes were made, the following are worth highlighting: environmental, intercultural, and gender public policies; public policies focused on the particularities of ethnicity; schooling and food programmes; violence against women programmes; indigenous people's academic development; environmental rights; access to financial resources; land rights; access to natural resources; IW's political participation; adaptation to climate change; health; and disability¹⁷.

Quantitative approximations. Considering the aggregate data from the organisations in the first and second calls (for which data are available), out of 38 partner organisations in total, 30 decided to make a series of recommendations for decision-makers. Out of these 30, only in 7 cases were recommendations not taken into account by relevant authorities. In the remaining cases, progress was seen in terms of positioning the issues and priorities raised by IW's organisations in advocacy spaces.

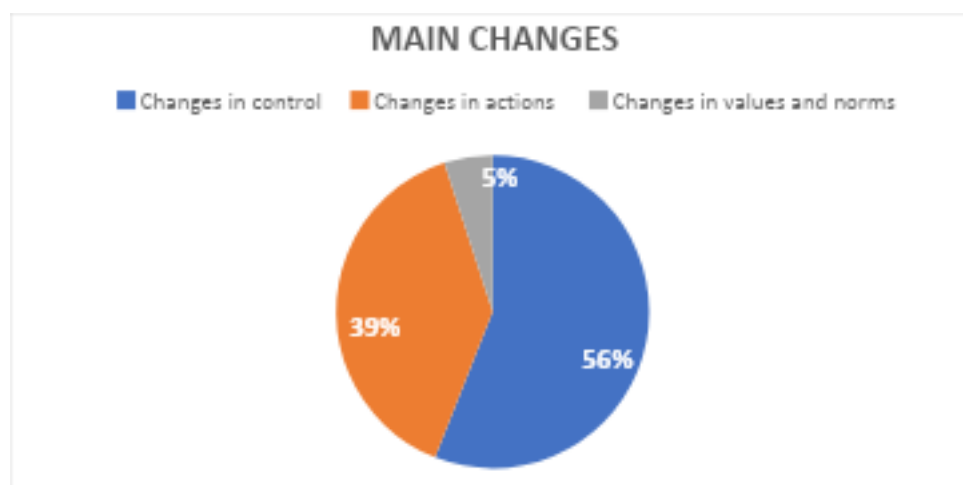
The Final Report on Phase 1 (2017–2020) points out that partner organisations identified 127 changes, more than half of which correspond to changes in control (55%), 39% to changes in actions, and 5% to changes in values and norms.

Table 7: Changes identified during LFS Phase 1

Call	Changes in control	Changes in actions	Changes in values and norms	Total
First Call	20	2	2	24
Second Call	39	35	5	79
Third Call	12	12	...	24
Total	71	49	7	127

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

Diagram 5: Changes identified during LFS Phase 1



Changes in control / Changes in actions / Changes in norms and values

¹⁷ Excel Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports for 2017–2020.

Analysing the different levels in which changes were identified, out of the 24 changes reported by the organisations in 2019 (in the Annual Report for 2019), 2 changes were identified at the international level, 16 at the national level, and 6 at the local level. As for the third call, out of the 24 changes reported by the organisations, 13 changes took place locally, 5 nationally, and 6 internationally. The fact that most changes happened at the local level can be explained, in part, by the pandemic and the consequent reformulation of many activities, which ended up taking place in local or national spaces.

The following is a breakdown of the changes driven by partner organisations during the second and third calls. The list has been further organised according to the organisations' countries¹⁸:

Call	Organisation	Country	Changes
Second Call	Agrupación Mapuche Cayun	Argentina	Participation in the international seminar: "A Dialogue between Knowledges for the Appreciation of the Multicultural World Living in Us", an event presenting the experience behind the creation of a booklet for <i>kimeltufes</i> (persons in charge of education), which was in charge of <i>kimeltufes</i> themselves, and where teachers of indigenous languages from a variety of Mexican schools also participated. Creation of a network for Mapuche Women, and having this space be integrated and identified as a platform where to develop meetings and proposals. Creation of a connectivity network among the Mapuche communities in the south of Neuquén, Argentina.
Second Call	Movimiento de Mujeres Indígenas por el Buen Vivir	Argentina	Collection of data on violence against Indigenous Women and indigenous femicide.
Second Call	Centro de Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Aymara "Amuyt'A" (CDIMA) and Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo (FCC)	Bolivia	Participation in the Consulting Committee for drafting the Law: "Together We Build a Comprehensive Law with which to Eradicate Violence against Women", in the district of Batallas, and providing help to draft the demands to be featured in the AOP, as from the aspects pointed out by the 4 Agrarian Women groups gathered under the Bartolina Sisa Confederation. Development of an inter-institutional agreement, entered into between Santiago de Huata's municipal and autonomous government and CDIMA, aimed at implementing production-oriented public policies in favour of Santiago de Huata's communities and emphasising on sustainable family farming, natural production, and community-based tourism. Joint efforts between Santiago de Huata's municipal government and CDIMA in order to promote a municipal law titled "Ecology and Eco-Tourism for the Preservation and Sustainability of Life".
Second Call	Makira-Êta - Rede de Mulheres Indígenas	Brazil	A discussion centred around a National School Lunch Programme (PNAE, in Spanish) took place during the course of the project. Makira-Êta statutes were established (as a network of Indigenous Women in Amazonia).
Second Call	Gran Asamblea de Mujeres Kaiowá y Guaraní KUÑANGUE ATY GUASU	Brazil	Submission of the report: <i>Corpos silenciados, vozes presentes: A violência no alhar das Mulheres Kaiowá e Guaraní</i> , presented online at the 8 th Kunangue Aty Guasu 2020. Kunangue Aty Guasu Manifesto: A call to action from Kaiowá and Guaraní Women. A highly relevant collective document including the most pressing requests and demands, drafted by Kaiowá and Guaraní women serving as consultants, addressed directly to public bodies in the judiciary, executive and legislative bodies, and international courts.
Second Call	CONAMI	Chile	Arriving at a diagnosis for the national and local scenarios is contributing to the development of work plans both for the organisations and CONAMI's Children and Youth Division, which has encouraged young participation in the national and international spheres.
Second Call	Consejería de Mujer y Familia de la Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá (UNIPA) (Awá People's Women and	Colombia	Enactment of a decree on the creation of a board of Indigenous Women for the development, design, monitoring, and implementation of public policies focused on the particularities of ethnicity. Advocacy has been achieved in institutional spaces, highlighting the importance of

¹⁸ Please note the second call only featured data on partner organisations from the Americas.

