



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Contribution of the
UN Food and Agriculture Organization
To the Report of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Eighteenth Session, 2019

Some 2019 highlights of FAO's Work with Indigenous Peoples

- More than 100 indigenous peoples are currently working in FAO (two of them are Directors, one is Chief and several technical officers)
- FAO is providing secretariat services to the newly created Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples, gathering 17 countries to talk about indigenous peoples in Rome.
- 48% of GEF funded projects to FAO for a value of US\$ 1 billion involve indigenous peoples.
- The Global Campaign on Indigenous women has reached 100 organizations participating, including sister Rome based agencies WFP and IFAD.
- More than 350 people trained in FPIC.
- The 2019 Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Fisheries in the Arctic, gathered indigenous women and men from Arctic Region and requested FAO to start a working group on the Arctic.
- Three new working groups have been created: Amazonía Indígena (with IFAD and COICA); Arctic; and a group to work on indigenous peoples' collective rights.

Summary table of FAO main outcomes and activities during 2019

UNPFII 2019 Recommendations

- At the end of 2019, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team became a Unit.

Indigenous Youth

- Global Indigenous Youth Caucus designing the architecture and terms of reference of the forum.
- The **Indigenous Youth Forum** will have its first meeting in 2020.
- **Islamic Development Bank Meeting**. Traditional Knowledge and Youth. “How Indigenous Youth Integrate Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Technology”.
- FAO support the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (IIP) **Youth Fellowship Program**, and presented “Indigenous youth: A new generation from matrifocal societies revitalizing their indigenous food systems”

Indigenous Food Systems

- The **Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems** will be officially launched in 2020
- Seminar on **Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples Fisheries in the Arctic** Region was held.
- Indigenous Peoples **Rome Declaration** on the Arctic Region Fisheries and Environment.
- **Three knowledge products**: Publication on 9 indigenous food systems profiles from across the world. Publication on the Elements of climate resilience of indigenous food systems; Study on labelling and certification schemes for indigenous peoples.

Indigenous Women

- **Global Campaign** for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger
- **Violet Chair** in different events and countries
- Photography Contest “**Indigenous Women and Food Security in Africa**”
- Indigenous matrifocal societies. The study will be published in early 2020.
- Colombia and Paraguay to implement the **Indigenous Women School** programme in 2020.

Indigenous representativeness

- Indigenous representatives in the World Committee on Food Security (CFS) participation
- CFS on the Voluntary Guidelines (VG) on Food Systems and Nutrition, contributions
- FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG) met 8 times.

Collective Rights 2018 recommendation (Fisheries, Land & Resources)

- An Interdepartmental Working Group on **Indigenous People’s Collective Rights** created and starting 2020.
- A **legislative study** on indigenous peoples’ collective rights to land, territories and resources to provide the UNPFII with a comparative analysis of the legislation in a wide variety of countries
- Publication on **Small-scale fisheries** (SSF) in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines will include a thematic chapter dedicated to indigenous peoples.
- Creation of **Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers** supported.
- The “**Amazonia Indígena**” working was created with IFAD and indigenous organizations from the Amazonia.

FPIC in FAO and beyond

- **New online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent** opened and free in three languages.
- **On site FPIC training** in HQ and Regional Trainings brought together 375 participants.
- Advised provided to projects: 27 for Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 for Africa, 18 for Asia and Pacific and 4 Global projects.

Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples started working led by the government of Canada, bringing together in 2019, 18 member states.

Supporting UNDRIP and SDGs at country level

- 8 Plans and Policies on indigenous peoples supported in Costa Rica, El Salvador, México, Panamá, Paraguay, Colombia, Perú, Indonesia and Nepal.
- Indigenous peoples in more than 15 countries received assistance regarding forestry monitoring.
- SDG 2 monitoring two pilots in Panama and El Salvador with indigenous participation showed results.
- State of Food Security of Indigenous Peoples: research advanced and to be completed in 2020.
- Studies on land tenure and law framework showed light in Asia (Cambodia, Viet Nam, Lao People Democratic Republic and Myanmar).

UN Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO

ACTIVITIES 2019

Questionnaire to the UN system agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental organizations

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. The Permanent Forum is mandated to provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to ECOSOC and through the Council to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; to raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues with the UN system; and prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

The Permanent Forum's report of the eighteenth session of 2019 includes several recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to UN system agencies, funds and programmes (attached).

The report can be found at: <https://undocs.org/en/E/2019/43>

The Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch/secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues, including the system-wide action plan on rights of indigenous peoples/SWAP and the 2030 Development Agenda.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2020 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) System Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Implementation by the United Nations System; and (b) Update on the Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda.

All responses will be placed on the DESA/DISD website on Indigenous Peoples at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/>

If you have any objections for your response to be made available on our website, please inform our office accordingly.

Questionnaire to UN system

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **28 November 2019** to:

Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Inclusive Social Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Telephone: +1-917-367-5100
Email: indigenous_un@un.org and melissa.martin@un.org

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The nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from **13 - 24 April 2020**.

Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme: “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”
4. Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights) with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.
5. Dialogues:
 - a. Dialogue with indigenous peoples;
 - b. Dialogue with Member States;
 - c. Dialogue with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;
 - d. Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
 - e. Regional dialogues;
 - f. Thematic dialogues.
6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
7. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its nineteenth session.

Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:

- i.* Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.
- ✓ At the end of 2019, the **FAO Indigenous Peoples Team became a Unit**. This new presence in FAO organizational organigram will enable better coordination within the FAO Partnerships Division, the Programme Support Department and the Technical Divisions. This will have a positive impact in the overall work on indigenous peoples across silos needed in FAO and in other UN organizations.
1. The Eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2019, issued the following specific recommendations to FAO:

90. The Permanent Forum welcomes the results of the 2018 High-level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, in particular the creation of an online global hub on indigenous food systems, and would like to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continue work on:

- (a) Indigenous young people towards the creation of a forum on indigenous young people in the coming years;*
- (b) Indigenous food systems, in particular in relation to the links with traditional knowledge, climate change and the respect of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources;*
- (c) Indigenous women (the global campaign on indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for indigenous women).*

91. The Permanent Forum also appreciates the work of FAO, in collaboration with the Forum, on including the issues of indigenous peoples in the Committee on World Food Security and recommends that FAO continue to collaborate with the Forum to open up spaces for dialogue and participation in other technical committees, such as those on forestry, fisheries and agriculture.

INDIGENOUS YOUTH 2019 recommendation

2. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been working with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus in designing the architecture and terms of reference of the forum. **The Indigenous Youth Forum** will have its first meeting in 2020. The forum will promote

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and strengthen the participation of indigenous youth in the implementation of the SDGs in the international, regional and local agenda.

3. During the **Islamic Development Bank 44th Annual meeting** in Marrakesh, Morocco, the Indigenous Peoples Unit co-hosted a side event titled [“How Indigenous Youth Integrate Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Technology”](#). The event called attention to the need of preserved traditional knowledge, indigenous peoples’ food systems and ensure the transmission of the ancestral territorial management techniques to face the climate change effects.
4. FAO support the [Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty \(IIP\) Youth Fellowship Program](#), which is a platform that gathers indigenous youth from different regions of the world for three months. As a closure event for the Fellowship program, the results of the profiling [“Indigenous youth: A new generation from matrifocal societies revitalizing their indigenous food systems”](#) was presented.

INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS 2019 recommendation

5. **The Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems** will be officially launched in 2020, with the mandate of enhancing the learning, the preservation and the promotion of indigenous food systems. The Hub will gather research and academic institutions, UN entities, indigenous leaders and FAO experts to work together in advancing knowledge, understanding and respect of indigenous peoples’ traditions and heritage. The Global Hub is the [main outcome](#) of the [2018 High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems](#) in FAO, which established the linkages between the FAO Framework on food systems; the post ICN+2 UN Decade of Action in Nutrition; the Committee on World Food Security and the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition; the 2019 International Year on Indigenous Languages; and the upcoming World Food Summit in 2021.
6. FAO Fisheries department and FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit organized the first Expert Seminar on [Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples Fisheries in the Arctic Region](#), jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, and the Government of Canada. The Expert Seminar brought together more than 40 indigenous experts, fishers, researchers and other stakeholders from the Arctic region to share perspectives and exchange experiences on traditional knowledge and elements that could guide and support indigenous peoples' fisheries policy.
7. The output of the two days of technical discussions of the Seminar is the [Indigenous Peoples Rome Declaration on the Arctic Region Fisheries and Environment](#) from the indigenous representatives addressed to FAO and its member states. To implement the Declaration the **Arctic Working Group at FAO** was created, joining the expertise from Fisheries Department and Indigenous Peoples Unit and with the advice of indigenous peoples representatives.
8. **Three knowledge products** have been produced as a result of the indigenous food systems initiative carried out throughout 2018 and will soon be published :
 - Publication on 9 indigenous food systems profiles from across the world.
 - Publication on the Elements of climate resilience of indigenous food systems.
 - Study on labelling and certification schemes for indigenous peoples.
9. The publication focusing on indigenous food systems will be the third volume of the

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indigenous food systems series, following [FAO \(2009\) Indigenous peoples' food systems: the many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health](#) , and [FAO \(2013\) Indigenous Peoples' food systems and well-being: Interventions and policies for healthy communities](#).

10. A Scientific editorial board has been set-up in early 2019, gathering FAO, Bioersity International, the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty, the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), The Center of International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and Massey University. The editorial board composed of indigenous and non-indigenous experts, ensures that indigenous scientific knowledge and academic scientific knowledge are incorporated at equal footing into the report, providing policy recommendations that are intercultural and appropriate to the indigenous food systems' needs. The publication on indigenous food systems is foreseen to be released at the official launching of the Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems in 2020.
11. In addition, the Indigenous Food Systems Initiative started its second phase with engaging the profiling of four indigenous food systems in Indonesia, two in Iran, and one in Kyrgyzstan through agreements with local indigenous peoples' organizations.
12. In 2019 FAO has started preparing a revised version of **Indigenous Fruits and Vegetables of sub-Saharan Africa** to serve as a valuable resource for SDG2. The document describes more than 40 traditional fruits and vegetables, including their botany, ecology and geographic distribution, cultivation and management practices, economic importance, and nutritional and health benefits.
13. The study on “**Labelling and certification schemes for indigenous peoples**” will be published in 2020. Following the results of study cases the document develops on the benefits for indigenous communities to engage in certification and labelling mechanisms and provides guidance through a step-by-step approach for the design of a marketing strategy. Finally, it suggests recommendations to various stakeholders to increase the access of indigenous peoples to the market, while preserving and promoting indigenous peoples' biocultural values and quality of products.
14. Also with the **Mountain Partnership Products (MPP) Initiative** a certification and labelling scheme based on environmentally and ethically sound value chain approaches, which promotes short, domestic value chains while ensuring transparency and trust between producers and consumers, fair compensation for the primary producers, conservation of agrobiodiversity, preservation of ancient techniques and indigenous crop varieties.
15. **The FAO Forest and Farm Facility** works with indigenous peoples among other groups to reinforce their farming systems and find valuable markets for their products. At global level, the global Alliance of Territorial Communities aims to improve the advocacy capacity of these organizations in terms of climate change and measures to control deforestation like the European Union, and the European Parliament.

INDIGENOUS WOMEN 2019 recommendation

16. During 2019, the **Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger** continued reaching more than 100 supporter organizations, including WFP and IFAD, portraying the Violet Chair in different events and countries such as the

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Indigenous Peoples' Forum (IFAD), the 12th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous in Geneva, the Indigenous Women Day commemoration in Chile and the Indigenous Women conservatory in Paraguay during the Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women in November.

17. In March 2019 the Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Samburu Women Trust announced the winners of the regional **Photography Contest “Indigenous Women and Food Security in Africa”**. The objective was to make visible the different ways in which indigenous women contribute to food security and the economic and social development of their communities. Among the winners are photographs portraying indigenous women from Algeria (Amazigh Kabyle), Kenya (Laikipian Maasai) and Niger (Gbemacha Mbahimin).
18. In 2019, in order to continue working on the empowerment of indigenous women, the FAO indigenous peoples team has agreed with national indigenous women organizations from Colombia and Paraguay to implement the **Indigenous Women School programme in 2020**, with an updated curricula which incorporates climate change, environment, territory, indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge, and protection, among other topics.
19. FAO in collaboration with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) finalized the study on territorial management in **indigenous matrifocal societies**. The study will be published in early 2020. The publication, brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilocal social organization system, including the Khasi peoples from India, the Moso, from China, the Shipibo-Conibo people in Perú, and the cross-border Wayuu people whose territory is between Colombia and Venezuela.

With this publication given the actual context of climate change, FAO and IWGIA make a call to the international community, Governments and academia to look at indigenous and matrifocal systems that over time have guarantee food and livelihoods, preserving the land and natural resources for future generations.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES REPRESENTATIVENESS 2019 recommendation

20. Beyond the already important involvement of indigenous representatives in the **World Committee on Food Security (CFS)**, FAO continues to collaborate with the UNPFII to open spaces for dialogue and participation in FAO technical committees such as forestry, fisheries and agriculture. With regard to the participation in the FAO technical Committees such as COAG, and COFI, indigenous peoples may attend the session either as Observers, if accredited to FAO, or as members of national delegations. Indigenous representatives may be invited separately as keynote speakers for side events. However, the indigenous peoples unit will assist to support that indigenous peoples can participate at the different FAO committees. For instance there have been discussions in relation to COAG to present the global Hub on indigenous food systems and COFO is looking at organizing an indigenous peoples seminar.
21. In 2019 during a review process set by the **CFS** on the Voluntary Guidelines (VG) on Food Systems and Nutrition, 14 out of 97 received contributions to the drafting were from indigenous peoples' organizations and supporters.
22. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit chairs and coordinates the **FAO Inter-Departmental**

Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG). The IDWG is composed of more than 120 technical experts from forestry, seeds, livestock, statistics, gender, partnerships, investment, legal and fisheries. This body serves both as a network as well as a coordination body that enables FAO units to work with PSP (Advocacy Unit of the Partnerships Division) in the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. During 2019, the IDWG was convened 8 times.

