

Contracting authority: European Commission

Annex A.2 – Grant application form – Full application

Reference:

Human Rights Crises Facility

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

Title of the action:	To enhance the capacity of Tibetan HRDs and HRDs' organisations through a non-violent and conciliatory approach
Name of the lead applicant	Tibet House Trust (THT)
Nationality of the lead applicant	British

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Full Application Form

1. General information

Name of the lead applicant	Tibet House Trust
Title of the action	To enhance the capacity of Tibetan HRDs and HRDs' organisations through a non-violent and conciliatory approach
Location of the action	India: The majority of the Tibetan diaspora population and its CSOs are located in India
Duration of the action	18 months

Requested contribution (amount)	EU EURO 1 million
Requested contribution as a percentage of the total eligible costs of the action (indicative)	EU 95.00 %
Objectives of the action	<p>Overall objectives: To improve the human rights situation for the Tibetans in Tibet (PRC) and garner international support towards environmental protection of the Tibetan Plateau</p> <p>Specific objectives: To reinforce the capacity of the Tibetan HRDs' organisations in diaspora in the three areas as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect and promote the work of Tibetan HRDs working at the grass-roots level in Tibet and India 2. To enhance Tibetan responsiveness to initiate dialogue and hold negotiations with the PRC government 3. To enhance documentation, research and dissemination of information on the human rights situation in Tibet and its consequences on the environmental situation on the Tibet Plateau
Target group(s)	44 HRDs, Tibetan Task Force for Dialogue and Negotiation (TTF) and three diaspora-based HRDs' organisations
Final beneficiaries	3000 Tibetan HRDs in the PRC prisons and their families, and the global 6 million Tibetan population including 130,000 in diaspora

Estimated results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tibetan HRDs are enabled to continue their human rights work safely and effectively 2. Enhanced responsiveness and effectiveness of the Tibetan Task Force for dialogue and negotiation with the PRC government 3. Tibetan HRDs' organisations in diaspora become effective in driving the global narrative on the Tibetan human rights movement and drawing the attention of the international community to the precarious environmental situation on the Tibetan Plateau
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Direct financial aid to HRDs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.Re-granting to 30 isolated HRDs in Tibet (PRC) 1.2.Relocation of four most-at-risk HRDs in Tibet to safety outside the country 1.3.Financial aid to ten HRDs in India 2.Support to the Tibetan Task Force for dialogue and negotiation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.Appointment of four long-term consultants on Sino-Tibetan relations 2.2.Organisation of four strategy development meetings of the Tibetan Task Force members 3.Research, situation monitoring and training activities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.Setting up of a tri-lingual team for monitoring human rights situation in Tibet (PRC) 3.2.Researching on the Tibetan human rights situation, especially on environmental issues 3.3.Training of the local actors and stakeholders on understanding human rights issues, research and project management skills 4.Information dissemination about the Tibet's human rights and environmental issues <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.Presentation of Tibetan case at a multitude of international forums on human rights, environment and research 4.2.Re-granting to third parties to organise two international conferences on 'Tibetan Plateau - its environment and impact on climate change' 4.3.Publication of evidence-based information about human rights and environmental situation in Tibet

2. The action

2.1. Description and relevance of the action (max 13 pages)

Provide a description of the proposed action and its relevance, including all the information requested below, referring to the overall objective and specific objective(s), as well as to the expected results (i.e. impact, outcome(s), possible intermediary outcomes and outputs:

To end the cycle of conflict and violence in today's world and achieve lasting peace, peaceful movements need to succeed to be taken seriously as feasible alternatives to violence and war. The non-violent approach of the Tibetans for the future of their homeland under grave circumstances is an exemplary model for peaceful conflict resolution. The Tibetans have adopted the Middle Way Approach (MWA) policy under which they are currently seeking from the PRC government a **genuine autonomy** for the Tibetans under the **current framework** of the **PRC constitution**.

The impact of the current status quo, especially the environmental situation on the Tibetan Plateau as a significant driver of climate change and ecological hazards in the region, is imminent on the wider communities outside of the Tibetan regions. Therefore, **the overall objective of the action is to improve the human rights situation for the Tibetans in Tibet (PRC) and the environmental conditions on the Tibetan Plateau**. In this quest, besides the PRC government and the Tibetans, the international community too has a stake and needs to be drawn in to play its rightful role.

The project is reaching out to **key actors** operating in three different zones of influence that are collectively a potential force to trigger reform and attitude change within the PRC authorities towards the Tibetan case. At the **nucleus** is the isolated Tibetan HRDs in Tibet working at the **grass-roots level**; in the **middle** is the Tibetan diaspora with its HRDs and HRDs organisations that serve as the **primary support base/booster** to the HRDs inside Tibet and **represent their interest** to the PRC government and the international community; and in the **third zone** is the international community that has **ties** with the PRC government and are **best placed** to urge the PRC government to **uphold** its obligations on universal rights and freedom.

To start mitigating the scale of the repression inside Tibet, the project will provide for alleviating the **immediate needs** of the HRDs, strengthening the foundation for achieving a **lasting solution** to the Tibetan issue through a dialogue process between the Tibetans and the PRC government, while focusing on building the **short and medium terms needs** of the key actors in the Tibetan diaspora to raise awareness about the Tibetan situation.

Delivering direct financial grant is the **only feasible** means to provide immediate **relief** to the HRDs on the **ground**. The long-term solution to achieve a negotiated **peace deal** will be enhanced by improving the responsiveness of the Tibetan strategy for dialogue and negotiation. The probability and time frame for the **realisation** of a peace deal will be enhanced through strengthening the Tibetans' capacity to garner significant international support. International support is crucial to **sustain the momentum** for peaceful and reconciliatory approach adopted by the Tibetans and exert pressure on PRC government to talk with the Tibetan side. Support will be drawn internationally from a wide-range of **state and non-state actors** by **raising awareness** about the Tibetan human rights and environmental situation on various forums as well as organising Tibet-focused **discourse** platforms. Tibetan HRDs and researchers will be actively encouraged and supported to participate in these forums. They will be further funded to produce **relevant and accurate information** on the Tibetan situation to present the Tibetan case on these forums and **publish** digital and print versions for general dissemination purposes to **improve access** to information on the Tibetan situation.

The project intervention is targeted to achieve the following estimated results at the

end of the project duration in relation to its overall aim.

1) Tibetan HRDs are enabled to continue their human rights work safely and effectively

In the Tibetan human rights movement, the primary actors on the ground, i.e. inside Tibet, are the HRDs who operate at grave risk within a shrinking space for freedom. The action will reinforce the efforts of Tibetan HRDs inside Tibet to continue their human rights work safely by providing financial aid to overcome any socio-economic hardship imposed by the local authorities in the form of taking away their welfare grant, employment, schooling for children and free movement, etc. to stop their human rights work and discourage others from supporting them. Efforts will also be made to reach out to the families of those currently in prison. The action also seeks to facilitate and finance relocation of HRDs who have become exposed to risks of life and persecution for refusing to bow down under state intimidation and threats. Under the increasingly controlled atmosphere, it has become very hard for the HRDs to escape Tibet through the usual Nepal route since the 2008 countrywide protest by the Tibetans.

In such dire circumstances inside Tibet, the primary support system for the HRDs in the country is provided by a network of Tibetan HRDs and CSOs in the diaspora that continues to be their main communications link to the outside world. Tibetan diaspora has a significant population of HRDs who have succeeded in escaping from Tibet. Among them is a core group of former torture survivors who are determined and work tirelessly to bring visibility to the Tibetan situation through their personal testimonies of human rights abuse by the PRC. The action will reinforce the capacity of these HRDs based in India through financial support to cover their basic socio-economic needs.

2) Enhanced responsiveness and effectiveness of the Tibetan Task Force for dialogue and negotiation with the PRC government

The project will strengthen the dialogue capacity of the Tibetans by supporting the Tibetan Task Force for Dialogue and Negotiation (TTF) on two fronts: to acquire relevant knowledge and skills through increased experts' input and secondly by increasing the frequency of the strategy meetings to ensure plans are updated timely to incorporate any shifting dynamism in international relations. Objective perspective on such issues is to be obtained by hiring the services of Sino-Tibetan relations experts to regularly update the TTF members and where desirable participate in the TTF strategy meetings.

The deteriorating human rights situation in Tibet that escalated since 2008 has created a sense of urgency to restart the dialogue process between the Tibetans and the PRC government. The TTF is guided by the **Middle Way Approach** (MWA) policy to develop an amiable and realistic **win-win** solution to both the PRC government and Tibetans. The Tibetans, having neither the military nor economic clout, need highly advanced **knowledge** and sophisticated **skills** in negotiation to start a **dialogue** process with PRC authorities. It becomes imperative that the TTF is responsive to changing global scenarios as well as sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the Tibetan population and its effect on the Chinese people.

If the Tibetan diaspora succeeds in **negotiating directly** with the PRC government, they can charter out a **mutual agreement** on granting **genuine autonomy** for the Tibetans within the existing framework of PRC's constitution. Consequently, most of the issues to be addressed within the context of this project can be **resolved** much easily and quicker.

3) Tibetan HRDs' organisations in diaspora become effective in driving the global narrative on the Tibetan human rights movement and drawing the attention of the international community to the precarious environmental situation on the Tibetan Plateau

As the legitimate voice for the Tibetans inside Tibet, the Tibetan diaspora community should be able to own and drive the global Tibetan narrative. To achieve greater visibility and garner support internationally, an efficient communications and information management system is necessary to earn the confidence of the international community as the most reliable source of information on the Tibetan situation. Their messages have to be accurate, coherent and timely to build synergy. Therefore, the action will enhance the capacity of three Tibetan HRDs' organisations in diaspora - who are in direct contact with the actors on the ground – to monitor the human rights situation in Tibet, generate accurate and timely information and enhance its dissemination outreach. To enhance dissemination outreach across the international community, the Tibetans need to access and organise multi-lateral platforms on human rights and environmental issues to present the Tibetan case as well as instigate collaborative studies and coordinated partnerships with other actors in the same field. Part of this activity will be building on the success of the Tibetan team at COP21 funded by THT in generating attention to the situation of the Tibetan Plateau.