	Family Counselling Unit)		strengthening the institutions' own judicial systems as well as the mechanisms for preventing and addressing gender-based violence. Conversations have ensued and coordination efforts have been made between traditional authorities and the Women and Family Counselling Unit, which resulted in a series of recommendations on and awareness about the importance of participation and access to justice. The organisations managed to submit several proposals regarding participation and access to justice before UNIPA's traditional authorities. The Women and Family Counselling Unit succeeded in advocating within its communities, by means of training and awareness processes that highlighted the importance of women and their participation and access to justice.
Second Call	Organización Colectivo Binacional Mujeres Originarias del Pueblo Wayuu: Alau'leera Sukuaipa Wayuu Sutuma Jieyuu	Colombia	Creation of the I Red de Mujeres Indígenas y Afros de la Región Caribe Colombiana (First Network of Indigenous and Afro Women from the Caribbean Region of Colombia). Creation of a committee aimed at organising the First District Meeting of Women Weavers from La Guajira. An inter-institutional space emerged between the judiciary and the women's organisation, which helped strengthen Wayuu's judiciary system within the territory and the state. The Ministry of Justice stated their commitment to offer workshops on socialisation and training on Wayuu Regulatory System, addressed to judges, lawyers, and court officials so they can become more knowledgeable about Wayuu people's own judiciary. A series of activities were coordinated between several educational establishments and Wayuu members, for the purpose of strengthening the cultural knowledge of the Wayuu people. Change in VALUES: the Wayuu Women's Organisation created a space for inter-institutional dialogue with the organisation Junta Mayor Autónoma de Palabrereros Wayuu, in an attempt to coordinate efforts to strengthen Wayuu people's justice system and draw attention to the major role of women as craftspeople of peace within the territory.
Second Call	Asociación de Grupos de Mujeres Tejedoras Ixiles Q'imb'al	Guatemala	Critical participation and advocacy were achieved at the municipal government level, which became materialised in a series of official statements. Coordination and communication actions were maintained with the Indigenous Mayor's Office.
Second Call	Asociación Mujer Tejedora del Desarrollo (AMUTED)	Guatemala	Holding a district meeting with women's organisations so as to elect the women representatives who would be part of the Development District Counselling Unit. Support and consultancy was given to the Municipal Women's Commission and the Municipal Women's Directorate in the drafting of a plan and budget for 2021 that would be included in Quetzaltenango's 2021 municipal budget. Recommendations were made to contact and help Indigenous Women, especially those coming from rural areas. A lobby meeting was held between the country's vicepresident and Indigenous Women and IW's organisations from Totonicapán and Quetzaltenango, where women's needs from each district were laid out.
Second Call	Asociación de Mujeres Mayas Majawil Q'ij	Guatemala	A space for international participation has emerged through the Red Internacional de Pueblos Originarios (International Network of Aboriginal Peoples). Participation has ensued in different national spaces, such as the Asamblea Social y Popular (Social and Popular Meeting) and the Bloque Popular por la democracia (People's Group for Democracy). Since the pandemic started, Majawil Q'ij, in its capacity as an association, rolled out an emergency plan aimed at establishing a communication network with the communities through the work of women leaders and the youth, who would be in charge of reporting on their situation, reinforcing basic preventive measures to be taken before COVID-19, and issuing recommendations to better deal with the pandemic.
Second Call	Movimiento Ambientalista Santabarbarenses (MAS)	Honduras, Central America	Dialogue was held with municipal environmental units regarding reforestation processes, water basin management, and the establishment of educational centres where Lencan could be spoken.

			Lobbying and political negotiation actions took place in both formal and informal settings. A group was established in order to draft the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of land and territory. Advocacy meetings were held with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Women, among others. Participation in the indigenous board for the socialisation of the legal framework for free, prior and informed consent for indigenous peoples, provided for by Convention No. 169, and of complaints filed before the Prosecutor for Ethnic Issues and court houses.
Third Call	Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México (AMICAM)	Mexico	This alliance belongs to the indigenous peoples' network promoted by FILAC. Over the course of 2020, 3 reports were drafted on the situation of indigenous peoples during the pandemic, where the data provided by the alliance of 6 countries from Central America proved key.
Third Call	Unión Nacional de Mujeres Kunas	Panama/Mexico	The recommendations made, addressed to local governments and western state governments, were the result of having worked as a group with other women's organisations. These recommendations were ultimately considered at the local level, but not at state level.
Second Call	Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Guaraní	Paraguay	A notification was issued, addressed to municipal and district governments, in the form of a claim regarding deforestation, drinking water access, and climate change.
Third Call	CHIRAPAQ. Comisión de Niñez y Juventud del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA) (Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas)	Peru	During the 8th Continental Meeting organised by ECMIA, young Indigenous Women issued a series of recommendations addressed to national states, international bodies, and indigenous organisations. Contributions were made in the development of a General Recommendation by the CEDAW on the rights of Indigenous Women. Additionally, 2 declarations were drafted: the Political Declaration Against Violence (Declaración Política frente a las Violencias) and the Declaration of Young Indigenous Women (Declaración de las Jóvenes Indígenas) of ECMIA.
Second Call	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú	Peru	Efforts resulted in the State approving a COVID-19 intervention protocol for Amazonian peoples. The ONAMIAP took part in organising national processes connected with environmental, intercultural, and gender-based public policies.
Second Call	Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú	Peru	Contributions are being made, aimed at having a gender-based approach included in the Framework Law on Climate Change and its adaptation policies. "Allied Members" (<i>Aliadas</i>), with a background in local health care services, have been incorporated into the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights programme, present in 11 regions. These women are in charge of providing support to the "Wise Women" (<i>Sabias</i>) in the rural communities. This is now creating awareness at State level about extending this service so that it can include prevention programmes for unintended pregnancies in teenagers and young adults. Relying on an intercultural approach, CONEI has emphasised to school authorities the importance of hiring bilingual teachers so that boys and girls from indigenous communities and peoples can receive an education.
Third Call	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN)	Nepal	In total, 5 reports have been submitted to UN special rapporteurs on health, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, violence against women and minority rights. Additionally, joint declarations have been filed, in collaboration with Minority Rights International and other organisations.
Third Call	National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF)	Nepal	An animated video clip on Indigenous Women's rights and land rights was made. Information on the situation of the organisations within the NIWF was collected every two weeks.
Third Call	Association of Indigenous Women of The Archipelago (PEREMPUAN AMAN)	Indonesia	A bill on Indigenous Peoples and gender-based perspective was passed.

Third Call	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng (JJVS) Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh (AMMS)	India	Three memoranda regarding violence against women and rights over natural resources were submitted to the district administration office and the state government.
Third Call	Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network (AYIPN)	Multi Country (Young Indigenous Women Members in Malaysia, Philippines and Nepal)	AYIPN has been able to reach its members and access other communities. Consultancy services have been provided together with the Department of Natural Resources. Issues and decisions on education and harassment have been presented.
Third Call	Bangladesh Indigenous Women's Network (BIWN)	Bangladesh	Formal complaints were submitted regularly to Human Rights bodies, as the result of having systematically followed and documented the situation of Indigenous Women.
Third Call	SURA MAMA	Cameroon	Mbororo women's participation in political processes has proven a major change, as they are now joining the basic structures of political parties in their areas and, in turn, political parties have started inviting them to take part in political rallies.
Third Call	African Indigenous Women Organization (AIWO)	Kenya	Leadership capacities of the women who were part of the training have improved considerably. They can now manage their community work far more efficiently, with some of them having been recognised as strong leaders in their communities and having taken on leadership responsibilities.
Third Call	Pastoralist Information and Development Organization (PIDO)	Tanzania	PIDO has lobbied for women's participation in economic empowerment issues at the District Council. Women have been called to discuss how government loans should be allocated to women, young people, and persons with disabilities.
Third Call	Karamojong Cultural Women	Uganda	The KWCG recommended including women and gender equality in decision-making processes and management bodies in ministries and other agencies. A recommendation was also made to review the laws concerning land ownership and natural resources, as well as further policies and legislation, and create a fund in order to support women in developing their livelihood.
Third Call	African Initiative for Mankind Progress Organization (AIMPO)	Rwanda	A recommendation has been made, issued in a statement of position, urging the consulting committees in the districts to adopt it.
Third Call	Femmes sans frontières	Democratic Republic of the Congo	An edict —currently in its dissemination stage— was drafted and issued by the provincial government. The document resulted from the advocacy actions taken on Pygmy and Bantu women's land use, land ownership rights, and equal access to natural resources.