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS 2018 recommendation (Fisheries, Land & Resources)

23. Regarding the respect of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources, following UNPFII 2018's recommendation FAO has built on the work on VVGT and SSF to establishing an **Interdepartmental Working Group on Indigenous People's Collective Rights**. The objective of the group is to support a common strategy to the work of FAO in indigenous territories and also develop knowledge regarding the specificities of the governance and territorial management of indigenous territories, according to International human rights standards. Starting in 2020, the group will work on conceptualizing traditional territorial management, building capacity among FAO and partners such as Universities and Law networks and build knowledge through study cases. The Working group has already identified key partners and members. Cambridge University, Ekta Parishad and Rights and Resource Initiative have already confirmed their interest in being part along with key FAO technical units. This working group will provide useful inputs that could inform the UNPFII 2020 discussion on SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.
24. Aiming to generate knowledge and evidence on this regard, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit provided technical inputs to the publication ["Collective tenure rights: Realizing the potential for REDD+ and sustainable development"](#). The Information Brief provides key messages on the importance of securing collective tenure rights. Based on the vast field experience of the REDD+ the document states that securing collective tenure rights strongly correlates with reduced deforestation and forest degradation, and mitigates the impact of climate change. It also asserts on the positive link between collective tenure rights and enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services, improved livelihoods and food security.
25. Recently FAO has started a **legislative study on indigenous peoples' collective rights to land, territories and resources** to provide the UNPFII with a comparative analysis of the legislation in a wide variety of countries, and to identify legislative options for protecting the collective rights of indigenous peoples to land, territories and natural resources at the national level. The legislative study will also identify legislative trends and protection measures in the different sectors of work of FAO's mandate.
26. **The Illuminating Hidden Harvests** report to be issued in 2020 is a global study of the contributions of **small-scale fisheries (SSF)** in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines will include a thematic chapter dedicated to indigenous peoples in SSF. This chapter will examine how indigenous peoples and indigenous knowledge are particularly impacted by changes to the economic, social, and climate contexts of SSF. The chapter will take a rights-based approach, discussing fisheries management and data collection strategies that better respond to the interests of indigenous peoples.
27. Also this year given the Amazonia's emergency joining efforts with IFAD and Indigenous peoples' organizations from the Amazon, FAO started the **Amazon Working Group**

“**Amazonia Indígena**” was created, The group will be key to support indigenous peoples in the implementation of their collective rights in the work of FAO providing assistance to the work of FAO in the Amazon, in particular regarding the respect of FPIC.

FPIC in FAO and beyond

28. During 2019, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit continued **building capacities on FPIC** within FAO, indigenous peoples’ organizations and stakeholders:

- FAO has launched a free and open [online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#) that focuses on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples’ right to **FPIC** throughout all stages of the project cycle.
- **On site FPIC HQ and Regional Trainings** brought together 110 participants from different technical divisions, government agencies, NGOs and academia bringing the total number of FAO and stakeholders staff trained on FPIC to 375. (For information regarding country trainings please go to Section B. Number 2 of this Report).
 - The FAO **Fisheries and Aquaculture Department** and the Indigenous Peoples Unit organized and conducted a 2-day training in FPIC. The training counted with the participation of project and programme officers, operations officers and technical officers working on activities related to indigenous peoples and fisheries and looked specifically on how to integrate FPIC within related projects and programmes.
 - Under the **Global Restoration Initiative** and in the framework of its second global capacity development programme, the FRLM with the support of the Indigenous Peoples team at HQ organized a capacity development training for the national project teams (over 15 participants) on the importance and the process for FPIC to ensure indigenous peoples are fully informed and included in the planning, implementation and monitoring of proposed restoration interventions and accompanying efforts.
 - As the Lead Agency for the GEF-7 DSL, FAO Indigenous Unit delivered a training for consultants and government focal points from **Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe** who were preparing the baseline assessments as part of the project preparation phase. Participants were guided through the main principles of FPIC, the relation of FPIC and the FAO’s project Cycle, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG), FAO’s Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and GEF’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples. The training session also looked into the details of indigenous peoples in each relevant country.
- A **Communities’ Rights-Based Approach (CRBA)** has been developed for the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme (SWM). The CRBA of the SWM Programme includes a specific protocol on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) based on the principles and standards set by FAO Manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

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29. FAO programmes, **UN-REDD and EU FLEGT** are working together in **Latin America** to strengthen community-based forest management by training members of indigenous communities to monitor their lands through the use of drones, image processing, high-resolution mapping and the gathering and analysis of field data. Achievements include the delineation of territory boundaries and the development of land-management plans and wood-product legality verification encompassing FPIC. In the indigenous **Wounaan community of Aruza in Panama**, community-based monitoring has paved the way for the approval by the local council of regulations establishing the use and management of forest resources, thereby granting ownership rights to indigenous peoples over natural resources on their lands.
- i.* The theme of the 2020 PFII session is “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”. Please include information on any position paper, report or other activities and programmes that are of relevance to this theme.
30. FAO expertise regarding natural resources management and territorial governance, has had for decades a direct impact to **prevent** land conflict and **promote** human rights based dialogue and agreements between land, forestry and/or environment State institutions, and traditional authorities. There are some preliminary discussions to bring the private sector to the table as well in 2020.
31. In 2019 following the recommendation from the 2018’s UNPFII, FAO HQ has established an **Interdepartmental Working Group on Indigenous People’s Collective Rights**. Starting in 2020 the group will work on conceptualizing indigenous traditional territorial management, building capacity among FAO and partners and generating evidence through study cases. Also it will be key to reinforce land institutions knowledge of collective rights and indigenous people’s rights.
32. Also this year given the **Amazonia’s** emergency, joining efforts with IFAD and Indigenous peoples’ organizations from the Amazon the **Amazon Working group** was created to provide assistance to the work of FAO in the Amazon and the respect of FPIC. The group will be key to support indigenous peoples in the implementation of their collective rights in the work of FAO.
33. Also FAO invests time and resources in the **promotion and realization of FPIC**. Building capacities for the implementation of FPIC on their projects and programs that take place in indigenous territories is seen as a way of preventing conflict and promoting collective human rights of indigenous peoples as recognized in the ILO169 and UNDRIP.

Territories, Land, Natural resources and SDG 16

34. Technical assistance has been provided by FAO in the context of peace processes. The office of **Colombia** is supporting the country in implementing the restitution of land to indigenous communities displaced during the armed conflict. For 2020 FAO is planning a School of Leadership with indigenous women in Colombia addressing peace, protection, land and food security.
35. In the same line, in **Guatemala**, FAO’s office is part of the joint programme “Making transformative reparation a reality for survivors of sexual violence and other forms of

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violence against women in conflict and post-conflict situations” along with the OHCHR and UN Women. The programme implements the collective rights of the indigenous women of the indigenous territory Sepur Sarco. The sentence is the first in the world where a national court convicted militaries for sexual violence charges recognized as a crime against humanity. The legal tenure of the indigenous women’s to their territory is part of the reparation established by the sentence. FAO is working with the State and the indigenous women of Sepur Sarco to implement it. In 2020 the FAO Open Tenure tool will be applied in the four communities of the case for increasing women access to and control of productive resources for food security and nutrition.

36. Regarding land and forestry tenure, in **Indonesia**, the Ministry of Forestry requested FAO to provide technical support to the presidential land allocation programme to indigenous peoples, to analyze why of the 12.7 million hectares of forest land to allocate to local communities and indigenous peoples only 17,000 were reached. FAO in agreement with local organization RMI analyzed 7 indigenous communities who have either received their land title for their forests or are in the process. FAO has shared the findings with the Ministry of Forestry and is working on the finalization of a publication with the analysis of the seven communities.
37. In **Cambodia** FAO has issue in 2019 two studies that bring light on the difficulties indigenous peoples face in the process of securing their lands.
 - The first one called [“Challenges and opportunities of recognizing and protecting customary tenure systems in Cambodia”](#) reviews the land tenure laws, rules and institutional structure and identifies bottlenecks, challenges, and makes recommendations.
 - The second [“Women’s land rights and agrarian change: evidence from indigenous communities in Cambodia”](#) is centered on indigenous women, analyzing the cultural context, their traditional rights to land and the problems that have arisen after the recent intervention of the State and the private sector. The study makes recommendations to the indigenous organizations, policy makers and development actors.

ii. 2020 will be Beijing + 25. Please provide information on any publication, report or other background note etc. related to indigenous women? Please also provide links to any relevant sources.

38. To contribute to the CSW64 and the Beijing + 25 agenda, an interagency thematic working group was created. The working group on Rural Women and Girls, co-lead by FAO, IFAD and WFP, is preparing an advocacy document focus on indigenous women and girls to be presented in CSW64 in March 2020.
39. FAO’s submission on the UNFCCC’s Gender Action Plan, provided information on the differentiated impacts of climate-related hazards and disasters on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples. The submission included examples on [Indigenous Peoples’ key role in climate action](#), drawn from FAO work to support indigenous peoples and communities.
40. More than 100 organizations support the [Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger](#) and the advocacy initiative “Violet Chair” has been portrayed in more than 15 countries all over the world.