To achieve this outcome, a monitoring team proficient in Chinese, Tibetan and English languages will be set up and embedded within the Tibet Policy Institute, to produce current, objective and evidence-based information. The technology, knowledge, skills and practice for information management within the research institute will be reviewed and updated to become secure, efficient and effective. Research capacity will be supported to become productive and far-reaching through funding for research training, peer-learning, field trips, study materials and participation of these Tibetan researchers in international forums. Retaining the services of the two research supervisors provide easy access to expert guidance that will boost the productivity and confidence of the research fellows. Support from senior researchers and scholars are essential to produce comprehensive and in-depth studies. Part of the research work and information dissemination activities will focus on environmental issues of the Tibetan Plateau in a multi-disciplinary context. Additionally, two conferences will be organised to provide focused platforms for generating discourse on Tibet's environmental issues and seek partnerships with third parties to derive practical support that can be delivered to the ground immediately like environmental protection, early warning systems and adaption to ecological shocks etc.

In the broad context of project management capacity, local staff and key actors of the HRDs' organisations will be targeted to attend two trainings to enhance understanding of the universal human rights principles and specific project cycle management elements to ensure successful implementation of the project activities. Specifically, the significance of related data to substantiate decisions, conclusions, monitoring and evaluation that is still a weak spot across the Tibetan CSOs in general will be addressed through the trainings.

i. Outline the relevance of the action to the objectives/sectors/themes/specific priorities of the EIDHR human rights crises facility and to the particular needs and constraints of the target country/countries, region(s) (including synergy with other development initiatives and avoidance of duplication) (see also below for specific guidance on how to describe relevance).

Relevance to the objectives and priorities of the EIDHR addressed by this action are as follows.

a) Most at risk: CIVICUS' state of civil society index monitor label PRC as 'closed'. No dissenting voice is tolerated and excessive force is used to crack down on any kind of rights activity. 153 cases of self-immolation, 130 of which resulted in fatalities, by the Tibetans to highlight the human rights violation in their homeland has produced no positive response from the PRC government or any significant support from the international institutions whose interest and resources seems to be diverted towards disaster relief for countries steeped in violence and war-like situations. Tibetan HRDs not only live under constant fear of persecution for themselves, but also the safety of their family and friends. 3000 Tibetan HRDs are languishing in PRC prisons according to the current available information. Due to the

torture methods subjected to the political prisoners, many of them die before serving the full sentence. Alternatively, the authorities release the prisoners to the family just before their death to manipulate the figures of 'death in prison'. Read here about the latest information about Mr. Shonu Palden, who died aged 41 on 30th September 2018- <http://tibet.net/2018/10/former-political-prisoner-dies-after-suffering-prolonged-illness-due-to-torture-in-prison/>

Former political prisoners on release are under constant surveillance and required to seek state permission even for medical check-ups and instructed to attend only a specified medical clinic or hospital approved by the authorities.

b) Sinicisation of Tibetan culture: PRC governance of the Tibetan areas has resulted in a situation akin to cultural genocide through a policy to sinicise and destroy traditions that the Tibetans hold dear - their nomadic living practices, language, culture and religion. Tibetan children cannot learn Tibetan language in the schools as was highlighted by the case of HRD Tashi Wangchuk currently in prison by speaking out about the state of education. Tibetan nomads are forcibly removed from the grasslands they have inhabited for generations. Many of these former nomads now live in dire states of poverty as they do not have the skills to earn a sustainable livelihood apart from their nomadic way of life. Traditional learning institutions are destroyed as in the case of Larung Gar and Yarchen Gar demolitions and religious figures are targeted as in the case of late Tulku Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Kenpo Jigme Phuntsog in addition to the Panchen Gedun Choekyi Nyima disappeared. Restriction on Tibetan religious practices and accesses to religious leaders has deprived the Tibetans of their core spiritual sources that guide them to cope and face life's difficulties. Most of the 153 self-immolators were from a monastic/religious background. PRC government is now proposing to make it mandatory to get licenses for holding a religious teaching. Many of the religious sites are destroyed and made inaccessible to the public through indiscriminate mining.

c) Reinforce capacities of HRDs: Through the direct financial aid and timely international visibility, the action will enhance capacity of HRDs inside the country to continue their peaceful HR work at the local and national level and enhance their resilience and those of affected local communities in the face of persecution - physically, mentally, economically and socially. Awareness-raising about their work will support their indirect engagement with state and non-state actors within and beyond the boundaries of their country, through proxy representative by the diaspora-based Tibetan HRDs and CSOs at advocacy and dialogue avenues to address impunity and the lack of access to remedy for the victims of human rights violations.

Visibility of HRDs can be a double-edged sword. Therefore, our activity to bring visibility for HRDs inside the country will be mainly for those who are arrested and on trial. The period during a trial before a sentencing is also a delicate situation for advocacy. We will try to get in touch with the HRD's family and friends to assess the situation and then plan the course of action. In some cases, efforts will be made to disseminate success stories that can be replicated by other actors or in different locations inside Tibet. E.g. Works to prevent and adapt to ecological shocks can be replicated in similar areas.

d) Challenging environment: This action is targeting physically and politically inaccessible areas inhabited by the Tibetans. However, we are unable to form any formal partnerships on the ground, although the target of impact of this action is ultimately the PRC government and its controlled areas. Any act of community service by an individual or CSOs - be it social, religious or cultural - is construed as a criminal activity to sabotage the state. Generally, state authorities are in total control of movement by the people: on the ground with endless permissions and red tape for travelling beyond one's resident village/town boundaries combined with cyber surveillance supported by face-recognition and voice sample taking technology. The current PRC government has plans to further enhance their surveillance by appointing a Chinese Communist Party cadre in each village or hamlet. On the technology side of mass surveillance, giant tech companies like Google are also colluding with the PRC

government to report on their users' activities. This has contributed to making Tibet a prison-like country, shrinking the space for any non-state actors to contribute to the local activities.

e) Participation development and good governance: This action is urging PRC government to adopt the principles of Rights-Based Approach in its policy formulation and implementation with regards to its economic activities on the Tibetan Plateau. Despite high control over the people activities, communist party politics contribute to a wide prevalence of lax governance among the central and local agencies that leaves an obvious gap between the publicly stated policies and the practices on the ground. There is also strong evidence of PRC implementing development projects on the Tibetan Plateau without any consultation with the local population or environmental impact assessment. On the other hand, there is also evidence of PRC using environment protection tools like UNESCO heritage protection for political gains in the Tibetan nomadic areas to curb unrest and any protest against human rights violations.

f) Compliance and respect for Universal Human Rights: PRC, although a signatory to many of the human rights treaties and a current member of the UN Human Rights Council, is still on the bottom rung of human rights index published by the various international human rights bodies in 2017. There is evidence of systematic violation of human rights perpetrated by the state agencies. There is no room for political pluralism in PRC with the Communist Party at the helm of all things. It has one of the highest numbers of prisoner executions in the world and forced prison labour. The activities of PRC on the Tibetan Plateau are having an adverse effect on the downstream countries, risking the livelihood of 1.3 billion people.

g) Particular Added Value Elements: Cross-cutting issues for the implementation of this action include: local ownership, environment protection, climate justice, the rule of law to be respected in PRC, capacity building of Tibetan civil society, and promoting dialogue and reconciliation between the Tibetan population and the PRC government. Awareness raising activities about human rights in the PRC and supporting to resume dialogue between Tibetans and the PRC government is in tandem with the objective of 'EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation to "deepen exchanges on human rights" and "strengthen the human rights dialogue"'. It also fits in well with the EU Framework published in 'An Agenda for Change' and 'The Roots of Democracy and Sustainable Development' regarding concentrating development cooperation around human rights and good governance, and strategic EU engagement with CSOs with a particular focus on local CSOs. Working to respect Tibetan tradition and sentiments in administration of local economic and social policies will contribute towards defending the cultural and religious rights of the Tibetans. Research and conference on Tibet's environment will contribute towards positive action on climate justice.

Relevance to the particular needs and constraints of the target sector and country:

Space for rights and freedom in Tibet: It is clearly one of the most controlled area of PRC with the highest security budget of USD 400 per capita followed by Xinjiang and Beijing. Mobility is highly restricted in the Tibetan areas and people's movements are monitored by the state not to mention the heavy surveillance of all information and communications technology, more so in the Tibetan areas than in the Chinese provinces. Visitors to Tibetan areas other than Chinese from mainland are heavily restricted inspite of demands from officials of United Nations. For the benefit of a few that are allowed to visit, a sanitised tour accompanied by government chaperones is organised by the state agencies without the freedom to meet people and visit areas outside of the prior arranged itinerary. Despite a high level of state control and restriction, many Tibetans continue to bravely stand up against human rights violation by the state agencies, with many paying the ultimate price.

Tibetan HRDs come from all kinds of background: young and old; male and female;

lay and ordained; rich and poor; married and single; farmers, nomads and businessman and educated and illiterate. They are operating in secret inside the country and remain isolated. When they get exposed, they are immediately deprived of their basic rights and freedom by the state authorities at the least, but more likely to be arbitrarily arrested, tortured, put on a sham judicial process and given a harsh sentence. State agencies have always been quick to suppress any protest and stop information leaking out of the country through complete state control of the communications technology and denying access to independent media or third party agencies to visit the Tibetan areas. The concerns of the local Tibetan residents remain ignored or unknown. For the Tibetan HRDs inside the country, the Tibetan diaspora community has been the first point of contact for help. The best source of information has been the people-to-people contact through social media and mobile communications between the Tibetans in Tibet and those in exile.