5. OUTPUT INDICATORS

Although this document focuses mainly on the analysis of outcome indicators, a decision was made to systematise the information available for some of the output indicators identified in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Phase 2 of the Leading from the South (LFS) Programme. Macro-areas associated with the indicators were also identified in this case. The sources of information used were the LFS Phase 1 2017-2020 Final Report and the LFS Phase 1 Final Assessment Report.

Table 8: Macro-areas associated with each output indicator of LFS Phase 2

Outputs	Indicator	Macro-Area
1. Agreements and meetings between FIMI and partners, donors and other interested parties	1.1 No. of agreements signed with partner organisations (MOUs)	Agreements, MOUs, and grants
	1.2 No. of meetings between FIMI and interested parties	
	1.3 No. of agreements and/or conventions signed by FIMI with other interested parties	
2. Grants to Indigenous Women's organisations	2.1 No. of Indigenous Women's organisations that receive grants, by type of grant and characteristics (from which community and indigenous people, country, region, age group, profile, issues addressed by the projects)	Support provided by FIMI to partner organisations
3. Support and accompaniment, training workshops	3.1 % of organisations receiving support and accompaniment from FIMI out of the total number of organisations, according to the project's phases	
	3.2 % of Indigenous Women's organisations satisfied with the financial and technical aspects of FIMI's support and accompaniment	
	3.3 No. of training and capacity building activities carried out by FIMI for partner organisations	
	3.4 % of Indigenous Women's organisations satisfied with the training activities provided by FIMI	
	3.5 % of organisations that participate in training and capacity building activities as part of their projects	
4. Global, regional, and national meetings of Indigenous Women's organisations and networks	4.1 No. of global, regional, and national meetings according to organising institution and thematic areas addressed	Regional and global meetings organised by FIMI for partner organisations
	4.2 No. of organisations and networks that participate in meetings at the local, regional and global level according to organising institution and thematic areas addressed	
5. Joint advocacy actions and opportunities for collaboration among Indigenous Women's organisations	5.1 No. of joint advocacy actions, or other joint actions, between Indigenous Women's organisations	
	5.2 Type of joint actions (advocacy or other) according to thematic areas	
6. Documentation related to challenges, success, and learning experiences	6.1 No. of publications, reports, success stories, learning documents, etc. drafted by FIMI together with partner organisations	Studies and documents drafted by FIMI and partner organisations
	6.2 No. of publications, reports, success stories, learning documents, etc. drafted by FIMI together with partner organisations	

7. Alliances between IW's organisations and other organisations and social movements	7.1 No. of alliances between IW's organisations and other organisations and social movements according to typology (research, policy, donors, civil society, philanthropic sector, etc.) and according to purpose	Alliances established by partner organisations
8. Meetings and spaces for horizontal dialogue between donors and Indigenous Women's organisations	8.1 No. of meetings and spaces for dialogue between donors and Indigenous Women's organisations in the framework of LFS Phase 2.	
9. Interconnection of programmes	9.1 % of organisations that participate in other FIMI programmes	Interconnection with other programme areas within FIMI

Agreements (MOUs) and grants

Quantitative approximations. During Phase 1 of the LFS Programme, FIMI awarded grants to 93 projects (from 91 organisations) for a total of EUR 4,518,826. The tables below describe grant types and their distribution according to the prioritised geographical regions.

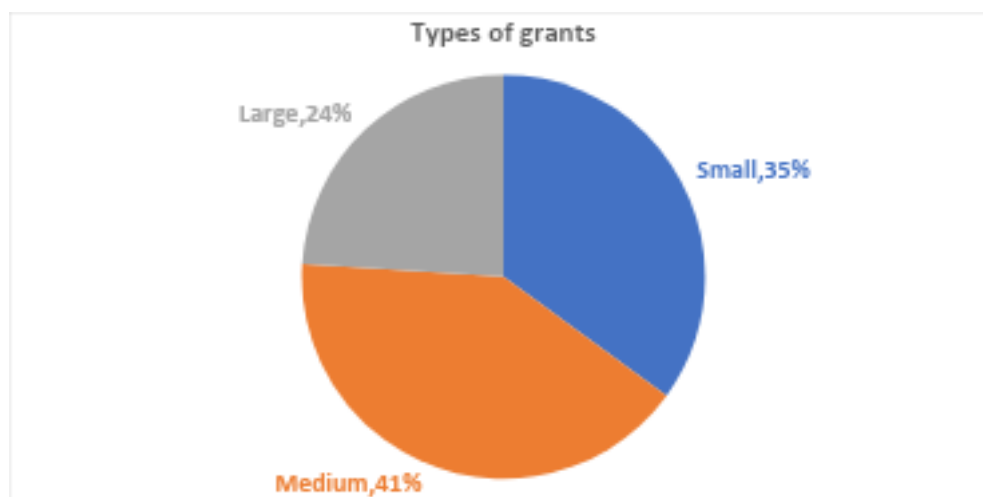
As shown by the available data, most of the grants assigned were medium grants, followed by small and large grants.

Table 9: Types of grants allocated during LFS Phase 1

Type of grant	First Call	Second Call	Third Call	Total
Small	10	19	4	33
Medium	15	11	12	38
Large	2	15	5	22
Total	27	45	21	93

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

Diagram 6: Types of grants



Large 24% / Small 35% / Medium 41%

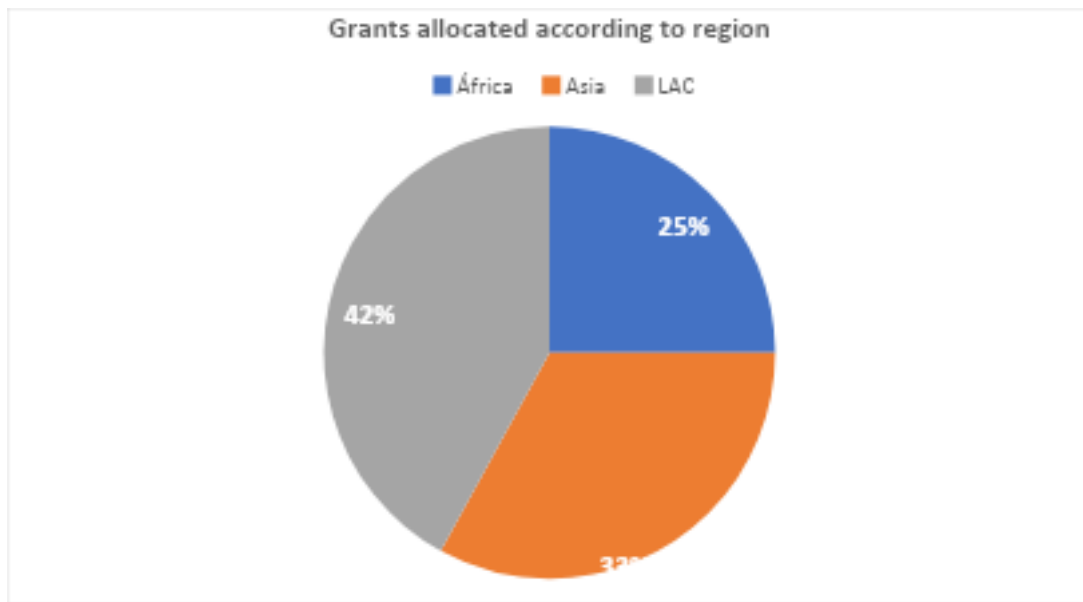
42% of the grants were allocated to organisations in the Americas, 33% to organisations in Asia and 25% to organisations in Africa.