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41. In Latin America the activities of the campaign included a panel discussion in Paraguay on the [International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women](#) organized by the Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI); and a workshop with indigenous leaders in Chile regarding [social inequality and gender discrimination](#).
 42. FAO in collaboration with IGWIA finalized the study of **territorial management in indigenous matrifocal societies**, to be published in early 2020. This publication, brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilineal social organization system, includes the Khasi peoples from India, the Moso, from China, the Shipibo-Conibo people in Perú, and the cross-border Wayuu people whose territory is between Colombia and Venezuela.
 43. In **Cambodia** FAO has issued in 2019 a study that bring light on the difficulties indigenous women face in the process of securing their land [“Women’s land rights and agrarian change: evidence from indigenous communities in Cambodia”](#) analyzing the cultural context, the traditional rights to land and the problems that have arisen after the recent intervention of the State and the private sector in the territories. The study makes recommendations to the indigenous organizations, policy makers and development actors.
 44. The FAO Dimitra Clubs, are a community-driven approach that facilitates self-driven development and the empowerment of the most marginalized people in rural and isolated communities puts a strong emphasis on women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Working with Fulani populations in **Niger** and Batwa groups in **DR Congo**, the Dimitra Clubs have been conducive to improved social cohesion, conflict resolution and women’s empowerment.
- iii.* Please provide information on any methodology, tool or other steps taken to assess the implementation of Permanent Forum recommendations.
45. **FAO Office of Evaluation**, is making sure evaluations report on relevance and results of FAO’s work with Indigenous Peoples, to enhance the Organization learning from success stories and failures:
 - The evaluation of the **“Pastoralist Knowledge Hub”** highlighted the good work carried out by FAO’s Indigenous Peoples’ Unit in support to the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous (WAMIP). The FAO Indigenous peoples’ team created the Pastoralists Knowledge Hub following the requests of pastoralists to have enhanced participation in FAO policy processes. Advice and indications received, prevented a global umbrella organization like WAMIP from disappearing. The evaluation also confirmed FAO provided quality support without interfering with the organization internal mandate.
 - An evaluation of a large European Union multi-country and multi-partners project in the Amazonia (focusing on implementing an ecosystem conservation vision to the benefit of local communities) flagged the necessity to adequate plan to have the support of indigenous peoples in the project. The evaluation concluded the need to have a more integrated and systematic approach based on FPIC to make sure that foreseen activities are also implemented.
 - Evaluations also showed that when a project manages enters in the indigenous peoples’ territories, often partnering with local NGOs or associations, there are very

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good examples of FAO leveraging ancestral knowledge of local communities to support their livelihoods. It was the case in Ecuador (income generation through the strengthening of local bio-markets and seeds variety – resilient to climate change) and Colombia (cacao plantation replacing a coca one as a tool to build quick recovery from shocks related to local conflict and climate change).

- In Latin America, a dedicated Project Evaluation Coordinator is making sure evaluations contribute to enhance the relevance of FAO's work with Indigenous Peoples ensuring that FPIC is included in FAO projects and with rigorous checking on quality assurance based on involving indigenous focal points in the evaluation processes.

B. System Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Executive summary:

Please provide an overview of actions taken to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2020 session. For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

Please provide information on any activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives. Please provide information on publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on the UN Declaration and on indigenous peoples. Please also provide links to relevant websites and other sources, including contact details of focal points.

46. The **Informal Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome** was created during 2019: led by Canada a group of countries friends of indigenous peoples was established in Rome with the objective of advocating for indigenous issues and to exchange experiences of work with indigenous peoples.
47. A [Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems](#) will be launched in 2020 with the mandate of enhancing the learning, the preservation and the promotion of indigenous food systems and provide inputs to the global discussion related to food systems and climate change.
48. In 2019 **Expert Seminar on [Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples Fisheries in the Arctic Region](#)**, was organized by FAO jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, and the Government of Canada and with participation of 40 indigenous experts, fishers, researchers and other stakeholders from the Arctic region. The main outcomes of the Seminar are: the [Indigenous Peoples Rome Declaration on the Arctic](#)

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- [Region Fisheries and Environment](#) and the consequential establishing of the **Arctic Working Group** for its implementation joining the expertise from Fisheries Department and Indigenous Peoples Unit with the advice of indigenous peoples representatives from the Arctic.
49. With inputs of the FAO indigenous peoples unit the paper [“Collective tenure rights: Realizing the potential for REDD+ and sustainable development”](#), was issued by the UN-REDD Programme. The information brief provides key messages on the importance of securing collective tenure rights based on the UN REDD field experience.
 50. The Amazon Working Group “Amazonía Indígena” was created, joining efforts with IFAD and Indigenous peoples’ organizations from the Amazon. With the participation of COICA the group will work together with FAO units and departments to make sure that FPIC is respected in FAO work in the Amazon, as well as that indigenous peoples are involved in decision making processes.
 51. FAO **Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG)** held eight meetings during 2019. The IDWG is composed of more than 130 technical experts from forestry, seeds, livestock, statistics, gender, partnerships, investment, legal and fisheries and is coordinated and chaired by the Indigenous Peoples Unit. The group has a key role in advocating for the implementation of UNDRIP among the technical units and departments of FAO while ensuring the implementation of projects and programmes that involve indigenous peoples.
 52. Regarding the respect of FPIC, FAO [online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#) is now of free access to anyone. The course focuses on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples’ right to FPIC throughout all stages of the project cycle and is available in English, Spanish and French.
 53. In addition, on site **FPIC on site trainings** brought together 110 participants from different technical divisions, government agencies, NGOs and academia bringing the total number of FAO and stakeholders staff trained on FPIC to 375, making a total of **535 participants** from different technical divisions, government agencies, NGOs and academia in the last two years.
 54. Since September 2019 a specific qualifier on “indigenous peoples” was created in the FAO Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS). Since then 45 projects were reviewed and guidance was provided on how to ensure compliance with safeguard 9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and carry out FPIC process.
 55. The [Database of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities living in Mountain Areas](#) was developed with the goal to provide international visibility to mountain peoples, mapping the world’s mountain chains not only by their physical characteristics, but by the cultures and lifestyles of their inhabitants. The map, which is connected to a database, is also intended as a live repository of shared knowledge and best practices that can provide a more comprehensive outlook of indigenous communities living in mountain areas around the world providing data about where these communities live, their main food systems, the organizations working with them and some of the main cultural traits.
 56. In the framework of the SDGs FAO carried out a pilot with indigenous communities in Panama and El Salvador and the statistics Institutes of the countries in order to develop a indigenous peoples rights based survey to measure food security. The survey questions was done in alliance with indigenous traditional authorities and the survey as delivered by trained indigenous pollsters. Here is a video of the process in Panama:

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOEgM_3D5Tk&list=PLzp5NgJ2-dK4sV075pIZdm_VCCWmlPppf&index=10