Environmental situation: Tibet situated at the highest point on planet Earth hold the largest reserve of fresh water after the two Poles and the origins of 10 major rivers that serve 1.3 million people in Asia. The Tibetans who inhabit the Tibetan Plateau have adapted their lifestyle and culture to be complimentary to the local ecosystem and possess a wealth of local knowledge and skills that can support a sustainable ecosystem in their country. However, PRC government's fervent pursuit of economic gains has brought environmental destruction on the fragile ecosystem of the Tibetan Plateau. Consequently, it has put at grave risk the environment, health and livelihood of the local communities as well as the people living on the other side of the Himalayan Range and downstream regions in Nepal, India, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Extensive damming and diversion of rivers on the Tibetan Plateau pose serious water shortage for the downstream countries. Alleged plan to divert water from Tibet's Tsangpo River to the arid regions of Xinjiang by digging a 1000 km tunnel is very disturbing. It is believed that 'if the Paris Agreement fails and greenhouse gas emissions keep rising, some two-thirds of Asia's glaciers could melt by the year 2100'. Additionally, construction of railway line from Golmud to Lhasa on the Plateau has adversely affected the permafrost content of the region as well as displacing large Tibetan populations originally situated along the lines of the railway tracks. Despite this, building military bases and transport links in the Tibetan areas have continued unabated. Extensive mining, and damming coupled with rapid urbanisation and banishing of nomadic communities - the traditional caretakers of the vast plateau - have disturbed the local biosphere and the ecology. PRC authorities have justified in the name of environment protection many of their actions that have destroyed local cultures like the nomadic traditions. Yet there have been incidents of mining permitted in protected areas like the UNESCO Heritage site in Martag Village in the Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan.

Lack of information and closed communications system: As Tibetan areas are hard to access for independent media and external agencies, accurate and current information of the situation inside Tibet is scarce. In-depth research work on the Tibetan situation from independent sources is even less available. The lack of easily accessible, accurate, current and evidence-based information on the situation inside Tibet hinders the diaspora's efforts to seek timely support from the international community for the HRDs inside Tibet. Although this need was partially fulfilled by the research activities supported by THT through the last EIDHR grant, more effort is needed to enhance research output and collaboration with external platforms to raise awareness and garner support for its issue.

Tibetan diaspora: There is an international network of Tibetan CSOs and support groups who advocate for Tibetan rights at local, national and international forums. Being the legitimate representative of the Tibetans world-wide, the overall agenda and strategy for the international Tibetan movement has to originate from and be driven by the Tibetan HRDs' organisations. To gain the confidence of its supporters and instill coherence among the different actors, the Tibetan policies and strategies need to be transparent and evidence-based. To substantiate their strategy, testimony of the

recently escaped HRDs adds to the urgency and authenticity of the HR campaign, and keeps the momentum alive. But they have neither a stable income source nor the ability to find gainful employment due to their poor physical and mental health. To enable them to continue their HR work and be at the forefront of HR defence once again, they need a basic livelihood safety net.

Tibetan diaspora has adopted a non-violent and conciliatory approach to initiate dialogue with the PRC government to find a negotiated solution to the Tibet issue. In the early 1980's the Tibetan diaspora community has been successful in having formal communications with PRC agencies. Since then they had two alternating phases of deadlock and openness. Unfortunately, the last formal Sino-Tibetan dialogue was in January 2010, which didn't come to any resolution. Tibetans are keen to restart the dialogue process, but has received no positive response from PRC government. However, informal channels of communication have given some hope for restarting the dialogue.

ii. Define and describe the target groups and final beneficiaries, their needs and constraints, and state how the action will address these needs and improve their situation. Describe the key stakeholder groups, their attitudes towards the action and any consultations held. Describe the technical and management capacities of target groups and/or any local co-applicants and affiliated entities.

Target groups and final beneficiaries

1) 34 HRDs in Tibet: They are the Tibetan activists including those currently in prison for merely joining a peaceful demonstration, putting formal appeals to stop mining, advocate use of Tibetan language, refusing to denounce HH the Dalai Lama, working at the grassroots level towards protecting the environment on the Tibetan Plateau etc. Many of them are illiterate villagers, who have always adopted non-violent and peaceful means of protest. They operate in isolation (due to their location and limited exposure), at a high risk of persecution from the authorities. They have no safe space to air their grievances nor has appeals from the local Tibetans succeeded in obtaining any redress from the state authorities. Instead, PRC authorities often frustrate their effort by politicising their action by branding them as agents of the separatist Dalai clique and stigmatising them as being mentally unstable. The widespread violation of rights in Tibet pervading into all aspects of life, has seen a rising number of ordinary Tibetans standing up against the state to seek their rights to basic human needs, follow their tradition and culture, practice their religion, learn their mother tongue, etc. These HRDs in Tibet work under grave situation and mostly remain isolated due to high risks of persecution. If the State authorities come to know of their activities, their rights as well as those of their immediate and extended family members are taken away, leaving them in a dire state of poverty and desperation. Any judicial redress process is a farce. There are known cases of 3,000 HRDs in prison in addition to the thousands of others who are working underground. A key diaspora-based HRDs' organisation has contacts with atleast 100 HRDs working underground inside Tibet. Therefore, this project proposes to deliver financial grants to atleast 34 HRDs inside Tibet to protect themselves and their work. It also budgeted in the cost of relocation of four HRDs, who need to escape to a safer location. Understanding the cautiousness of beneficiaries in accepting financial aid only through safe known mediums, due diligence will be paid to the delivery mode and interlocutors. Although THT has indirect links to over 100 HRDs inside Tibet, the action will target only 34 beneficiaries during the 18 months project duration due to the difficulty in sending money to Tibetans living in Tibet. The project will provide close monitoring of ground situation, and increase visibility of HRDs, where deemed desirable. Considering our inability to directly communicate with ground HRDs during the formulation stage, we are geared to be highly sensitive to their needs and if there is ever the slightest indication of the local people being unhappy about our assumption and conclusions, we will immediately stop the work and review the situation.

2) Ten HRDs in India: They are strong advocates of the promotion of human rights consisting of former political prisoners who have succeeded in escaping from Tibet

into India. They were victims of human rights abuse while in Tibet and their personal testimonies draw sympathy from the international community. They have strong social links with HRDs currently working inside Tibet and serve as an important communications link to the HRDs inside Tibet whom they know or have worked together during their time in Tibet. Due to the heavy restriction at the borders, there has been a fewer number of successful escapees into India. From 100 in 2013, the number of beneficiary under this category has come down to 9 in 2017. Due to the sustained torture faced by HRDs while in the Chinese prisons, they are in poor health. Many of them are old and infirm like the 80 years old woman who has lost both her husband and son while she herself was subjected to long imprisonment. The project will fund a basic monthly welfare stipend and medical care.

3) Three Tibetan CSOs or HRDs' organisations: By default, they carry the main responsibility of amplifying the voice of the Tibetans inside Tibet to reach the international community. However, being too close to the issue, their message and work sometimes get muddled under an overwhelming emotional tone and Tibetan centric perspective. This action will pool together the experiences of at least three HRDs' organisations who are involved in direct engagement with individual HRDs inside Tibet and in diaspora, in developing an efficient situation monitoring system that will strengthen their decision making processes and research capacity. Another lesson learned from the previous project completed at the end of 2017 is the need to enhance their understanding on the subject of human rights and broaden the focus beyond political activities among the local stakeholders and key personnel of the HRDs' organisations. The last EIDHR grant contributed to set up a good Tibetan research programme. However, the researchers are mainly fresh graduates and would benefit from the guidance of experienced researchers and scholars who can supervise their research on an ongoing basis. Further support is needed to enhance its international outreach work. Collaboration with external research organisations is still weak although they have made strong linkages with two Indian institutes during the previous EIDHR supported project.

4) TTF: The Tibetan Task Force for Dialogue and Negotiation (TTF) is the group of 20 key community leaders of the Tibetan diaspora entrusted to initiate and support dialogue with PRC government to reach a peaceful negotiation on the Tibetan issue. They succeeded in having nine rounds of direct talks with PRC government representatives from September 2002 to January 2010. However, PRC government had refused to hold talks with the Tibetan side after the last meeting in 2010 and things are currently at an impasse. After 60 years in exile, majority of the early Tibetan diplomats who had any personal experience of dealing directly with the PRC government in an official capacity regarding Tibetan concerns have passed away. Majority of the current members of the TTF were either young at the time or born since the 1959 escapee to India. The TTF needs greater insight into the current thinking of the PRC government officials as well as the general sentiments of the Chinese people vis-à-vis the Tibet issue to develop realistic persuasion strategies. To ensure that they receive a wide and balanced perspective in order to adopt an effective strategy, it is deemed necessary to have regular quarterly meetings and expert help to review and update their strategy plans.

5) Tibetan diaspora: The community has organised itself internally like a nation state in-exile and have been firm in its support to the workings of the HRD's organisations targeted by this action. The diaspora population depends on the leadership of HH the Dalai Lama and a few key Tibetan CSOs and HRDs' organisations in diaspora to keep the community cohesive and fulfil the needs and aspirations of the Tibetans inside Tibet and in diaspora.

B) Project Stakeholders

1. Other Tibetan-led organisations: There are many other Tibetan CSOs and NGOs focusing on different aspects the Tibetan communities with varying degrees and scope of influence and outreach. Data and information on the situation inside Tibet gathered by the project will be correlated with the other CSOs to enhance accuracy.

Additionally, lessons learned will be shared across the relevant Tibetan CSOs. Generally, the Tibetan organisations have mutual respect and increasingly there is visible coordination and collaboration on similar activities. E.g. Community organisations in different countries in Europe have a common pan-Europe strategy and those in North America coordinate a joint Tibet Lobby Day.