Table 10: Grants allocated according to geographical region

Region	First Call	Second Call	Third Call	Total
Africa	19% (5)	21% (10)	38 % (8)	23 (25%)
Asia	30% (8)	34% (15)	38% (8)	31 (33%)
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	51% (14)	45% (20)	24% (5)	39 (42%)
Total	27	45	21	93

Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

Diagram 7: Grants allocated according to region



Support provided by FIMI to partner organisations

Qualitative observations. The interviews held with partner organisations during the assessment process of Phase 1 of the Programme show very positive appraisals of the support provided by FIMI throughout the different phases of the project cycle (drafting of the proposal, implementation, accountability).

FIMI team's willingness to respond to the queries made by the partners, the good relationship and trust built, their openness at all times and the comments and recommendations made in the feedback phase of the project reports were highlighted. FIMI offers organisations an opportunity to strengthen themselves, create networks, and exchange experiences and knowledge. FIMI's work is inspiring and motivates them to keep working towards common goals, fuelling the movement with new voices.

In turn, during the Programme's implementation, FIMI provided direct support to Indigenous Women leaders to encourage their participation in political advocacy actions promoted by the Forum, or in different advocacy spaces at the international level (UNPFII, CEDAW, CSW, HRFN, IFIP)¹⁹, which was especially valued by the organisations interviewed.

Quantitative approximations: the answers of the partner organisations interviewed during the final assessment process to the question regarding appraisal of the support provided by FIMI resulted in an average of 4 points out of a maximum of 5, which proved very satisfactory.

Regional and global meetings organised by FIMI for partner organisations

Quantitative approximations. In the framework of LFS Phase 1, 3 regional meetings were organised (in Asia and Africa in 2019, and in Latin America in 2020) which allowed most of the partner organisations to meet, exchange experiences and reflect on the priorities of the regional agendas, also taking into consideration the planning of the second global conference of Indigenous Women.

Qualitative observations. These events have been an opportunity to share the outcomes achieved under LFS as well as the actions put into practice by the partners who are working in the same regions and/or on the same issues. The active participation of non-LFS partner organisations has proven strategic to the region's Indigenous Women's movement and has entailed the expansion of cooperation networks among the participants, in addition to strengthening the organisations' commitment towards the development of a common agenda. In Asia, for example, the regional meeting has contributed to consolidating FIMI's presence in the region and a greater proximity to partner and non-partner organisations. These meetings have also functioned as spaces destined for training/induction and exchanges on administrative matters and M&E²⁰.

Studies and documents produced by FIMI and partner organisations

Quantitative approximations. During LFS Phase 1, FIMI coordinated the drafting of 7 documents: 5 regional studies and a global study on the situation of IW in the context of Beijing +25. The regional meetings in Africa and the Americas were key events for the collection and validation of information for the drafting of regional studies. Additionally, the first systematisation of the AYNi Fund experience was developed in the context of intercultural philanthropy (2010-2020).

Qualitative observations. With regard to the information produced by partner organisations, the assessment process concluded that several of the co-funded projects, particularly in the third call, sought, among other goals, to carry out processes of documentation and research on the situation of Indigenous Women in different contexts, to devise routes or plans in pursuit of increasing the advocacy capacity of organisations, or to prepare human rights reports to be submitted before national and international bodies. In some cases, audiovisual materials were also produced. This has allowed progress in a very important area for organisations, which is related both to the gathering and recording of their knowledge and to the collection of data on the situation of Indigenous Women.

¹⁹ FIMI-AYNI Fund (2019). Annual Narrative Report 2019, p.24.

²⁰ Source: Final Report on LFS Phase 1

However, it is not clear whether it has been possible for the LFS-FIMI team, at the institutional level, to give renewed value to the information produced by the partner organisations, through, for example, the systematisation of the materials and a communication strategy that provides visibility to the production of new knowledge on the part of Indigenous Women's organisations.

Alliances established by partner organisations

Quantitative approximations. According to the LFS Phase 1 Final Report, between the years 2017-2020, the Programme facilitated a total of 648 alliances between partner organisations and other stakeholders.

Table 11: Alliances established during LFS Phase 1.

Region	First Call	Second Call	Third Call	Total
Africa	...	15	51	66
Asia	...	8	132	140
LAC	...	284	156	440
Total		307	339	648

Source: LFS Phase 1 Final Report

The stakeholders with which the partner organisations established alliances include: media, academia, other Indigenous Women's organisations, civil society organisations, community organisations, regional IW's networks, international organisations, state stakeholders and other donors.

The following is a breakdown of the alliances established by the partner organisations of the second and third calls. The list has been further organised according to the organisations' countries²¹:

Call	Organisation	Country	Alliances established
Second Call	Agrupación Mapuche Cayun	Argentina	Alliances established with the Pewenche, Wiliche and Lafquenche regional councils and with community authorities of each <i>lofche</i> , specific groups in each community: Kimeltufes, Craftswomen.
Second Call	Movimiento de Mujeres Indígenas por el Buen Vivir	Argentina	In the context of the #BastaDeChineo campaign, the organisation has been invited to a round-table discussion organised by INADI, the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism. The #LaCordilleraNoEsFrontera campaign has been run in coordination with other Mapuche organisations: Comunidad de Historia Mapuche (CHM); Gulumapu; Trawunche Madrid; Coordinación de Apoyo al Pueblo Mapuche; Frontera Sur Producciones-Malleco.
Second Call	Centro de Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Aymara "Amuyt'A" (CDIMA) and Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo (FCC)	Bolivia	2 inter-institutional agreements signed with the autonomous municipal governments of Batallas and Santiago de Huata. 6 inter-institutional strategic alliances: Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas de la Universidad Católica Boliviana San Pablo (IISEC-UCB); Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA); Postgrado en Ciencias del Desarrollo (CIDES – UMSA); Asociación de Concejales de Bolivia (ACOBOL); Municipal Executive Body; Municipal Legislative Body, in the case of Batallas. 8 inter-institutional strategic alliances: Municipal Executive Body; Municipal Legislative Body; Local Catholic Church; Ministry of Rural Development and Lands; Ministry of Cultures; Viceministry of Tourism; Ministry of Health; Viceministry of Traditional Medicine; PROSUCO, in the case of Santiago de Huata. 8 coordination efforts with social organisations in Batallas. 9 coordination efforts with social organisations in the municipality of Santiago de Huata. 6 associations: Association of producers and other environmental, feminist and activist collectives and artists for food sovereignty,

²¹ Please note the second call only featured data on partner organisations from the Americas.