57. The Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Samburu Women Trust announced the winners of the regional Photography Contest “Indigenous Women and Food Security in Africa”. The objective was to make the different ways in which indigenous women contribute to food security and the economic and social development of their communities visible.
58. More than 100 organizations support the [Global Camping for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger](#) and more the advocacy initiative “Violet Chair” has been portrayed in more than 15 countries all over the world.
59. In Latin America the activities of the campaign included a panel discussion in Paraguay on the [International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women](#) organized by the Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) in collaboration with FAO; and a workshop with indigenous leaders in Chile regarding [social inequality and gender discrimination](#).
60. In partnership with indigenous women national organizations FAO will implement the **Indigenous Women School programme in 2020 in Colombia and Paraguay** with an updated curricula which incorporates climate change, environment, territory, indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge, and protection, among other topics.
61. FAO in collaboration with IGWIA finalized the study of territorial management in **indigenous matrifocal societies**, to be published in early 2020. This publication, which brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilocal social organization system, includes the Khasi peoples from India, the Moso, from China, the Shipibo-Conibo people in Perú, and the cross-border Wayuu people whose territory is between Colombia and Venezuela.
62. During 2019, FAO has continued the **internship program** for indigenous youth, with a total of 18 indigenous interns from different communities working, learning and supporting FAO activities in more than 8 different duty stations, including regional and national offices, and headquarters. It is important to highlight that at the end of their internship, some of the indigenous youth have received offers from FAO to continue working with the organization.
63. During 2019, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit discussed with other UN organizations about setting up an Indigenous Youth Academy program to develop the capacity of indigenous youth interested in joining international organizations.
64. FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit Head delivered a key note presentation and master class for the opening of the **Master course on Cooperation for Development of the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia** with 40 attendees, including students and professionals dedicated to the international cooperation. The presentation was focused on the importance of indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge for the global challenges of the present and the future.
65. Towards the Synode for the Amazon a [Seminar on Indigenous Peoples](#) was held in FAO Headquarters in March, in order to reflect on the harmony of indigenous peoples with nature in the light of the encyclical Laudato and the SDGs implementation. The seminar counted with the presence of IFAD, the Forum of NGOs, and the Holy See’s Permanent Observer before UN Rome based agencies.
66. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit was invited to present in the **International Scientific Conference “Dimensions of biodiversity: Scientific research to further the goals of IPBES”** organized by INEE (Institute of ecology and environment) of the CNRS (French

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National Centre for Scientific Research) in Paris. The Unit's expert on this regard introduced the experience of FAO with Indigenous Food Systems.

67. **Open talks regarding indigenous peoples issues were held in FAO HQ:**

- a. first “**Indigenous Peoples, Customary communities and customary forests in Indonesia**” a presentation of Edmond Dounias, Senior researcher at the French National Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) addressing the opportunities in place to benefit the Masyarakat Adat;
 - b. second “**Indigenous Leaders and FAO staff**” with the objective of sharing challenges, experiences and possible ideas for joint work. Indigenous leaders stressed the negative impact that development projects without indigenous peoples consent have to their communities and encouraged FAO technical staff to ensure indigenous peoples participation since the drafting stage of any project.
68. An Article was published in the context of the 15th anniversary of the endorsement of the “Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food” in the publication. ”[Fifteen years implementing the Right to Food Guidelines](#)”. The complete article is expected to be published in 2020.
69. A side-event was held at the UNPFII 2019 in New York regarding **Climate change effects on Indigenous peoples food systems and the holistic approach to sustainability, maintenance of bio-diversity and the adaptation to climate change**; linkages with the importance of Indigenous languages for the livelihoods of indigenous knowledge culture and heritage as a tool of understanding, generating and transmitting the plethora of knowledge accumulated by indigenous peoples.
70. A side-event at the 46 World Committee on Food Security (CFS) with the Government of Indonesia, the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact, the International Working Group on Indigenous Issues, IFAD, and the University of Kent, Naming Food, the intrinsic relation between indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and linguistic diversity Only side event dedicated to indigenous peoples , [this side-event](#) reunited more than 100 attendees to discuss on the relation between indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and linguistic diversity.
71. During the Islamic Development Bank 44th Annual meeting took place on the 3rd to 6th April 2019 in Marrakesh, Morocco, the indigenous peoples Unit co-hosted a side event titled “[How Indigenous Youth Integrate Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Technology](#)”.
72. [The VGGT have been translated to 5 indigenous languages](#) (one already published) in the framework of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages. <http://www.fao.org/3/i2801mq/i2801mq.pdf>

2. **Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level**

Please provide information on actions taken or planned by your agency, fund, programme, entity on the following:

- i. Measures taken or planned to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including any joint programming initiatives. Please also include information related to indigenous women in your responses.

73. In **Panamá**, FAO in collaboration with the World Bank is supporting the implementation of the **National Development Plan for Indigenous Peoples**, through a Unilateral Trust

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- Fund Project, design to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and the National Indigenous Council. The project will support the economic inclusion pillar of the National Development Plan, by promoting the productive inclusion of Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous families strengthening their traditional food systems.
74. In **Panamá**, FAO supported the implementation of a FSN statistics, data-gathering-pilot program jointly design with the Emberá, Guna and Ngabe Bugle indigenous peoples in the context of the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) methodology. More information in this video. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOEgM_3D5Tk&feature=youtu.be
 75. In **Costa Rica**, FAO is assisting the Government in the technical review of a draft document regarding a National Policy on Indigenous Peoples; this process will proceed to a wide territorial consultation in 2020.
 76. In **Mexico**, FAO has initiated a technical collaboration with the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) in order to support the design of the **Indigenous Peoples Regional Development Comprehensive Plans** (PIDER in Spanish). This initial stage of implementation, contemplates the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, Jalisco, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Baja California y Yucatán.
 77. In **El Salvador**, the Government launched the **National Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples (PLANPIES)**, in which FAO provided extensive technical assistance in collaboration with other UN agencies and the National Team for Indigenous Guidance (ENACI).
 78. In **Colombia**, within the context of the “Ethnic Chapter 6.1.12.1” of the Peace Agreement FAO supported the Government of Colombia in the strengthening of the national policy of land and territories restitution through a project. FAO supported the characterization of 7 collective territories from 21 indigenous peoples regarding a total area of 475.063 hectares. These characterizations will allowed (if approved) the restitution of ancestral lands to 1348 families and 6303 peoples.
 79. In **Colombia**, within the context of the “Colombian Pact for Equity 2018-2022” and the National Development Plan, FAO is providing technical support to Rural Development Agencies (ADR), National Land Agency (ANT), Territorial Renovation Agency (ART), Social Prosperity Department (DPS), Colombian Institute of Family Wellbeing (ICBF), Ministry of the Environment and Social Development (MADS), National Unit for Risk Management, Attention Unit for Victims (UARIV).
 80. In **Colombia**, FAO is supporting a Disaster Risk Management program in La Guajira Department, specifically design to increase the resilience capacity of the Wayúu indigenous peoples. This program has been implemented in straight collaboration with the Women’s Organization “Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu.”
 81. In **Paraguay**, FAO is currently supporting an extensive process of regional consultations across the country in order to develop a **National Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples**. This process was carried out in direct coordination with the national leading group known as, “Grupo Impulsor” integrated by the Guaraní Federation, the Federation for the Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI), Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI), Secretary of Culture, Secretary of Economic and Social Development and Planning (STP), Vice Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Throughout this final stage of this process, four territorial consultations were carried out in 2019 as well as one national encounter with indigenous students and one specific

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consultation encounter with indigenous women. In addition, FAO is also supporting the drafting of the technical document, which will be circulated for approval and validation in 2020.