2. Tibet support groups: There exists an international network of Tibet support groups (TSG), who work with and support the Tibetan-led organisations to raise awareness about the Tibetan situation. They come together on to a common platform every few years during the international TSG conference to update strategies for common goals.

3. Government of India (GOI): Support from GOI has been crucial to sustain the Tibetan diaspora as the majority of its population as well as key CSOs are based in India. Modi government has been more explicit in their show of support than the previous government. Tibetan-led CSOs based in India respect the GOI's diplomatic sensitivities and never initiates anything in India without seeking prior approval of the concerned Indian authorities.

4. Academia & academic institutions: Whenever possible, it is deemed desirable to sub-grant to third external parties the implementation of international conferences, and seminars to respect scholastic objectivity and gain wider participation. This modality was used successfully on three occasions with the previous EIDHR grant. Through our existing network, we hope to engage the support of academics and institutions to deliver these activities. Fortunately, Tibetan Plateau and its impact on the climate change seem to be a widely discussed subject, with many Chinese scholars and scientists participating. However, Chinese leverage on the academic institutions through its Confucius Programme and a strong presence of Chinese students will be a formidable challenge for the Tibetans to manoeuvre.

iii. Present the intervention logic, explaining how the activities will lead to the outputs, then the outputs to the outcome(s) and finally the outcome(s) to the expected impact, making explicit the main assumptions and risks along this chain of results.

It is deemed most **strategic to closely align the awareness raising activities to the environmental issues to gather international support to improve the overall human rights situation for the Tibetans** as it has become significant to national interest of countries in the neighbourhood. This project proposes a three-pronged strategy to strengthen the Tibetan capacity towards achieving a peaceful end to the crisis in their homeland: direct financial support to provide immediate relief to the HRDs on the ground; strengthen their primary support network by enhancing the capacity of key Tibetan HRDs' organisations operating in the diaspora, in particular to initiate direct contact with the PRC regime; and rope in the support of the international community to use its influence on China to address the Tibetan issue, by highlighting its self-interest in the Tibet issue through the impact of environmental damage and climate change. Pressure from the international community on PRC government to respect and comply with universal human rights principles has previously achieved concrete outcomes like release of political prisoners.

To avoid duplication and boost synergy, activities selected are the areas where the status and experience of the Tibetan people and its civil society are indispensable to ensure overall feasibility and effectiveness. They are further selected on the basis of their feasibility, cost-effectiveness and impact. They are designed to complement and reinforce each other to achieve synergy. The immediate needs are to protect the HRDs working inside the country operating under high risk to their lives. As they remain isolated and unable to access external support through formal channels, the only support they get is from the Tibetan diaspora – family and relatives, HRDs who have escaped from Tibet and the Tibetan HRDs' organisations. Therefore, it becomes imperative to strengthen those diaspora-based HRDs' organisations who have strong linkages inside Tibet to keep the morale of the HRDs inside the country. This makes

them best placed to deliver the direct financial grants to HRDs inside Tibet and represent the Tibetan case to both the PRC Government and the international community amidst the highly repressive situation inside Tibet that doesn't allow political pluralism. To achieve a peaceful negotiation with PRC to resolve the Tibet issue, Tibetans need to be responsive and have adequate capacity for negotiation. They have to be resilient to the challenges of changing politics and adopt measures to maintain visibility of the Tibetan issue globally. To draw informed and practical strategies for outreach to the PRC government, the project activities include increasing the frequency of the meetings of the TTF members from one and two a year to four rounds annually during the project duration and widening perspectives through experts' input during the strategy formulation and designing stages.

In the short and medium term, it is expected that enhancing the networking and awareness raising activities of the Tibetan situation will gain the support of the international community to exert concerted pressure on PRC to uphold and comply with universal HR principles. Awareness about the Tibetan human rights situation should be raised internationally across multi-lateral forums on human rights and environment issues. Due to diplomatic sensitivities, certain forums are denied to the Tibetans. Alternative platforms of academic nature are seen as more receptive to include scholarly discourse on Tibet's environment, language and culture. Therefore, the action will include activities to create new platforms like the two international conferences on environment to generate and maintain focused discourse on the Tibetan case. Through visibility and networking during these conferences, it is estimated that a multiplier effect will be generated whereby the Tibetan researchers/HRDs will be invited to participate in forums organised by other external third parties. Sub-granting to academic institutions has been found to be a good modality to create international academic discourse platforms. To present the Tibetan case, current and evidence-based information will be gathered and processed by Tibetan HRDs' organisations in a timely and professional manner through the situation monitoring and research activities. Focus on Tibet's environment issues will be maintained across the information dissemination as the PRC and its neighbouring countries experience and understand the effects of ecological imbalance on the Tibetan Plateau.

The situation monitoring reports will inform the TTF strategies and generate data for research team and the researchers can also undertake studies on subjects of special interests to the TTF. Between the TTF, monitoring team and the research team, they can produce coherence of the Tibetan narrative internationally and achieve synergy of efforts between the HRDs on the ground inside the country, and activists and organisations in diaspora.

iv. State how the action will improve the situation of the target groups and final beneficiaries and the technical and management capacities of target groups and/or any local co-applicants and affiliated entity(ies).

1. HRDs: The financial grant to HRDs in Tibet, who operate with very limited resources except for the local knowledge and goodwill of their communities, will bring them out of isolation and offer morale strength to persevere. Direct financial grant to the HRDs inside Tibet through informal channels is the only feasible option that can provide immediate relief to them. They can use this money to acquire basic needs for themselves and their families and pay for medical care. It will also buy them temporary safe haven from state persecution and manage relocation to another country if underground facilitators are available. Similarly, the HRDs in India will be enabled to live a dignified life and persevere with their human rights work, thus sustaining the first line of communication with the HRDs inside the country.

2. HRDs' organisations: Capacity building of the HRDs' organisations will empower them to become effective ambassadors for the Tibetans in Tibet who are suffering gross human rights violations by the PRC government. Enhancing the responsiveness of the TTF is laying a stronger foundation and taking one major step forward in the unpredictable journey towards ending the Tibetan suffering through peaceful negotiation with the PRC government. Availability of a clear roadmap and updated

strategy plans for dialogue will enable the Tibetans to pursue effective overtures to the PRC government as well as serve as an early warning system to anticipate and use opportunities. Through the monitoring and research activities, they will become better informed to deliver the right mechanisms of support to the Tibetans inside Tibet. They will be operating an efficient information management system after the project intervention. A successful diaspora community will ensure the sustainability of the main support base for the HRDs inside Tibet.

3. Tibetan communities worldwide: Visible international support for the Tibetans will dispel disillusion for conciliatory non-violent approach within the Tibetan communities and sustain the momentum for their peaceful movement. Successful awareness raising activities will increase the confidence and morale of the Tibetan population. They will be better informed about current situations inside Tibet through the increased availability of information and awareness raising activities. Increased international discourse on Tibet's environmental issues in mature and professional forums will lead to further independent research by third parties in collaboration with institutes of PRC or the Tibetan researchers to deliver practical solutions to improve the situation.

v. Identify and describe in detail each activity (or work package) to be undertaken to produce results, justifying the choice of activities and specifying the role of each co-applicant(s) and affiliated entity(ies) (and associates or contractors or recipients of financial support where applicable) in the activities. Do not repeat the action plan to be provided in Section 2.1.3, but demonstrate coherence and consistency of project design. List any publications proposed.

The activities, bundled into four work packages can be broadly categorised under two types - capacity building and awareness-raising.

A. Capacity building under activities 1, 2 and 3 of LFA will target 44 individual HRDs and three HRDs' organisations

1. Reinforcing capacity of the HRDs in Tibet (PRC) and the diaspora will be carried out under Activity 1 of the LFA: This is a direct financial grant modality designed to provide immediate relief for HRDs in three different categories as below. See next section vi for grant minimum and maximum amounts.

1.1. Thirty HRDs inside Tibet: To ensure that the HRDs inside Tibet are able to operate safely, direct financial grants will be delivered to 30 HRDs to protect themselves and their families.

1.2. Four Relocation from Tibet to India/Europe/USA: HRDs who are exposed and in serious risk of life and imprisonment, the project will fund their relocations costs.

1.3. Ten HRDs in India: A monthly stipend will be provided to meet the basic socio-economic needs of the HRDs who were prisoners of conscience in Tibet. Level of housing and welfare stipend will be based on assessment of individual situation while medical cost will be fully supported.

2. Capacity building of three HRDs' organisations will be carried out under activity 2 and 3 of LFA

2.1. Enhance Tibetan capacity for dialogue and peaceful negotiation under activity 2 of LFA: The Tibetan 'ask' from the PRC government is to grant genuine autonomy for the Tibetans under the current framework of the PRC constitution, and most significantly is not seeking independence from the PRC. The success of the Tibetan Task Force (TTF) is crucial for maintaining the peaceful approach of the Tibetan movement. TTF's primary responsibility to develop practical strategy plans for Sino-Tibetan dialogue will be supported through the funding of four strategy meetings and bringing in experts' input to the process. Four long-term consultants on Sino-Tibetan relations experts will be brought in through a staggered term to serve all along the project duration.

2.2. Enhance Tibetan capacity for communications and information management under activity 3 of LFA: This activity will put in intervention measures to increase efficiency at every stage of the information management system by getting the right mix of policy and best practice backed up with appropriate equipment and user skills: fund the salaries and IT equipment costs to set up a six staff tri-lingual monitoring team for current information sourcing and documentation; salaries of eight researchers and retainers for two research supervisors, in addition to funding field studies, purchase of study materials and skills trainings to improve the information processing and presentation stage; and budget for the publication of the research papers for digital and print editions. Further trainings will be organised for the monitoring and research team to supplement skills shortage necessary to manage the information processes and technologies securely and efficiently. It must be noted that there will be areas of overlapping between the monitoring and research team and they will coordinate their works to complement each other.