			women's rights and the recovery of peoples' knowledge through art, theatre, music, and dance, among others.
Second Call	Makira-Êta - Rede de Mulheres Indígenas	Brazil	Articulation for the distribution of COVID kits with: Alliance between Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Associated Organisations of the Amazon River Basin for the fight against COVID-19; Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB); Coordenação das Organizações dos Povos Indígenas de Manaus e entorno (COPIME); Associação de Mulheres Indígenas do Médio Solimões e Afluentes (AMIMSA); Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro (FOIRN); Associação Indígena de Barcelos (ASIBA); Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI); Conselho Distrital de Saúde Indígena (CONDISI); Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena (DSEI). Alliances for the organisation of activities: Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS); Associação Indígena de Barcelos (ASIBA); Fundação Indígenas do Médio Solimões e Afluentes (AMIMSA); Associação de Mulheres Indígenas Sateré Mawé (AMISM); e Associação de Mulheres Indígenas do Alto Rio Negro (AMARN). In addition, an alliance was established with the indigenous Special Health District for follow-up in the workshops.
Second Call	Gran Asamblea de Mujeres Kaiowá y Guaraní KUÑANGUE ATY GUASU	Brazil	Retomada Aty Jovem; ABA - ARBEITSKREIS FÜR BRASILIANISCHE MENSCHENRECHTE - Germany; MADRE - Fighting for Feminist Futures - USA helped to expand and improve the houses used for traditional medical assistance; With the cooperation of the Kaiowá and Guaraní Emergency Campaign, basic food baskets and sanitary kits were assembled and delivered to the Nhandesys (elderly women) as support for their project to control the pandemic; ONU MULHERES - Brazil; FIAN – Brazil; Instituto para o Desenvolvimento da Arte e da Cultura (IDAC); With the aim of facilitating communication, the organisation relies on 35 indigenous communicators from different ethnic groups in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, 12 translators based in Brazil, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Switzerland, and 10 non-indigenous communicators.
Second Call	Rayen Llague (Employment Workshop)	Chile	Articulation with the local community school
Second Call	Organización Colectivo Binacional Mujeres Originarias del Pueblo Wayuu: Alau'leera Sukuaipa Wayuu Sutuma Jieyuu	Colombia	Coordination with state institutions, schools, leaders, authorities, ancestral wise women. Wise women in Wayuu weaving. Wise women serving as spiritual leaders. Wise women in pottery. Wise women serving as midwives. Wise women in traditional plants. Rectors of educational institutions. Teachers from Pueblo Wayuu. Ministry of Justice - La Guajira Section. Mayor's Office of the Municipality of Uribia. Directorate of Culture of the Municipality of Uribia. San José Indigenous Normal Boarding School of the Municipality of Uribia. Secretariat of Indigenous Affairs of the District of La Guajira. Ministry of Culture of Colombia.
Second Call	Corporación Cultural Ecológica: Mujer, Tejer y Saberes (MUTESA)	Colombia	Alliance: MUTESA, an Ecological Cultural Corporation, entered into an alliance with school for adult education Siglo XXI. The support of local indigenous organisations of the different territories of the Amazon region made it possible to articulate and coordinate with the women. The collaboration of these leaders contributed to encouraging and carrying the programme forward, and this, in turn, led to the constitution of volunteer focal points.
Third Call	Movimiento de Jóvenes Mayas (MOJOMAYAS) of the Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas	Guatemala	Youth Office of San José Poaquil, Chimaltenango and San Juan Comalapa. Women's Office of San José Poaquil, Chimaltenango and San Juan Comalapa. Local educational centres.

	de Guatemala (CONAVIGUA)		Representative of FUNDEBASE; Representative of ADIKAN; Representative of Conalfa; Representative of Días para las Niñas; Representative of the National Police; 2 maximum authorities and municipal administrations; 38 communities; Networks organised in the village municipalities of the Kaqchikel region.
Second Call	Red Departamental de Mujeres Solatecas con Visión Integral (REDMUSOVI)	Guatemala	Alliance with the MPDL (Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad); Indigenous Mayor's Office of Sololá; Public Ministry; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman; Referral Network; Central American Women's Funds; Trocaire development agency; CECI and ASF, a consortium of organisations addressing cases.
Second Call	Asociación de Grupos de Mujeres Tejedoras Ixiles Q'imb'al	Guatemala	The Q'imb'al Association is part of the Municipal Civil Society Women's Commission.
Second Call	Asociación Mujer Tejedora del Desarrollo (AMUTED)	Guatemala	Governmental Organisations: Municipalities of the districts covered; Municipal Women's Directorates of the districts covered; Ombudsman for Indigenous Women; Presidential Secretariat for Women; Public Prosecutor's referral network. 8 social and community organisations: Municipal women's commissions of the covered districts of Quetzaltenango and Totonicapán; Women's Commissions of the districts of Quetzaltenango and Totonicapán; District Coordinator of women's organisations AJTIKONELA from Totonicapán; Asociación Pies de Occidente; Servicios Jurídicos y Sociales (SERJUS); Red de Mujeres Indígenas por la Salud, Educación y Nutrición (Indigenous Women's Network for Health, Education and Nutrition). Red de Mujeres Indígenas por la salud reproductiva (REDMISAR) (Network of Indigenous Women for Reproductive Health); Observatorio en Salud Reproductiva (OSAR) (Reproductive Health Observatory); Alianza de Organizaciones de Mujeres del Occidente de Guatemala (Alliance of Women's Organisations of Western Guatemala).
Second Call	Asociación de Mujeres Mayas Majawil Q'ij	Guatemala	Articulations with the International Movement of Indigenous Peoples and with the following social organisations: Alianza de Mujeres y Mujeres Indígenas por el Acceso a la Justicia; Asamblea Social y Popular; Bloque por la Democracia; Helvetas Guatemala; and Caritas Arquidiocesanas.
Second Call	Movimiento Ambientalista Santabarbarensense (MAS)	Honduras, Central America	Coordinations were arranged for the management of food aid with related organisations (sisters), as well as the activation of channels for cooperation and reporting on the increase in family violence and violations of collective rights. Support efforts coordinated with the national feminist movement to strengthen the defence of the body-territory, the feminist approach to economics and good living (<i>Buen Vivir</i>), and political advocacy in relation to governmental stakeholders.
Third Call	Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México (AMICAM)	Mexico	Indigenous Peoples Network, coordinated by FILAC. Indigenous Women's Organisations: Asociación Ixqaniil; Asociación Nis Bundo; Asociación Mujeres Creativas; Alianza México; Alianza Honduras; Alianza Guatemala. Asociación Consejo de Mujeres Indígenas de Talamancas (ACOMUITA); Asociación Mano de Tigre; Ministry of Social Development of Guatemala; Mayor's Office of Nicaragua.
Third Call	Unión Nacional de Mujeres Kunas	Panama/Mexico	Indigenous networks and organisations: Articulation with two women's organisations: Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres Kuna and Mujeres por la Biodiversidad
Third Call	Fundación Marijn	Nicaragua	Ministry of Education Communal authorities of 12 communities; municipal authorities of Waspam and Puerto Cabezas.