82. In **Paraguay** FAO is providing technical support to the Technical Unit of the Social Affairs Cabinet of the Presidency (UTGS) in order to ensure an ethnic-sensitive approach, while advocating for indigenous peoples tailor-made actions and programs within the National Social Protection System.
83. In **Paraguay**, the Government and FAO have signed the implementation agreement for the Green Climate Fund PROEZA project. The five-year \$90 million project "Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change aims to benefit 17 000 vulnerable families, out of which approximately 50% are indigenous peoples. The project created an FPIC related indigenous committee during the negotiation phase of the project, which as soon as the implementation planning begins will be activated in order to consult and confirm the interest of specific indigenous communities to participate in the program.
84. In **El Salvador**, the Government and FAO signed the implementation agreement of the 35.8 million CGF project "Enhancing the Climate Resilience in agro-ecosystems of the dry corridor of El Salvador" (RECLIMA), which aims at directly supporting 225,000 beneficiaries out of which 9.1% are Indigenous Peoples. The project properly initiated the FPIC procedure with accordance to FAO FPIC manual and guidelines.
85. In **Peru**, the GEF/FAO/CIFOR project has provided forestry evidence-based support regarding the importance of formalization of collective rights of indigenous communities. Nearly 12 million ha of land in Peruvian Amazon titled to more than 1,300 IP communities, representing 17% of country's forests (4th largest in Latin America).
86. In **India** FAO is actively working with different partners to support the legal protection for Adivasis and Indigenous people's rights. The ongoing activities aim to:
 - Increasing awareness and understanding regarding rights to land and forest by strengthening the use of the Forest Rights Act and other relevant legislation.
 - Increasing legal capacities of law students by strengthening the curricula of law school universities to incorporate a comprehensive program on indigenous people's rights, and international law and national legal frameworks related to indigenous peoples.
 - Strengthening capacities of stakeholders for the protection of Adivasi and Indigenous People's rights through training and capacity building materials. Analytical legal reports have been produced at national level, and booklets including a pedagogic approach to reach out communities and officers have been developed for Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
87. The **Nepal** Green Climate Fund (GCF) full project development process has involved the development of an 'Indigenous Peoples' Plan' as one of the compulsory components of the full proposal package, and FAO has shared and consulted with indigenous peoples' representatives in Nepal in the preparation of this document.
88. FAO supported the initiative of Central American indigenous peoples to establish an **Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers**. With support from FAO, the Alliance held a workshop to discuss indigenous governance of fisheries resources, the results of which will be compiled into a guide on responsible and participatory indigenous fisheries governance.

89. The FAO Fisheries Department supported a workshop in Rio Coco, **Honduras** to build capacity of small-scale fisheries stakeholders. The workshop took a training-of-trainers approach to build the capacity of participants to understand, implement, and communicate the Voluntary SSF Guidelines. Participants included indigenous fishers and representatives of indigenous organizations. Topics discussed included problems of indigenous resource access and tenure; indigenous fisheries management and self-governance; and the priority of equitable treatment of indigenous peoples.
90. Based on the pilot on 2017/2018 FAO is rolling out a pastoral livelihoods-based monitoring and information system. **Pastoral livelihoods based monitoring and information system will contribute to mitigate the risks and hazards** that reinforce each other to erode the adaptive capacity and resilience of the pastoral livelihoods system. Regular monitoring of livelihoods would be a primary means of understanding the pastoral livelihoods system and of managing risks in pastoral areas. This encompasses the Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS), pictorial evaluation tool and the Animal feed balance.
91. **Country based FPIC trainings and technical support :**
- In **South Africa**, FAO conducted a regional training for the national consultants that were hired to support the producing the project document of the New Global GEF 7 Impact program for the 6 Miombo countries (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Malawi) including Zambia (covered by LDCF fund). A two-day training in August provided capacity building on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the necessary notions and tools required to implement the process and obtain consent for the implementation of the project's activities from concerned indigenous communities. Participants were guided through the main principles of FPIC, the relation of FPIC to the FAO's project Cycle, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and GEF's Policy on Indigenous Peoples. Furthermore, the related FPIC guidelines were incorporated in the filed collection tool called SHARP to assess the presence of indigenous people in targeted location and to inform the project activity accordingly.
 - In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, FAO organized a two-day training in Bukavu, South Kivu on FPIC for national and local project stakeholders as part of the national TRI project 'Improved Management and Restoration of Agro-sylvo-pastoral Resources in the Pilot Province of South-Kivu.' Amongst the participants were the organization 'Union pour l'Emancipation de la Femme Autochtone (UEFA)' as well as experienced government, academia and civil society members. In line with the best practices on FPIC implementation, the project has included an indigenous organization as a member in the Project Steering Committee, which will ensure that issues pertaining indigenous peoples are duly included, discussed and considered during project implementation.
 - In **Honduras and Guyana** FAO UE FLEGT project has worked closely with indigenous peoples' to develop and implement a pilot Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols, to ensure indigenous peoples' meaningful participation in FPIC implementation and decision-making processes.
92. Forestry's **EU FAO FLEGT** has been working with indigenous peoples strengthening their territorial right to manage their forests:

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- In **Guyana**, FAO is promoting sustainable forestry in indigenous peoples' communities through capacity building of Amerindian youth and direct participation in the EU FLEGT VPA Process.
- In **Honduras** FAO is strengthening the dialogue with indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans, for understanding and ownership of the FLEGT VPA in Honduras.
- In **Cameroon, Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo**, FAO is working with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to gather representatives of indigenous peoples to be part of an expert group, and to equip members with the tools and knowledge they need to negotiate and resolve conflicts with private forest concessionaires operating within indigenous peoples' territories, and to improve the protection of indigenous peoples and local communities' rights to participate in responsible forest management.
- In **Indonesia**, FAO is strengthening Independent Forest Monitoring to include local and indigenous communities related with Monitoring of SVLK implementation in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Java region- Indonesia.
- In **Peru** the project is aiming to strengthen community forest governance based on the consolidation of Forest Veedurías and community forest governance with indigenous peoples from Unini, Ramón Castilla, Centro Apiníhua and Nuevo Pozo.

93. Within **REDD+ programme/NFM Cluster**:

- **Colombia**: FAO is supporting the indigenous peoples ('resguardos') of PIjao San Antonio and Yaguara, Tolima to combat deforestation and forest degradation.
- **Chile**: FAO is assisting the indigenous mapuche pewenche community in Quinquen in adaptation actions to reduce the socio-environmental vulnerability of in the face of climate change impacts of the Araucania region.
- **Ecuador**: on the framework of ProAmazonia supported by GEF and GCF, FAO is providing technical backstopping to implement community-based forest monitoring in Ecuador. An inter-agency community monitoring technical table have been created, which involves authorities and technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment. A community monitoring technical board have validated the methodology of the "Community Monitoring Workshop: Lessons Learned from Local Experience", and reviewed and validated the selection of pilot communities in the Amazon.
- **Panama**: In collaboration with National Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples in Panama (COONAPIP), FAO supported the socialization of the guidelines in indigenous territories and is working on the final version of the document.
- In the indigenous Wounaan community of Aruza in **Panama**, community-based monitoring has paved the way for the approval by the local council of regulations establishing the use and management of forest resources, thereby granting ownership rights to indigenous peoples over natural resources on their lands.
- **Paraguay**: Peer to peer exchanges regarding responsible governance of forest tenure and monitoring processes have been carried out between Indigenous Peoples in Panama and Paraguay. Based on this experience, four Mbya guarani communities have strengthened their ability to improve decision-making in the sustainable management of natural resources in their territories by elaborating land development plans of their territories to help alleviate poverty. The initiative had had integral interinstitutional supported by several Paraguayan government entities: the Paraguayan Indigenous

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Institute (INDI), the National Forest Institute (INFONA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), National Institute of Rural and Land Development (INDERT), Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and the Municipalities.