Local capacity on project management under sub-activity 3.3 of LFA: To invoke local ownership and consolidate partnership at the start of the project, a meeting will arranged of all local stakeholders to establish baseline data, understand the project results chain, identify the scope of their participation and draw up a memorandum of understanding if necessary. Two further trainings will be arranged to enhance understanding of human rights principles and improve project management skills of the key project personnel and stakeholders locally. Greater understanding of human rights principles among the target group and project personnel will benefit the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. A big component of the project management trainings will focus on importance of data to correlate performance measurements and gender mainstreaming. The first training will be organised in India and the second one in Europe to widen perspectives through exposure and interaction with actors in similar sectors working in different countries. This will provide an incentive to continue working for the programme and combat staff turnover. Costs are comparable between taking experts from Europe to India and bringing the participants from India to a training centre in Europe. Experts cost become significantly less in Europe when they can be hired on hourly rates rather than days when travelling to India. THT has access to venues and accommodation on pro-bono or token rates. Travelling and per diem costs is significantly reduced due to the austerity rules religiously followed by the Tibetan organisations. Staff manage on a maximum daily rate of €22 (USD25) by arranging on-site cooking facilities. The Tibetans living in Europe happily offer homestay to host the Tibetans from India during these trips. This builds an additional layer of dynamism to the overall Tibetan cohesion.

B. Raise awareness about the Tibetan situation, in particular on environmental rights issues under Activity 4 of LFA: In an increasingly interdependent world with 24/7 communication mechanisms, Tibetans should be riding on the public sympathy from the world community for the plight of the Tibetan people and access multi-lateral platforms to raise awareness about the imminent dangers of the environmental hazards posed by the PRC's indiscriminate military and economic activities on the Tibetan Plateau. The action will fund participation of the Tibetan researchers at existing international platform for human rights and research and create new platforms to bring interested actors by organising two conferences related to Tibet's environment and climate justice. Timings of the two events will be planned to reinforce impact at the COP 2019 event. Efforts will be made to engage the state and non-state actors in the neighbouring countries of PRC in these conferences.

Publications expected: Regular information will be produced from the TPI activities.

1. Five quarterly reports, 150 copies for internal circulation by the situation monitoring team
2. One comprehensive annual report, 200 copies for internal circulation by the situation monitoring team
3. Three editions, 500 copies each of the bi-annual research journal
4. Two editions, 500 prints each of the research papers presented at the two conferences

5. One comprehensive report on Tibet's environment, 1000 copies

vi. If financial support is allowed for applicants, lead applicants wishing to give financial support to third parties must define, the objectives and results to be obtained with financial support, the different types of activities eligible for financial support, on the basis of a fixed list, the types of entity eligible or categories of persons which may receive financial support, the criteria for selecting these entities and giving the financial support, the criteria for determining the exact amount of financial support for each third entity, and the maximum amount which may be given.

The financial grants will range from Euros 50 to 40,000 for each entity.

1. Direct grants to HRDs: The selection of beneficiaries will be from the list of HRD cases already verified and available with the two key HRDs' organisations in India. Feasibility of including new cases that come to light will be assessed regularly. HRDs inside Tibet will be eligible for financial support up to a maximum of €10,000 per person or family. HRDs in India will receive a maximum of €75 approximately per month for housing allowance. Medical cost will be on the basis of bills and invoices from the hospital, clinics and pharmacies. However, the amount is dependent on a means-tested assessment. Therefore, the figure of 2700 per person is an aggregate average per person during the 18 month period.

2. Academic institutions or other external third parties will be engaged through re-granting to organise the two environment conferences. Maximum budget estimated for the conferences is €40,000 each.

3. Consultants: As much as possible, it is preferably to recruit people who are familiar with the Tibetan situation and can be trusted to maintain confidentiality due to the sensitive nature of the activities.

- 1.1. Four long-term consultants on Sino-Tibetan relations to serve the TTF for a year will be paid an aggregate average service fee of €39,900. They are expected to be based in America, Europe, Australia and Taiwan.
- 1.2. Short-term consultants/trainers recruited to provide specific supports will be paid a of €5,000 per person depending on the services deliverable.
- 1.3. Wherever necessary to pay per diem to the external consultants, the rates will not exceed EU standards.

vii. Indicate the main studies conducted in view of defining the scope of the action. The formal report we have drawn on is the independent evaluation conducted post completion of the last EIDHR grant to THT that ended in December 2017. For more information on this, please refer to information section 2.2. Methodology, sub section (ii).

THT has good understanding of the Tibetan situation and sentiments. It has been working closely with the Tibetan diaspora communities and has regular contact with the Tibetan CSOs and HRDs' organisations in diaspora. The target groups and local stakeholders identified are familiar to the workings of THT. Direct financial grants to HRDs are in continuation of the previous EIDHR grant and it has been greatly enhanced through the experience and outreach gained with that action. Lessons and information gathered from observation of the general Tibetan movement and direct engagement with Tibetan CSOs, leaders, activists, scholars and beneficiaries during the monitoring trips to India have informed the project planning and design.

viii. Describe/highlight eventual changes of the information provided in the concept note. No significant change in either project logic or budget.

2.2 Methodology (max 5 pages)

i. the methods of implementation (including the main means proposed – e.g. equipment, materials, and supplies to be acquired or rented) and rationale for such methodology;

Rights-based Approach, including local ownership and gender sensitivity guided the project formulation and selection of activities. Designing of the project activities involved sensitivities towards overcoming cultural barriers. These principles will also guide the selection process of beneficiaries, staff recruitment, training, and in the research and situation monitoring activities. Gender representation will be closely monitored all through-out the project activities and substantiated with related data as part of the project reporting. Environmental impact of the activities has been balanced against the value of realising the project objectives.

Methodology for implementation in line with headings under section 2.1. (v)

A. Capacity Building

1.Direct grants to HRDs: Selection of the beneficiaries will be from the list of HRDs maintained by the two key HRDs' organisations in India on the basis of personal need and feasibility of outreach. There is no safe channel to openly transfer money to the Tibetans inside Tibet. Advice and help will be sought from two key Tibetan HRDs' organisations that have the right expertise and channels in this field. Transfers may have to be made in smaller sums at irregular intervals through a combination of formal and informal channels to third parties. Receipts from the end beneficiaries will be made not mandatory to circumvent surveillance. For relocation of HRDs to safety, similar channels will be used. They may have to take loans from members of their community to pay the underground facilitators, which will be refunded eventually if they are able to leave the country. The action will develop a feasible strategy plan to monitor the situation closely without compromising the safety and confidentiality of the final beneficiaries and the intermediaries.

For those in India, a monthly stipend amount will be agreed based on the assessment of their personal situation. They will have a choice of getting the stipend on a monthly or quarterly interval. If they prefer to receive in cash, they come to the local office to collect. Otherwise, they are send cheques or drafts or paid through bank transfers. Signed receipts are collected at the time of payment. Medical cost is paid in full on receipt of expenditure bills submitted directly by them or through the hospitals. It covers travel and per diem for the beneficiary and any translator or helper who accompanied them to the hospitals. Small medical bills are paid in arrears while serious cases are allowed advance funds to cover high deposits expected at the time of hospitalisation. Records of beneficiaries and books of account will be maintained by the local HRD Coordinator and Accounts Officer.

2. Capacity building activities: This will be delivered by increasing external/experts' input in the strategy planning processes, increasing platforms and widening participation, increasing personnel, organising trainings for the relevant actors and stakeholders, and providing equipment and other materials as necessary.

2.1. Increasing external input: Experts will be hired or commissioned in the following activities. Wherever possible, it will be pulled from a network of trusted circle familiar with the Tibetan background to maintain confidentiality and save agreement set-up duration.

2.1.1. Long-term consultants for the Tibetan Task Force: Four consultants/experts on Sino-Tibetan Relations will be brought in to serve the TTF for 12 months each in a staggered time frame to ensure there is expert perspective and advise all along the project duration. They will be proficient in Chinese and Tibetan languages and have long time experience of working with both the Chinese and the Tibetans.

2.1.2. Two research supervisors: Two Tibetan scholars will be recruited to supervise

the research work of the researchers on an ongoing basis. They will be paid a monthly retainer and will be easily accessible to the researchers for any advice and support.

2.1.3. Short-term consultants: They will be experts in their fields commissioned by either the research group or the TTF to conduct studies to enhance their understanding on any particular subject. This would also include event management companies, training centres or consultancy firms whose services may be required to deliver an activity effectively. The action has estimated four short-term consultants for the 18 months project duration to be paid an average fee of €5000 each covering all related expenses.

2.1.4. Others: If the project is not successful in finding partners to sub-grant for the trainings and conferences activities, the number of short term consultants needed as speakers, trainers and facilitators may rise. However, budget will be reallocated accordingly between the headings and if it is over the allowed margin, due amendment procedures will be applied.

2.2. Increasing personnel: To achieve their objects, the local HRDs' organisations need adequate human resources to manage activities. Research activities on par with standards of academic institutions are a relatively new agenda of the Tibetan diaspora and have made a good start with the last EIDHR grant. This action will continue funding for the existing eight researchers and set up a new tri-lingual situation monitoring team of six staff to support the research work and inform the TTF strategy planning. Staff with high proficiency level of Chinese and Tibetans languages will be targeted for recruitment to supplement the existing staff whose working language is in English. This empowers the Tibetan diaspora to operate an efficient information management system that will support its awareness raising activities.