Second Call	Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Mayangna (MAYAKAT)	Nicaragua	The organisation has been able to access inter-union articulation for joint advocacy. Sessions have been held to exchange experiences with the indigenous territorial government in order to improve articulation mechanisms.
Second Call	Organización de Mujeres indígenas Guaraní	Paraguay	Alliances: Red de Mujeres Guaraní
Third Call	CHIRAPAQ. Comisión de Niñez y Juventud del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA)	Peru	ECMIA (Indigenous Women's and hybrid organisations from 23 countries of the three Americas); 69 indigenous organisations participating in the Regional Meeting; international and civil society organisations such as CONGO CSW LAC, UN Women and UNFPA.
Second Call	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú	Peru	Alliances: The project has allowed our grassroots organisation, ADMUCAF, to have a better dialogue with the area's rural groups and reach consensus in the defence of their territory against extractive activities. At the national level, the young indigenous women of the organisation have met and established alliances with Afro-Peruvian women's organisations, public university students and feminist collectives in the Cusco region.
Second Call	Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú	Peru	Pacto de Unidad de Organizaciones Indígenas del Perú was integrated, as well as CCP, CNA, CUNARCP, FENMUCARINAP, ONAMIAP and UNCA; and we joined action with AIDSEP, UNCA, CUNARC and other organisations representing native peoples. The organisation is part of the Feminist Movement and Plataforma Indígena together with the other main groups representing indigenous and native peoples; directed by the Ministry of the Environment and calling for the implementation of the Framework Law on Climate Change and its Regulations. It is also part of the Grupo de Trabajo de Políticas Indígenas (GTPI), together with the other main groups representing indigenous or native peoples, directed by the Ministry of Culture. We participated in the Indigenous Roundtable Group of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations with other organisations representing indigenous or native peoples. Ongoing coordination with the Women's Management council of the Municipality of Lima. Strengthening: Advocacy, lobbying and political influence. Project development and planning.
Third Call	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN)	Nepal	Collaboration with Asian Indigenous People Pact (AIPP); Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN); Adibasi Janajati Mahila Utthan Kendra; SDGs National Network Nepal. Minority Groups International; Alianza Internacional de la Discapacidad (IDA); MADRE; Equality Fund; CREA; Minority Rights Group International (MRG); PAWANKA Fund. Collaboration with indigenous television. National Association of the Physical Disabled Nepal (NAPD) Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC); Minister Parbat Gurung; Municipality of Lalitpur; Rural Municipality of Balefi. Academia and civil society.
Third Call	National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF)	Nepal	AIPP; Womankind; NIWA; NEFIN; NIWForum; LAHURNIP. Coordination with 43 Indigenous Women's institutions and a group of young people with experience in videography.
Third Call	Association of Indigenous Women of The Archipelago (PEREMPUAN AMAN)	Indonesia	Mass media groups. Ministries and other state agencies.
Third Call	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng (JJVS) Adivasi	India	Networks: Adivasi Samanway Manch Bharat (Adivasi Coordination Forum); Sarv Adivasi Samaj; Adivasi Mahila Manch Chhattisgarh (Indigenous Women's Federation of Chhattisgarh); Chhattisgarh Tribal people's Forum; and Sarv Adivasi Samaj Chhattisgarh.

	Mahila Maha Sangh (AMMS)		Organisations: 1. Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh Jashpur; 2. Ashray Manch-Baster; 3. Chetna Gramin Vikas Samiti Koriya; 4. Adivasi Mahila Jagriti Sangh- Surguja; 5. Adivasi Mahila Jan Jagriti Sangh- Balrampur; 6. Adivasi Mahila Jan Jagriti Sangh- Balrampur. 7. Gram Sabha Adhikar Manch Jan Chetna Raigarh Jan Chetna Raigarh. District local administrations.
Third Call	Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network (AYIPN)	Multi Country (Young Indigenous Women Members in Malaysia, Philippines and Nepal)	PAWANKA; AIYP; Land Rights Now; Indigenous Women and Youth Nationalities Nepal; Hill Resource Center Bangladesh; JITPA India; LIMA Indigenous Youth Taiwan; Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordilyera Philippines; BPAN Indonesia; Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA).
Third Call	SURA MAMA	Cameroon	Networks: AIWO Organisations: RAEDD; WCIC; MBOSCUDA; and NAFNAFTIRAL. Governmental institutions.
Third Call	Samburu Women Trust (SWT)	Kenya	The Indigenous Women's Council are leaders of their CSOs, communities and women's groups.
Third Call	African Indigenous Women Organization (AIWO)	Kenya	African organisations and networks such as the Mbororo, Pygmy, San and Tuareg peoples. National Alliance for Support and Promotion of Indigenous and Community Heritage Areas in Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Cameroon, the local partner was Laimaru; in Mali, Tin Hinan.
Third Call	Pastoralist Information and Development Organization (PIDO)	Tanzania	Networks: AIWO; IIN; Longo Net. Organisations: Sauti Moja; LCDO; MWEDO; and Tembo. Governmental institutions such as the District Council.
Third Call	Karamojong Cultural Women	Uganda	Civil Society Organisations Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples in Uganda (CSCIPU); Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO). Climate Action Network Uganda; Uganda Land Alliance; Uganda Wildlife Authority; Pro-biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda; multi-stakeholders engaged with extractive industries. Governmental agencies: National Environment Management Authority; Ministry of Water and Environment; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Local Government.
Third Call	African Initiative for Mankind Progress Organization (AIMPO)	Rwanda	Officers of the Ministry of Local Government, the Senate, the Parliament; representatives of civil society and the media.
Third Call	ABEI - Les amis de Bendei, la marmite de ma grand-mère	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NGO: Union for the Development of Ekonda Minorities Police. Healthcare centre of Mashau. Congoese press agency. Customary chief and chief of lands of Ngombi and Mashau.
Third Call	Femmes sans frontières	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Women's community organisations. International organisations such as: UNICEF, OXFAM and FAO. The Congoese State via provincial divisions dealing with gender, women and children as well as small and medium enterprises. Local government of Mbandaka.

Interconnection with other programme areas within FIMI

Qualitative observations. The connection between all of FIMI's programme areas has been a fundamental component of its operating logic. In this sense, Indigenous Women's organisations receiving LFS grants could also benefit from initiatives launched by other programmes, such as the Global Leadership School, the Participation and Advocacy Programme and the Research Programme, for further monitoring and strengthening of capacities.

In fact, the 2019 annual report pointed out that a total of 11 organisations had performed some of the activities promoted by the political advocacy programme area, and that 2 women had participated in the Global Leadership School.

The connection between organisations and other FIMI programmes also allowed partners to strengthen their alliance and relationship with the Forum beyond the implementation of a specific project. In this respect, the great majority of the organisations interviewed stated that they would remain connected with the FIMI network; in particular, they received information about new grant possibilities and were invited to participate in future training and information events organised by the Forum.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table (Table 12) summarises the information available on the outcome indicators for LFS Phase 2 and provides appraisals of the progress of those indicators during the early stages of this Phase 2, according to the following scale:

- Green: more than 40% accomplished (positive appraisal)
- Yellow: between 10 and 40% accomplished (neutral appraisal)
- Red: less than 10% accomplished (negative appraisal)

It should be noted that this table provides a snapshot of what the LFS Programme had achieved by the end of Phase 1 in relation to the indicators of Phase 2. Thus, as the information used was provided by the organisations that participated in Phase 1, the outcomes presented have more in common with possible long-term goals than with baseline values for organisations that are just starting out. It is important to keep this in mind so that the information can be read correctly and over-expectations regarding the outcomes of Phase 2 are not generated.