- **Peru:** supporting the government in integrating the community-based forest monitoring to the national forest monitoring system (with 46 indigenous communities), the local / regional (with 13 Indigenous organizations representing 46 indigenous communities), and the national level, which includes two national indigenous organizations representing more than 2 000 indigenous communities. FAO has signed Letters of Agreement with regional and local organizations that comprise 9 Amazon regions. These contractual instruments will support the organizations to boost their capacities and to equip them with computers, drones and GPS, to scale up their role in forest monitoring in territories of indigenous communities in Peru.
 - **In Lao PDR:** supported the integration of recognition of customary rights to land and resources into the drafts of the Land Law and the Forestry Law. This work is ongoing for the duration of Lao PDR's drafting and review process. The technical advisory support has been jointly implemented by FAO, GIZ, the Mekong Regional Land Governance project, and the Land Information Working Group. Customary rights to land affect a significant part of the Lao population represented by ethnic groups, who have long been managing land and resources based on customary practices.
 - **Viet Nam:** FAO supported a sustainable livelihoods supply chain model of an ethnic/indigenous group in Northern Vietnam based on medicinal plants from natural forests. The Programme worked with enterprises to explore models of sustainable production including policy revision to formalize business activities and increase value and financial return for local businesses.
 - The **Nepal Green Climate Fund (GCF)** full project development process has involved the development of an 'Indigenous Peoples' Plan' as one of the compulsory components of the full proposal package, and FAO has shared and consulted with indigenous peoples' representatives in Nepal in the preparation of this document.
 - **Papua New Guinea:** supports the National Forest Inventory and the development of the new phase of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). All of this work inherently involves indigenous peoples in the design and implementation, since they are key stakeholders in the process.
 - FAO is supporting the design of a Safeguards Information System to provide information on REDD+ safeguards in **Myanmar**, including on how REDD+ is implemented in line with international agreements, respecting the rights of ethnic minorities and local communities (e.g. to FPIC), and their customary tenure and land use practices; on the processes in place to ensure transparency, stakeholder involvement, and information-sharing; on grievance redress mechanism.
 - In the REDD+ integrated programme in **Equateur Province of DRC**, FAO has started the FPIC process in order to receive the consent of indigenous people before the implementation of planned activities in the field.
94. The **Republic of Congo Green Climate Fund (GCF)** full project development process has involved the development of an 'Indigenous Peoples Planning framework' as one of the compulsory components of the full proposal package. Consultation with indigenous

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peoples' representatives has been undertaken during the preparation of this document and more largely during the development of the funding proposal.

95. The **Dimitra clubs** have reinforced social cohesion in Niger and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In DRC a joint WFP-FAO programme in the Tanganyika Province created 173 clubs in the Twa (Pygmy) villages. The clubs have brought together Twa and Bantus (men and women) in several interventions. Dimitra Clubs are key players for conflict resolution and peace building improving prospects for local peace. Everybody, regardless of ethnicity or gender, can be a member of the clubs, and have a voice during the meetings. The clubs help to identify common problems and find solutions using local resources and collective action.
 96. The **FAO Animal Production and Genetic Resources branch** (AGAG) and Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH) conducted activities under the GCP/GLO/779/IFA project, aiming at building capacities in information management among pastoralist organizations of **Mongolia, Chad, and Argentina**. The Mongolian National Federation of Pasture User Groups (NFPUG), the Chadian COPAFIB, and the Argentinian *Fundación Gran Chaco* have been supported in collecting data among pastoralist households, managing and analyzing the information. This data provided evidence of utmost importance on indigenous herders' access to natural resources (land and water) and services, income, and contribution to the national economies
 97. FAO developed water and nutrient saving technologies for Maasai pastoral women farmers in **Kenya**, to strengthen their knowledge and expertise on small-scale irrigation and nutrient management using ICT mobile phone technologies (SMS), with the aim of enhancing vegetable production to reduce rural poverty and enhance resilience to the impact of climate change. This was achieved with the assistance from Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO).
 98. The FAO Investment Center (FAO-DPIC) has been supporting the government of **Nicaragua** in designing methodology, as well as providing technical support related to the delimitation of indigenous communal lands in the regions of North Pacific and North Atlantic, through the Land Administration Project PRODEP (funded by GoN and World Bank).
 99. The FAO Investment center also collaborates with the Government of **Guatemala** to develop internal land administration systems in communal lands, mostly inhabited by indigenous peoples.
 100. In the **West Bank, Palestine** FAO is supporting pastoralists and nomadic communities Bedouins and Herders to protect their livelihoods and strengthen food security.
- ii.* Support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in national development plans and in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Common Country Analysis.
101. As a general comment the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has observed that in the new **UN cooperation framework** there is not specific recommendation to consult indigenous peoples nor in the CCA or during the implementation process. The fact that Indigenous Peoples issues are to be address by the mandatory Human Rights Based approach principle could lead to the invisibility of indigenous peoples specifics.

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102. Furthermore, most countries do not have a consultative instance between the UN Country Team and indigenous leaders and organizations. This is a situation that although, falling under the responsibility of the UN Resident Coordinators, affect all UN organizations at country level and impairs the work on several critical areas pertaining to human rights, land rights and interculturality.
103. Technical support provided to **8 National Indigenous peoples Policies and Plans** (Paraguay, El Salvador, Colombia, Panamá, Mexico, Costa Rica, Nepal and Indonesia) strengthened indigenous participation in the SDGs implementation at country level.
104. FAO participated to the side-event entitled “Indigenous food systems and climate change” by the **Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)** in Geneva to provide insights regarding indigenous food systems and the impact of climate change, as well as advocate for the role of youth on this regard.
105. Like every year the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit participated in the **workshop for indigenous fellows** organized in the context of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
106. FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit participated in the **UNPFII International Expert Group Meeting on “Conservation and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” in Kenya** remarking the crucial role indigenous peoples play for conservation of the environment. The Expert Group Meeting aimed at sharing good practices of conservation intervention in realizing the rights of indigenous peoples; identify gaps in current practices, standards and policies of conservation with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples. The outputs of the meeting were served as inputs for FAO to develop the Biocentric restoration approach for land and ecosystems restoration programmes.
107. **Also the Unit participated in UNPFII International Expert Group Meeting (EGM) in Thailand** organized with Development Branch of the Division for Inclusive Social Development of the UNDESA focusing on “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16” in preparation for the 2020 discussion.
108. FAO indigenous peoples unit provided inputs to the UNFCCC towards the development of the initial two-year work plan of the [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform \(LCIPP\)](#).
109. FAO has launched a free and open [online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#) that focuses on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples’ right to **FPIC** throughout all stages of the project cycle (available in Spanish, English and French). Also on site FPIC trainings brought together 110 participants from different technical divisions, government agencies, NGOs and academia bringing the total number of FAO and stakeholders staff trained on FPIC to 375 making 535 participants in the last two years. This year training and technical advice included the **Global Restoration Initiative**, the **FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department**, and the green projects under GEF-7 DSL and GCF. (For information regarding country trainings please go to Section B. Number 2 of this Report).
110. In the case of the **Green Climate Fund projects**, a more detailed planning of the work with indigenous peoples, including the implementation of FPIC, was ensured with the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans as part of the projects’ Environmental and Social Management Frameworks.
111. By the end of the 2018/2019 biennium, dedicated technical support on FPIC was

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provided to a total of **53 projects belonging to different categories** and including TCPs, GEF, GCF and other types of trust fund projects. **27 were for Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 for Africa, 18 for Asia and Pacific and 4 Global projects.** Two projects focused specifically on youth empowerment, two specifically on women's empowerment and the rest were on issues ranging from forest management and conservation of and sustainable use of biodiversity, food security and nutrition, resilient livelihoods, land management and sustainable livelihoods.

- ii. Support for consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue including under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.

112. In 2019, FAO continued to be part of the UN Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) that brings coherence at global level to indigenous peoples issues work within the UN agencies funds and programmes. Also FAO is part of the Indigenous Peoples Working Group in Latin America (GIRPI for its acronym in Spanish) at the regional level. In Asia, FAO was informed of the interest of this region of having a regional working group similar to GIRPI. FAO is willing to cooperate with the UN agencies based in the region in establishing the basis of the group.