2.3. Trainings for the relevant actors and stakeholders: To deliver certain activities successfully, additional training and education on the issues addressed in the project objectives are necessary to enhance local ownership and productivity of the current personnel and stakeholders involved. This action will deliver three workshops/trainings in total: one training component for the researchers and monitoring team for filling any skills shortage and two sessions for the local project staff and stakeholders focusing on understanding human rights principles and managing a human rights project. The preferred method for implementation is sub-granting to third parties to arrange the trainings or attend trainings offered by professional training institutions.

Research and monitoring team can access individual or collective trainings across the project duration depending on needs identified at the start of the project or as the project progresses. Project management team and stakeholders trainings will be in two rounds: first one between the third and fourth month and a second one towards the end of the first project year to draw lessons from the project experience until then to be applied successful in the project cycle management for the remaining project duration. Increased exposure to non-Tibetan situations and peer-learning will be featured into the training modules.

B. Raising awareness

2.4. Increasing platforms and widening participation: Increasing platforms for presenting the Tibetan case are essential to increasing awareness about Tibet. This will be delivered by strengthening Tibetan participation at international forums for human rights and environmental protection like the COP24 and Human Rights Council as well as search for new avenues – be it academic, civil society, formal or non-formal. Secondly, the action will create two new academic and civil society platforms for civil discourse on Tibet's environment, preferably by sub-granting to non-Tibetan academic institutions. This will circumvent PRC's far-reaching influence on denying Tibetan participation as well as generate greater interest by proposing current topics like environment and climate justice that has more direct and immediate relevance to the wider international community. Opportunities for networking at these international forums can increase Tibetan outreach to a wider community that will draw their

support and participation in the Tibetan movement.

2.5. Provision for equipment and other materials as deemed necessary

2.5.1. Seven sets of computers and software

2.5.2. Subscription to journals and information sources for research and monitoring purposes

2.5.3. Purchase of books and reference materials for research and monitoring purposes

2.6. Studies and field trips: To enhance the research work, necessary pilot experiments and field studies to be undertaken by the researchers will be funded.

ii. where the action continues a previous action, describe how the action is intended to build on the results of the previous action (give the main conclusions and recommendations of any evaluations carried out);

This action is repeating the successful components of the previous EIDHR grant within a narrower scope without losing synergy for impact. It has adopted features, wherever necessary to protect sensitivities and confidentiality of donors, stakeholder and beneficiaries alike.

The relevant recommendations of the 2018 external evaluation of the previous EIDHR-funded project (2013/321-925) are extracted below:

1. Generally, to build on the “acquis” from the Action for expertise, strategic planning, sustainability, and better project management and monitoring, using the PCM and M&E tools which have just been developed
2. Future projects should preferably focus on 1 or 2 key themes only (not 5), include less activities, but more synergies between activities and partners
3. Future projects should involve more/new CSO/NGO partners, working in close coordination with (and learning from) some of the partners who have already received capacity strengthening from the Action

In line with the evaluation report, the following measures were taken into designing of this project: number of local informal partners is reduced from five to three (Tibet Policy Institute, Social and Resource Development Fund & Tibetan Voluntary Health Association); re-granting modality will be used to reach grass-roots CSOs and increase partnership with NGOs; activities are simplified and clustered under separate outcome boundaries although they will complement each other while sub-activities within a heading will reinforce each other; and project management skills and regular monitoring mechanism are embedded into the action plan.

iii. where the action is part of a larger programme, explain how it fits or is coordinated with this programme or any other possibly planned project (please specify potential synergies with other initiatives, in particular by the European Union);

This is a stand-alone project of THT although current situation and estimated future needs of the Tibetan communities have guided the planning and design of the project.

iv. the organisational structure and the team proposed for the implementation of the action (by function: there is no need to include the names of individuals);

Tibet House Trust is the lead applicant and carries the sole responsibility of implementing this project within EU agreement and guidelines for partners.

Head Office: At its office in London, Chairman and Secretary of THT will be responsible for overall supervision with lead coordination and grant management handled by the part-time Grants Officer. The Accountant will handle all financial transactions, maintain accounts and arrange auditing.

Local human resources: There will be the following new positions opened locally at project sites in India. Salary and other benefits will commensurate with local rates.

1. M&E/Data Officer: This position will take lead coordination of activities implemented locally. Regular monitoring and collection of data will be handled

by this position. She/he will be responsible for compiling local project information regularly for reporting purposes.

2. **Accounts Officer:** This is a fiduciary position to ensure compliance for all local financial transactions. Clear accounts will be maintained for local project activities and compiled for financial reports purposes.
3. **Research Coordinator:** This position will be responsible for implementing research and monitoring team related activities and liaise between researchers, monitoring team and other project staff as well as other related external third parties. She/he will be responsible for compiling information for reporting on the activities implemented under this category.
4. **HRDs Coordinator:** This position will take responsibility for coordinating with HRDs, and finding means and modes for delivering the grants to the beneficiaries. She/he will maintain the beneficiary list and case histories and compile related information for reporting on relevant activities.

v. the role and participation in the action of the various actors and stakeholders (co-applicant(s), affiliated entity(ies), target groups, local authorities, etc.), and the reasons why these roles have been assigned to them;

There is no formal co-applicant. Informal local partnership will be forged with three organisations, namely Tibet Policy Institute (TPI), Social and Resource Development Fund (SARD) and Tibetan Voluntary Health Association (TVHA).

Target groups:

1. TTF: The action anticipates the positive engagement of the TTF members through their increased participation in the strategy meetings and in identifying experts for recruitment. SARD will help us to arrange logistics for this activity.
2. TPI will be engaged for implementing the activities related to researching and situation monitoring.
3. The action will seek advice and guidance from at least two key HRDs' organisations (TVHA and Desung) currently working with HRDs to ensure efficient delivery of the financial grants to the HRDs as well to develop a fair policy for selection of the beneficiaries.

Stakeholders: Prominent Tibetan HRDs and community leaders and local CSOs in the project locations will be consulted to invoke local ownership and build synergies. Their guidance will be sought to overcome any cultural barriers to strengthen women's participation in the project.

vi. the planned monitoring arrangements and subsequent follow up; A monitoring plan will be developed and agreed with local staff at the start of the project on priority basis. A designated local Monitoring and Evaluation staff is envisaged for close monitoring and follow up activities.

Key elements of the project monitoring system will be:

1. The LFA the identifies indicators, milestones and means of verification
2. A timetable for data collection, analysis, feedback and review inserted into the Action plan
3. Allocation of monitoring responsibilities
4. Reporting template
5. Budget for monitoring activities
6. An Optimum use of the results by the project management

The objectives of the monitoring process will be targeted at three key levels

Type	Objective	Method	Frequency
Inputs	To check that resources (human, financial, material) are mobilised as planned	Mainly quantitative	Regularly (daily, weekly and monthly)
Outputs	To check that services are being delivered as planned	Mainly quantitative	Regularly (monthly)
Performance	Measurement of progress in achieving specific objectives as per plan	Quantitative and qualitative	Quarterly

The Template of monitoring reports will be based on the following model

Project title and reference				
Monitoring date				
Name of the monitor				
Activity monitored (LFA)				
Indicator	Progress to date (refer to targets and milestones)	Score (See rating below)	Expected finish date (compare to targets and milestones)	Comments/action to be taken
Indicator # (as per LFA)	Eg:Completed/on target/as planned	1	date	etc
Indicator 1.2	Eg:Not yet started	2		Mitigating circumstances
Indicator 1.3	In progress	3		
Indicator 4	scheduled	4		
Etc...				

Rating: 4=fully achieved (100%); 3=largely achieved (75%); 2=partially achieved (50%); 1=Achieved to a very limited extent (25%); 0=No progress; X=Too early/unable to judge

THT envisages three monitoring trips to the project locations over the course of the project duration to coincide with important stages of project implementation. First at the start of the project to reconsolidate local partnership and develop the overall monitoring plan with the local project staff, and then two more trips to check progress and review LFA with local staff and stakeholders during the last quarter of the first project year and then the middle of the third six-month project duration. Validity of monitoring focus, i.e. results chain, indicators and milestones and sources will be tested at each trip and field reports will be shared with all stakeholders. Progress reports will be produced quarterly for internal circulation in addition to EC requirement of interim reports as will be agreed in the contract agreement. In between, the Grants Officer and local staff will be in contact regularly through emails, calls and video links to expedite progress and compensate for any mitigating circumstances.

vii. the planned internal/external evaluation processes (an evaluation should be foreseen for actions above EUR 500 000, and is highly recommended for actions below this amount);

A final evaluation post completion will be organised. Due to the relatively short project duration, we do not foresee the need for the customary mid-term review. An independent auditor will be appointed to conduct audit post completion. External professionals required will be recruited on the basis of their track record, experience of comparable projects, and compliance with the budget and the timetable. Terms of reference will be agreed with the consultant before implementing the activities.

viii. the planned activities in order to ensure the visibility of the action and the contribution of the EU to its funding. Due to the sensitivity associated with project activities, especially about the lives and safety of the HRDs visibility activities will not be applied to this grant.