Table 12: Conclusive appraisal of the outcome indicators for LFS Phase 2

Outcomes	Qualitative data related to each outcome	Indicators	Quantitative data available	Appraisal
1. Indigenous Women's organisations and networks strengthened in their leadership, organisational, institutional, networking, coordinating, and advocacy capacities.	The LFS Programme has strengthened the autonomy and empowerment processes of Indigenous Women's organisations, raising their visibility and their voices at the local, regional, and international level.	Indicator 1.1		
		No. of partner organisations that report having strengthened their capacities in administrative and financial management	13 organisations out of 37 (35%) indicated they had strengthened their capacities in administrative and financial management	Organisations pointed out the need to strengthen their capacities in administrative and financial management
	A remarkable outcome of Phase 1 is the strengthening of regional networks. In the case of AIWO, for example, the South Africa group has established itself as an independent organisation.	Indicator 1.2		
		No. of partner organisations that report having strengthened their capacities in project planning and development	24 organisations out of 37 (64%) indicated they had strengthened their capacities in project planning and development	Indigenous Women's organisations have acquired capacities in project planning and development
	The Programme has helped organisations increase their participation in national, regional, and international decision-making spaces and develop advocacy power.	Indicator 1.3		
		No. of partner organisations that report having strengthened their capacities in Monitoring and Evaluation (ME)	9 organisations out of 37 (24%) indicated they had strengthened their capacities in Monitoring and Evaluation	Organisations pointed out the need to strengthen their capacities in Monitoring and Evaluation
	They have also made progress in being recognised as stakeholders—with increasing influence—in debates on women's rights from the particularities of ethnicity.	Indicator 1.4		
		No. of partner organisations that report having strengthened their capacities in coordination and alliances between Indigenous Women at	Out of a total of 38 organisations, 37 stated they had established coordinations and/or articulations with individual stakeholders,	Indigenous Women's organisations are capable of establishing alliances with multiple stakeholders, including the media, academia, other Indigenous Women's

		the regional and international level	institutions or coalitions during Phase 1 of the Project, which represents 97%. The Programme facilitated a total of 648 alliances between partner organisations and other stakeholders.	organisations, civil society organisations, community organisations, regional IW's networks, international organisations, State stakeholders and other donors.
		Indicator 1.5		
		No. of partner organisations that report having strengthened their capacities in networking with other organisations at the local, regional and international level	No quantitative data available	A neutral appraisal is rendered in relation to the qualitative data available. Indigenous Women's organisations succeeded in establishing coordinations, alliances and spaces for dialogue with non-indigenous organisations, Afro-descendant organisations, and the indigenous movement in general.
		Indicator 1.6		
		No. of Indigenous Women's organisations that report having strengthened their capacity to contribute to the enforcement of women's rights and gender equality (advocacy, lobbying and leadership)	34 organisations out of 37 (91%) indicated they had strengthened their capacities in advocacy, lobbying and political influence.	IW's organisations contribute to the enforcement of Indigenous Women's rights. They are empowered, active organisations.
		Indicator 1.7		
		No. of times that Indigenous Women's organisations manage to create spaces in the public and civic spheres for their demands and positions according to topic and level	Out of a total of 38 organisations, 36 (94%) stated they had been engaged in political influence, lobbying or advocacy actions	IW's organisations undertake political influence, lobbying and advocacy actions, most of which involve high-level meetings with authorities, round-table groups, etc., including visits to local and district authorities, or meetings with political authorities at the local, national and international level.

		Indicator 1.8		
		Thematic areas prioritised by organisations at the local, national, regional, and global levels	During Phase 1, most of the co-funded projects centred around the following thematic areas: political advocacy (40%) and institutional strengthening (40%), and, to a lesser extent, land, territory, climate change and access to services (20% overall).	According to the qualitative data available, due to the COVID-19 emergency, organisations have drawn attention to other emerging and pressing issues, in particular: the development and economic empowerment of Indigenous Women and communities, the need to implement projects that contribute to their economic autonomy (for example in food production), the prevention of violence (which has increased during the pandemic), support for women leaders who are politically persecuted, environmental justice, and capacity building, which remains a key issue for most of them.
2. All Indigenous Women (direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Programme) are empowered as agents of change to work on the transformation of their realities and their communities and actively participate in decision-making processes that affect or promote the rights of Indigenous Women.	At the end of Phase 1, there was greater capacity for organisation and mobilisation on the part of IW, greater participation in advocacy activities and decision-making spaces, and also increased participation and activism of the women who took part in the proposed activities. In turn, growing individual empowerment was evident in the case of women from the organisations working directly on project implementation. Finally, in recent years, the leadership of young IW has been strengthened.	Indicator 2.1		
		No. of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2, a) have participated in education, training and promotional activities; b) have held meetings with decision makers; c) have actively promoted the rights of Indigenous Women in decision-making spaces.	Up to November 2020, 5,533 women and girls had received training in a variety of areas (women's human rights, indigenous peoples' rights, violence prevention and protection, among others). During LFS Phase 1, a total of 7,198 women (direct and indirect beneficiaries) took part in activities aimed at promoting Indigenous Women's rights and held meetings with decision-makers. 94 women participated in international processes	A total of 12,825 women over 18 years of age have participated in education activities, have held meetings with decision makers, and have actively promoted the rights of Indigenous Women in decision-making spaces, which represents 10% of the total of women beneficiaries (both direct and indirect).

		Indicator 2.2		
		No. of Indigenous Women —who are beneficiaries of the projects— that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2: a) have participated in education, training and promotional activities; b) have held meetings with decision makers; c) have actively promoted the rights of Indigenous Women in decision-making spaces.	Ibidem Indicator 2.1	Ibidem Indicator 2.1
		Indicator 2.3		
		% of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— reporting that, as a result of their participation, they have more confidence in their skills	No quantitative data available	Growing individual empowerment was evident in the case of women from the organisations working directly on project implementation. The following empowerment indicators have been pointed out: strengthened leadership capacities, greater trust in project and fund management, increased knowledge of the situation of Indigenous Women. Additionally, in recent years, the leadership of young IW has been strengthened. In this regard, young women have constituted the largest group of beneficiaries during Phase 1, amounting to 70,654, or 46% of the total.
		Indicator 2.4		
		% of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— reporting that, as a result of their participation in the project, they have greater capacity for leadership and	No quantitative data available	Ibidem Indicator 2.3

		advocacy, as well as knowledge		
		Indicator 2.5		
		% of Indigenous Women —who are members of the organisations— that can provide an example of how they have applied their confidence and their leadership and advocacy skills	No quantitative data available	Ibidem Indicator 2.3
3. Main stakeholders, in particular, multilateral institutions, donors, philanthropic organisations, and decision-makers show commitment to include and promote Indigenous Women's rights in their decision-making processes.	The Programme has enabled FIMI and partner organisations to gain greater legitimacy before other stakeholders and donors, giving them the opportunity to access new grants. With respect to multilateral bodies, the participation of organisations supported by LFS in international spaces was particularly noteworthy. In regard to specific changes at the individual level, the increased mobilisation and participation on the part of IW in decision-making processes contributed to growing visibility and appreciation of their capacities by the communities, other donors and women themselves, as well as greater knowledge and understanding of their individual and collective rights. In terms of organisational changes, the organisations and regional networks have consolidated their position by contributing to the strengthening of Indigenous Women's global movement and agenda; linking the local, national, and regional levels; and amplifying Indigenous Women's voices and opinions while	Indicator 3.1		
		No. of multilateral institutions, donors and philanthropic organisations reporting that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2, they have acquired knowledge about the rights of Indigenous Women through FIMI and LFS.	No quantitative data available	For these indicators, qualitative data is also quite limited. What can be asserted is that there is greater visibility and legitimacy of both FIMI and the partner organisations before other stakeholders and donors in terms of the possibility to access new grants. Both FIMI and the partner organisations were able to create and/or strengthen spaces for collaboration with new donors and philanthropic organisations. There is increased knowledge of the LFS Programme by other governmental cooperation agencies. The secondary review has revealed an increase in opportunities for IW's organisations to access new resources.
		Indicator 3.2		
		No. of multilateral institutions, donors and philanthropic organisations	No quantitative data available	Ibidem Indicator 3.1