2.3 Indicative action plan for implementing the action (max 4 pages)

Year 1	Half-year 1 Months						Half-year 2 Months						Implementing body
Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Direct financial aid to HRDs (Protect and defend the HRDs) NB: Preparation and implementation of these activities happens together once the beneficiaries are identified													THT
Selection of beneficiaries													THT
1.1. Re-granting to 30 isolated HRDs in Tibet (PRC)													THT
1.2. Relocation of four most-at-risk HRDs in Tibet to safety outside the country													THT
1.3. Financial aid to ten HRDs in India													THT
2. Support to the Tibetan Task Force for dialogue and negotiation (Enhance the knowledge base, attitude and skills on conflict resolution)													THT
2.1. Appointment of four long-term consultants on Sino-Tibetan relations													THT
Preparation: recruit and finalise appointment on staggered terms													THT
Implementation													THT
2.2. Organisation of four strategy development meetings of the Tibetan Task Force members (Develop relevant strategies to foster dialogue)													THT
Preparation													THT
Implementation													THT
3. Research, situation monitoring and training activities													THT
3.1. Setting up of a tri-lingual team for monitoring human rights situation in Tibet (PRC)													THT
3.1.1. Recruit and finalise appointment of 6 new staff													THT
3.1.2. Purchase six computers and set-up a system for data collection, processing and documentation													THT
3.1.3. Information gathering and data analysis													THT
3.2. Researching on the Tibetan human rights situation, especially on environmental issues													THT
3.2.1. Recruit and finalise appointment of two senior research supervisor and consultant													THT
3.2.2. Research, study and survey by the eight researchers													THT
3.3. Training of the local actors and stakeholders on understanding human rights issues, research and project management skills (Three trainings/workshops - two in India and one in Europe to enhance understanding of human rights issues and project management among the local actors and stakeholders)													THT

Preparation for training																		THT
Implementation of the trainings/workshop																		THT
3.3.1. Workshop to establish project baseline data and strengthen monitoring and evaluation plan																		THT
3.3.2. Training of local project staff and stakeholders on human rights and project management																		THT
3.3.2. Researchers training NB: It will be on an on-going basis as the skills needs of the researchers could be specific to each individual researcher																		THT
4. Information dissemination about the Tibet's human rights and environmental issues																		THT
4.1. Presentation of the Tibetan case at a multitude of international forums on human rights, environment and research																		THT
Preparation																		THT
Implementation																		THT
4.2. Re-granting to third parties to organise two international conferences on 'Tibetan Plateau - its environment and impact on climate change'																		THT
Preparation																		
Implementation																		THT
4.3. Publication of evidence-based information about human rights and environment situation in Tibet																		THT
4.3.1. Monitoring reports (5 quarterly and one annual report)																		THT
4.3.2. Research articles and reports produced by the researchers (Three bi-annual journals)																		THT
4.3.3. One comprehensive report on Tibet's environmental situation																		THT
4.3.4. Conference papers x2																		THT
5. Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit																		THT
5.1. Meeting of local project officers and stakeholders to update data and monitor implementation progress against set targets on the LFA																		THT
5.2. Monitoring trips by grants officer to project location																		THT
5.3. Final Evaluation																		THT
5.4. Audit ex-completion																		THT

For the following years:										
	Half-year 3 Months						Post Completion work		Implementing body	
Activity	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
2. Direct financial aid to HRDs (Protect and defend the HRDs) NB: Preparation and implementation of these activities happens together once the beneficiaries are identified									THT	
Selection of beneficiaries									THT	
1.1. Re-granting to 30 isolated HRDs in Tibet (PRC)									THT	
1.2. Relocation of four most-at-risk HRDs in Tibet to safety outside the country									THT	
1.3. Financial aid to ten HRDs in India									THT	
2. Support to the Tibetan Task Force for dialogue and negotiation (Enhance the knowledge base, attitude and skills on conflict resolution)									THT	
2.1. Appointment of four long-term consultants on Sino-Tibetan relations									THT	
2.2. Organisation of four strategy development meetings of the Tibetan Task Force members (Develop relevant strategies to foster dialogue)									THT	
3. Research, situation monitoring and training activities									THT	
3.1. Setting up a tri-lingual team for monitoring human rights situation in Tibet (PRC)									THT	
3.1.1. Recruit and finalise appointment of 6 new staff									THT	
3.1.2. Purchase six computers and set up system for data collection, processing and documentation									THT	
3.1.3. Information gathering and data analysis									THT	
3.2. Researching on the Tibetan human rights situation, especially on environmental issues									THT	
3.2.1. Recruit and finalise appointment of two senior research supervisor and consultant									THT	
3.2.2. Research, study and survey by the eight researchers									THT	
3.3. Training of the local actors and stakeholders on understanding human rights issues, research and project management skills (Three trainings/workshops - two in India and one in Europe to enhance understanding of human rights issues and project management among the local actors and stakeholders)									THT	
Preparation for training									THT	

Implementation									THT
3.3.1. Workshop to establish project baseline data and strengthen monitoring and evaluation plan									THT
3.3.2. Training of local project staff and stakeholders on human rights and project management									THT
3.3.2. Researchers training NB: It will be on an on-going basis as the skills needs of the researchers could be specific to each individual researcher									THT
4. Information dissemination about the Tibet's human rights and environmental issues									THT
4.1. Presentation of the Tibetan case at a multitude of international forums on human rights, environment and research									THT
4.2. Re-granting to third parties to organise two international conferences on 'Tibetan Plateau - its environment and impact on climate change'									THT
4.3. Publication of evidence-based information about human rights and environmental situation in Tibet									THT
4.3.1. Monitoring reports (Five quarterly and one annual report)									THT
4.3.2. Research articles and reports produced by the researchers (Three bi-annual journals)									THT
4.3.3. One comprehensive report on Tibet's environmental situation									THT
4.3.4. Conference papers x2									THT
5. Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit									
5.1. Meeting of local project officers and stakeholders to update data and monitor implementation progress against set targets on the LFA									THT
5.2. Monitoring trips by grants officer to project location									THT
5.3. Final Evaluation post-completion									THT
5.4. Audit post-completion									THT

2.4 Sustainability of the action (max 3 pages)

i. Describe the expected impact of the action on its target group/beneficiaries, with qualitative and quantified data where possible, at technical, economic, social, and policy levels (will it lead to improved legislation, codes of conduct, methods, etc.?)

Expected impacts of the action include:

1. Increased availability of comprehensive and consistent data on the HRDs and the situation inside Tibet
2. Enhanced human resources for information management purposes of the Tibetan diaspora
3. Enhanced confidence and productivity of the researchers, situation monitoring team and local project management staff
4. Improved morale, economic and social security of the HRDs who receive the financial support
5. Enhanced responsiveness/resilience of the Tibetan Task Force for dialogue with the PRC
6. Reinforced Tibetan confidence in its current approach of non-violence and conciliatory outreach to the PRC government
7. Through the awareness raising activities related to Tibet's environment, the project will pool together multi-lateral actors to achieve positive change in PRC's attitude and action on climate change

ii. Provide a detailed **risk analysis and contingency plan**. This should include a list of risks associated with each proposed action, accompanied by relevant mitigation measures. A good risk analysis will include a range of risk types including **physical, environmental, political, economic and social risks**.

Preconditions, assumptions and mitigation of risks: The action is to be implemented under a shadow of complex diplomatic sensitivities vis-à-vis PRC government: between PRC and India, PRC and its neighbouring countries, and PRC's leverage and influence on international institutions and instruments for diplomacy and human rights. Presumably, there also exists a significant amount of public goodwill and practical support from global civil society and prominent individuals from a wide range of backgrounds that are willing to contribute their personal time, expertise and advice to carve out an enabling environment, albeit a tiny one, for the Tibetan movement.

LFA Description of preconditions, assumptions and risks	Phase/period of the project when the assumption or risk is likely to occur	Typology: level of risks	Mitigation/ contingency measure
Indian Government will continue to support the distinct presence of Tibetan civil society in India	All along the project	1	Good diplomatic relations are maintained
International pressure will influence decision of the PRC Government	All along the project	4	Reassessment of strategies for activities 2, 3 & 4
Current interlocutors in the Sino-Tibetan relationship continue to operate successfully for the foreseeable future.	All along the project	4	Reassessment of strategies for activity 2
Sufficient number of Tibetan HRDs' organisations are interested in working together to produce synergy	All along the project	2	Reassessment of strategies for activities 1, 3 & 4

The current medium and intermediaries to reach and deliver aid to the HRDs in Tibet will continue to operate safely and successfully.	All along the project	3	Reassessment of activities
Members of TTF are open and pragmatic to external input	All along the project	1	
Staff working on information management will have clear policies and best recommended practices in place for handling information securely	All along the project	1	
Tibetan researchers and HRDs will be successful in securing places to participate in international forums.	All along the project	2	Seek support from other Tibetan academics and Tibetologists
Tibetan HRDs' organisations' staff will be successful in obtaining timely visas for international travels.	All along the project	2	Seek support of Bureau of Tibet in New Delhi and abroad for the relevant country jurisdiction
Adequate number of non-Tibetan organisations will be interested in collaborating with the Tibetan HRDs' organisations.	All along the project	2	Access the existing pool of international network of Tibetan CSOs and HRDs' organisations

In complementarity to the above table, risks are rated on a four-level scale as shown below.

Risk Level	Characteristics	Action required to involve the EU
1	Under Control	No additional action required
2	Controllable if corrective actions are taken by the project management team during the relevant stages of the project	Inform the EU Desk Officer in due time
3	Controllable by the project management team if corrective actions are taken immediately	Inform the EU Desk Officer immediately; discuss and validate urgent reassessment of approach
4	Out of the project management teams' control	Inform the EU Desk Officer and propose a crisis management plan including: a) amended activities, action plan and/or time schedule b) reallocation of budget resources

iii. Explain how the action will be made sustainable after completion. This may include necessary follow-up activities, built-in strategies, ownership, communication plan, etc. Distinguish between four types of sustainability:

a. Financial sustainability: e.g. financing of follow-up activities, sources of revenue for covering all future operating and maintenance costs.

The Tibetan diaspora largely depend on external aid to deliver its objectives. It has a high reputation of integrity that has ensured the continued support of its donors. Currently, the USA government is the biggest institutional donor. The recent €1.5m grant made EU the second largest donor of that period. There are a few other agencies that support on a project-plan basis. A small stable source of income for its operational cost has been provided by the voluntary contribution from Tibetan public of £50 per adult and £6 per child above the age of 6 years collected through the Green

Book programme. There is a parallel Blue Book programme for non-Tibetan supporters. Current Tibetan leadership has been astute in international funding practices and took measures to professionalise its financial branches to maintain a stable pool of small to medium funding sources for its core operational cost and match its institutional fund-raising activities to fit in with current donor funding policies. If the current trend of migration of HRDs from Tibet into India and onwards to Australia, Europe and North America continues, the need for financial support to HRDs in India will be reduced significantly. All other needs will remain until there is a formal resolution between the Tibetans and the PRC government.

b. Institutional sustainability: e.g. structures that would allow the results of the action to continue to be in place after the end of the action, capacity building, agreements and local ‘ownership’ of the results of the action.

During the last 60 years in exile, the Tibetan diaspora has developed a strong network of CSOs and HRDs’ organisations. They have inserted internal resiliency measures to adjust the scope of their objectives to the resources available. The continued support of the Indian government is the most crucial element in institutional sustainability, which the Tibetans are continuously working on. Any shift in PRC strategy and post-HH the Dalai Lama phase will greatly impact on the Tibetan movement.

c. Policy level sustainability: e.g., where applicable, structural impact (improved legislation, consistency with existing frameworks, codes of conduct, or methods).

The project is entirely embedded in local ownership: the activities were proposed by local stakeholders, designed with them and will be implemented by local actors and stakeholders. Policies updated or developed through this project will honour the Rights-Based Approach to make it feasible and consistent with existing universal frameworks and recommended practice. Practice of gender mainstreaming, a cross-cutting theme across the project activities will continue to sustain and strengthen the women’s empowerment movement within the Tibetan community.

d. Environmental sustainability (where applicable): what positive/negative impact will the action have on the environment — have conditions been put in place to avoid negative effects on the natural resources on which the action depends and on the broader natural environment?

Overall, the project will have a positive impact on environmental protection that would eventually offset the carbon footprint generated from the international travels, printing of books etc. in the process of implementing the activities. Main focus of the awareness raising activities will be on Tibet’s environment, which will contribute towards building international collaborations to protect ecological balance on the Tibetan Plateau. Developing practical environment education programmes and localised strategy plans for environment resiliency for Tibetan population living near hazardous zones in Tibet will be encouraged in the research work.

iv. Describe a dissemination plan and the possibilities for replication, extension of the action outcomes (multiplier effects), capitalisation on experience and knowledge sharing, clearly indicating any intended dissemination channel.

1. Learning from the project will be shared across local stakeholders to inform the next stage of project planning
2. Increased availability of information on Tibetan situation will inform the other actors and stakeholders who undertake advocacy work on behalf of the Tibetans internationally
3. The publications will be distributed across the international network of Tibet support groups
4. Wherever necessary, the Tibetan diaspora media will be utilised to carry the message and success of our activities to the Tibetans inside Tibet
5. Information will also be disseminated using the medium of people-to-people contact between the Tibetans in Tibet and those in diaspora

2.5 Logical Framework

Please fill in Annex C.

Completed. See annex

2.6 Budget, amount requested from the contracting authority and other expected sources of funding

Please fill in Annex B.

Completed. See Annex

2.7 Lead applicant's Experience

The below information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient and stable experience of managing actions in the same sector and of a comparable scale to the one for which a grant is being requested.

(i) Experience in similar actions in the past 3 years

Name of the organisation: Tibet House Trust Lead applicant					
Project title:	To defend and protect the HRDs in PRC and enhance the Tibet Human rights movement globally (Grant Contract EIDHR/2013/321-925)				
Location of the action	Cost of the action (EUR)	Role: coordinator, co-beneficiary, affiliated entity	Donors to the action (name)	Amount contributed (by donor)	Dates (from..to)dd/mm/yyyy
China & India	€ 1.58 m	Coordinator	EU 95% & own contribution 5%	€ 1m	23/12/2013 to 31/12/2017
Objectives and results of the action	<p>Overall Objective: To improve human rights in PRC, reduce the number of Tibetan political prisoners and reduce the number of death sentences, life imprisonment sentences and torture of Tibetan HRDs in PRC</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect, defend and rehabilitate Tibetan HRDs both within and outside Tibetan areas/PRC 2. To promote dialogue and engagement between the peoples of Tibetan and Chinese origin 3. To increase international pressure on the PRC Government to improve the HR situation in the country. 4. To enhance HRDs/CSOs in the Tibetan Diaspora to support and protect HRDs in Tibet/PRC <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced capacity of the Tibetan HRDs both inside Tibet (PRC) and the diaspora 2. Increased coordination between HRDs working in Tibet (PRC) and the diaspora 3. Increased support of Chinese CSOs and HRDs for protection of HRDs in Tibet (PRC) and mutually beneficial resolution of the issue 4. Governments, multi-lateral organisations, NGOs/CSOs and the media place increased pressure on the PRC Government to improve the rights of Tibetans generally and greater protection for HRDs 5. Enhanced capacity of HRD-supporting institutions/ organisations in the diaspora 				

(ii) Experience in other actions in the past 3 years (Max. 1 page per action and max. 10 actions)

Not Applicable

Name of the organisation:					
Lead applicant	Co-applicant	Affiliated entity			
Project title:	Sector (ref. list of sectors in Sectorial experience in PADOR):				
Location of the action	Cost of the action (EUR)	Role: coordinator, co-beneficiary, affiliated entity	Donors to the action (name)	Amount contributed (by donor)	Dates (from..to) dd/mm/yyyy
...
Objectives and results of the action					

3 The lead applicant, the co-applicant(s) and affiliated entities

Name of the lead applicant	Tibet House Trust
EuropeAid ID	GB-2007-DPP-2711246552
Nationality/ Country and date of registration	United Kingdom, 6th May 1994
Legal entity file number	LEF 6000073191
Legal status	Profit-Making <input type="checkbox"/> No NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Co-applicant(s)	Not Applicable
Name of the co-applicant	
EuropeAid ID	
Nationality/ Country and date of registration	
Legal entity file number (if available)	
Legal status	Profit-Making <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Affiliated Entity(ies)	Not applicable
Name of the Affiliated-Entity	
EuropeAid ID	
Nationality / Country and date of registration	
Legal status:	Profit-Making <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify to which entity you are affiliated (lead applicant and/or the co-applicant). Specify the kind of affiliation you have with that entity.	

4 Associates participating in the action

	Associate <...>
Full legal name	Not Applicable
EuropeAid ID number	
Country of registration	
Legal status	Profit-Making <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Official address	
Contact person	
Tel: country code + city code + number	
Fax: country code + city code + number	
E-mail address	
Number of employees	
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in implementing the proposed action	
History of cooperation with the applicants	
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	

5 Declarations

5.1. Declaration by the lead applicant (full application)

The lead applicant, represented by the undersigned, being the authorised signatory of the applicant, in the context of the present application, representing any co-applicant(s), affiliated entity(ies) in the proposed action, hereby declares that

- i. the lead applicant has the necessary sources of financing the action;
- ii. the lead applicant has sufficient financial capacity to carry out the proposed action;
- iii. the lead applicant certifies the legal statutes of the lead applicant, of the co-applicant(s) and of the affiliated entity(ies) as reported in part 3, 4, and 5 of this application;

- iv. the lead applicant, the co-applicant(s) and the affiliated entity(ies) have the professional competences and qualifications to carry out the proposed action;
- v. the lead applicant undertakes to comply with the obligations foreseen in the affiliated entity(ies)'s statement of the grant application form and with the principles of good partnership practice;
- vi. the lead applicant is directly responsible for the preparation, management and implementation of the action with the co-applicant(s) and affiliated entity(ies), if any, and is not acting as an intermediary;
- vii. the lead applicant, the co-applicant(s) and the affiliated entity(ies) are not in any of the situations excluding them from participating in contracts which are listed in Section 2.6.10.1. of the practical guide (available from the following internet address: <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/prag/document.do>). Furthermore, it is recognised and accepted that if the lead applicant, co-applicant(s) and affiliated entity(ies) (if any) participate in spite of being in any of these situations, they may be excluded from other procedures in accordance with the Financial Regulation in force;
- viii. the lead applicant and each co-applicant and affiliated entity (if any) is in a position to deliver upon request any relevant supporting documents requested by the Contracting Authority (cf. Section 2.4 of standard guidelines for applicants).
- ix. the lead applicant and each co-applicant and affiliated entity (if any) are eligible in accordance with the criteria set out in the legal basis of the EIDHR human rights crises facility;**
- x. if recommended to be awarded a grant, the lead applicant, the co-applicant(s) and the affiliated entity(ies) accept the contractual conditions as laid down in the standard grant contract (Annex G) (or the Contribution Agreement, where applicable);

These are the sources and amounts of Union funding received or applied for the action or part of the action or for its functioning during the same financial year as well as any other funding received or applied for the same action

<list source and amount and indicate status (i.e. applied for or awarded)>

1. European Union - EIDHR: €1 million - Applied for

2. Tibet House Trust - own contribution: €52,646 - Designated reserve fund

The lead applicant is fully aware of the obligation to inform without delay the contracting authority to which this application is submitted if the same application for funding made to other European Commission departments or European Union institutions has been approved by them after the submission of this grant application.

We acknowledge that if we participate in spite of being in any of the situations listed in Section 2.6.10.1 of the practical guide or if the declarations or information provided prove to be false we may be subject to rejection from this procedure and to administrative sanctions in the form of exclusion and financial penalties up to 10 % of the total estimated value of the grant being awarded and that this information may be published on the Commission website in accordance with the Financial Regulation in force. We are aware that, for the purposes of safeguarding the EU's financial interests, our personal data may be transferred to internal audit services, to the early detection and exclusion system, to the European Court of Auditors, to the Financial Irregularities Panel or to the European Anti-Fraud Office.

Signed on behalf of the lead applicant

Name:	Lobsang Samten
Position:	Grants Officer
Signature:	Signed
Date and place:	13 th December 2018 London, United Kingdom

SEP