	taking into account the priorities and diversities within each context. In terms of changes in pre-conditions, the resources provided by the LFS Programme have empowered the organisations to increase their participation in national, regional, and international decision-making spaces and develop advocacy power. To this end, partner organisations reported having created changes at multiple levels (locally, nationally, internationally) because of the advocacy actions furthered in the context of the projects they implemented. Most of the changes involved, mainly, how to submit, approve, or implement political documentation, recommendations, regulations, programmes or public policies conducive to the promotion of Indigenous Women's rights. In regard to the latter point, among the topics and issues for which there were changes in the pre-conditions, the following stand out: environmental, intercultural, and gender-related public policies; public policies with a differential and ethnic approach; school and food programmes; violence against women; academic development of indigenous peoples; environmental rights; access to financial resources; land ownership rights; access to natural resources; political participation of Indigenous Women; adaptation to climate change; health; disability.	reporting that, from the beginning of LFS Phase 2, they have increased their commitment to implementing the rights of Indigenous Women in their decision-making		
		Indicator 3.3		
		No. of multilateral institutions, donors and philanthropic organisations that are able to provide an example of how their organisation has incorporated the rights of Indigenous Women in their decision-making	No quantitative data available	Ibidem Indicator 3.1
		Indicator 3.4		
		No. of laws, policies, and strategies which were blocked, adopted, or improved in order to support Indigenous Women's voice, agency, leadership, and representative participation in decision-making processes	The Final Report on Phase 1 (2017-2020) points out that partner organisations reported a total of 127 changes, more than half of which correspond to changes in control (55%), 39% to changes in actions, and 5% to changes in values and norms.	Most of the changes involved, mainly, how to submit, approve, or implement political documentation, recommendations, regulations, programmes or public policies conducive to the promotion of Indigenous Women's rights.
		Indicator 3.5		
		No. of political advances recorded in each thematic area	No quantitative data available	Among the topics and issues for which there were changes in the preconditions, the following stand out: environmental, intercultural, and gender-related public policies; public policies with a differential and ethnic approach; school and food programmes; violence against women; academic development of indigenous peoples; environmental rights; access to financial resources; land ownership rights; access to natural resources; political

				participation of Indigenous Women; adaptation to climate change; health; disability.
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Among the most important recommendations are the following:

The outcomes of this study give account of a limitation regarding the recording and systematisation of the data gathered during Phase 1 of the Programme that can be improved. Although FIMI has strengthened the ME systems for Phase 2, it is important to emphasise the need to develop data collection tools that are aligned with the outcome indicators and their variables, by making use of the available technology, particularly the Salesforce software. It is further recommended that these tools be aligned with the information handled by the teams that monitor and support the organisations.

It is also important to conceptualise the definition of each indicator thematically, in order to include the contributions of IW to philanthropy, according to their knowledge, capacities and practices. In this sense, it is necessary to draw attention to and enhance the value of the voluntary and non-quantifiable contributions of the organisations' women leaders, by developing the concept of co-investment and including a specific indicator that gathers this information, thus favouring a recognition of the value of the unpaid work of Indigenous Women in managing both their organisations and their projects.

Finally, it is necessary to further a strong and systematic political positioning that includes anti-colonialist and anti-racial criticism as a particular contribution of IW to the international struggles against the pillars of the dominant system, including the issues of planning, management, implementation of projects and programmes, as well as their systems of registration, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of results. It is also imperative to generate knowledge and to systematise and disseminate appropriate, innovative and transformative cultural and intercultural practices that could be addressed during LFS Phase 2, by drawing attention to the diversity of the organisations that make up the movement, their resources and experiences.

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- Table of Appraisals on Projects and Organisations
- LFS 2017-2020 Spreadsheet of Systematised Reports
- Stories of change
- FIMI track cases
- Interview for stories of change
- Output Framework for the Programme in Phase 1 and Phase 2
- LFS Programme's ToC
- FIMI's ToC
- Framework Agreement between FIMI and the Dutch MFA
- Result Chain Policy Framework Dialogue & Dissent – DRAFT
- Accompaniment and Capacity Strengthening in the different Phases
- Prospera brochure (Leading from the South)
- Assessment of the first call - Leading from the South fund- draft evaluation report - internal reflection document to support the discussions of the Colombo meeting. October 2017.

8. ANNEXES

8.1 INDICATOR CHARTS FOR LFS PHASE 2

(Attached in Excel format)

8.2 OUTPUT FRAMEWORK FOR LFS PHASE 1

The following table shows the indicators of the Phase 1 Output Framework and the values available for each indicator.

Level of Change:	Impacts	Expected Results	Indicators	Appraisals
L.1. Individuals (micro level)	An increasing number of Indigenous Women have equal conditions and opportunities to develop their potential to the fullest.	An increasing number of adult (26-+60/+60 years old) and young (18-25 years old) Indigenous Women further and assert Indigenous Women's rights and influence decision-making spaces.	No. of adult and young Indigenous Women furthering/asserting their rights through the production of evidence and advice (debates, speeches held in the context of national and international politics, formal and informal meetings), communication and advocacy campaigns (political and public debates, public meetings, speeches, presentations on TV, on the radio, in newspapers, and other media).	<i>7,198 women who actively promote Indigenous Women's rights</i>
			No. of adult and young Indigenous Women exercising their influence on (formal/informal) decision-making spaces by lobbying and political negotiation (formal and informal meetings, memberships and participation in councils and committees).	<i>94 women who participate in international processes</i>
L.2. Organisations (meso level)	An increasing number of Indigenous Women's organisations broaden their effective participation and equal opportunities for leaderships in all levels of decision-making in the political, economic, and public spheres of life.	An increasing number of Indigenous Women's organisations strengthen their leadership roles across all levels of decision-making in the political, economic, and public spheres of life.	No. of Indigenous Women's organisations strengthening their leadership role in the political, economic, and public spheres of life.	

		An increasing number of Indigenous Women's organisations strengthen their technical, administrative, and PILA (policy influencing, lobbying, and advocacy) capacities to develop their initiatives.	No. of Indigenous Women's organisations strengthening their technical, administrative, and PILA (policy influencing, lobbying, and advocacy) capacities to ensure effective participation.	<i>Out of a total of 38 organisations whose data are available, 37 claimed to have strengthened their capacities during Phase 1 of the Project (97%).</i>
	The regional networks of Indigenous Women's organisations improve their strategic positioning to reduce the gap between local realities and national and international decision-making spaces.	An increasing number of Indigenous Women's networks strengthen their coordination and linkages.	No. and type of linkages emerging among Indigenous Women's regional networks (working groups, training sessions, joint declarations, joint projects, etc.).	
			No. of Indigenous women's organisations actively participating in regional networks.	
L3. Pre-conditions or environment (macro level: 5 levels of change)	Multilateral spaces include Indigenous Women's individual and collective rights in political agendas and regulations.	Donors increase the understanding of their role in supporting Indigenous Women and their organisations, and promote actions based on reciprocity and on Indigenous Women's rights.	No. and type of donor establishing a horizontal dialogue and relationship process with Indigenous Women's organisations. No. and type of donor respecting free prior informed consent. No. and type of donor funding Indigenous Women's organisations directly.	
		Multilateral institutions and decision-making spaces increase their commitment towards Indigenous Women's priority areas, in an attempt to develop, invest in, and implement inclusive policies for the improvement of Indigenous Women's rights.	No. of multilateral institutions and decision-making spaces taking on commitments towards Indigenous Women's organisations' priority areas. No. and type of organisation adopting recommendations issued by Indigenous Women's organisations on strategy and policy development.	