113. FAO has more than 120 country offices, 5 regional offices, 3 sub regional offices and several liaison offices across the world. Is one of the most decentralized agency of the UN system. The work of these offices is directly affected by the leadership and coordination provided by the UN resident coordinator and the UN country team.

3. Supporting indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- a. Has your agency/organization taken any measures to incorporate indigenous issues into policy and programming to implement the 2030 Agenda in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?

114. In September 2019, with the aim of tracking the continuously increasing number of projects involving indigenous peoples being designed and implemented by FAO, a specific qualifier on "indigenous peoples" was created in the **Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)**. The qualifier applies to any project with a country, sub-regional, regional or global scope involving indigenous peoples and it allows for an enhanced quality and diligence of indigenous peoples' related reports produced both for resource partners and the overall UN system. Up to December

115. As part of the duties carried out by the Unit, the review of global level projects against criterion 2.3 (Indigenous and tribal peoples) through the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) under the 'sustainability' section was a prominent one. In this regard, over 45 projects were reviewed and whenever applicable, guidance was provided on how to ensure compliance with safeguard 9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and the put in motion of FPIC process.

116. As a follow-up of the Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region. Creation of an **Arctic Working Group at FAO**, joining expertise from Fisheries Department and Indigenous Peoples Unit.

117. Regarding the respect of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources, following UNPFII 2018's recommendation FAO has advanced from the

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VVGT and SSF to establishing an **Interdepartmental Working Group on Indigenous People's Collective Rights**.

118. Also this year given the Amazonia's emergency the **Amazon Working Group "Amazonía Indígena"** was created, joining efforts with IFAD and Indigenous peoples' organizations from the Amazon.
119. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit chairs and coordinates the **FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG)**. The IDWG that is composed of more than 120 technical experts from forestry, seeds, livestock, statistics, gender, partnerships, investment, legal and fisheries held 8 meetings during 2019.
120. **The Illuminating Hidden Harvests** report, a global study of the contributions of **small-scale fisheries (SSF)** will have a specific chapter aimed to highlight the particular issues faced by indigenous peoples in small-scale fisheries, amidst changes to the economic, social, and climate contexts of their lives and also review statistical data of SSF in order to propose strategies for data collection that better reflects the interests of indigenous peoples in SSF.
121. **In 2019 FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) started developing an action plan for strategic actions addressing indigenous peoples issues in this region.** The objective of such action plan is fostering activities aiming to address indigenous peoples' issues at regional level and in the countries covered by RAP in a systematic way during the next two years programme cycle. Results will include enhancing knowledge of RAP's and country officers on indigenous peoples issues through capacity development; prepare a brief guide to mainstream indigenous peoples issues in the project cycle; develop an information package regarding indigenous peoples and thematic areas such as food and nutrition, land a natural resources governance, climate change and indigenous knowledge; raising awareness and promoting policy dialogue about issues affecting indigenous peoples in the region, which are jeopardizing their enjoyment of fundamental human rights, particularly land related human rights. Specifically, a regional consultation meeting will be organized in 2020, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

b. Has your agency/organization/entity supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including at the national level? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses. Please describe how indigenous peoples have contributed to the preparation of the national plans/strategies for SDG implementation.

122. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been working with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus in the design of the architecture and terms of reference of the forum. **The Indigenous Youth Forum** will have its first meeting in 2020. The forum will promote and strengthen the participation of indigenous youth in the implementation of the SDGs and the international, regional and local agenda.
123. FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit led the FAO submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in relation to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) on possible activities related to the implementation of the function of the LCIPP. The Unit also participated and shared FAO's experience in the thematic workshop **"Enhancing the participation of local**

communities, in addition to indigenous peoples in the LCIPP” and to the Partnership-Building dialogue on LCIPPP-relevant work. Afterwards the Unit has continued working with (UNFCCC) and (LCIPP) to promote and enhance the engagement of indigenous peoples in climate change mechanisms.

124. In **Chile**, FAO provided technical assistance to the Government in the process of selection and consolidation of the COP25 Chilean Indigenous Caucus, which is constituted by 25 indigenous peoples who are considered climatic experts and leaders through an intercultural interpretation of climate change. Due to the cancellation of COP25 in Santiago, FAO sponsored the participation of two members of the caucus to Madrid.
125. In **El Salvador and Panama** FAO supported the implementation of a FSN statistics, data-gathering-pilot program jointly design with indigenous peoples in the context of the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) methodology in the framework of [SDG 2](#). The FAO indigenous Peoples and the FIES team in Statistics are discussing how they can include Food Insecurity Experience Scale data in the global report.
126. FAO is supporting national policies or plans that will support indigenous peoples in:
- **El Salvador:** National Plan of Indigenous Peoples launched this year.
 - **Costa Rica** National Policy on Indigenous Peoples; this process will proceed to a wide territorial consultation in 2020. **Paraguay**, extensive process of regional consultations across the country in order to develop a National Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples with indigenous representatives, indigenous women leaders, and government institutions.
 - **Colombia, the national policy of land and territories restitution as part of the** Peace Agreement has already finished the characterization of 7 collective territories from 21 indigenous peoples. Also FAO is supporting the implementation of the Colombian Pact for Equity 2018-2022” and the National Development Plan.
 - Also in **Colombia** Indigenous Peoples representatives participated in the in the International Event “Cadastre and Land Formalization, the Key to sustainable rural development” held in August 2019 and in the Meeting on “Land Tenure and Socio-Environmental Conflicts A look at the governance and management of the territory from civil society”, November 2019. These spaces for knowledge and reflection around issues of tenure, cadastre and conflicts over use, occupation and tenure, had delegated assistance and participation from several indigenous peoples.
 - **Mexico:** technical collaboration with the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) in order to support the design of the Indigenous Peoples Regional Development Comprehensive Plans in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Jalisco, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Baja California y Yucatán.
 - In **Sierra Leone**, FAO is liaison actor between stakeholders including indigenous peoples for the implementation of NLP Implementation Plan (NLPIP). FAO directly supported the implementation of priority activities related to customary land rights identification, right protection and enabling technology for participatory mapping of land rights with “SOLA-Open Tenure” application tools. Special attention was given to identify women rights in their communities regarding access to land.

a. Please provide information on any reports or other documents in implementing the 2030 Agenda for

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indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned for the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of small-scale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination).

121. FAO and IWGIA have partnered to produce the first global monographic study analyzing the dimensions of **food security in relation to indigenous peoples**. The report is in its second phase with the expected finalization date being the first semester of 2021, once the peer-review process will be concluded.
122. In **El Salvador and Panama** FAO supported the implementation of a FSN statistics, data-gathering-pilot program jointly design with indigenous peoples in the context of the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) methodology. The FAO indigenous Peoples and the FIES team in Statistics are discussing how they can include Food Insecurity Experience Scale data in the global report. A video on the process is available [here](#).
123. In **Guatemala** FAO Country office is supporting the processes of Governance in indigenous communities that have administratively recognition of communal lands, and in the establishment of a methodology for the Registry of Cadastral Information (RIC) to integrate the Open Tenure tool developed by FAO in its community land recognition program and strengthen the certainty of the collective possession of indigenous communal lands.
124. In **Colombia** in the framework of a established coordination mechanism with indigenous communities' organizations, the Natura National Parks (PNN) land management plans were developed according to the VGGT. These plans addressed the need to manage forests and water resources sustainably while preventing the expansion of the agriculture frontier into park lands and natural reserves.
125. Also in **Colombia** FAO provided technical assistance for improving the institutional processes that recognize land tenure rights on issues related to access and formalization of land and the constitution of collective territories. FAO also opened a space for exchange of experiences of civil society around processes of recognition of rights to land tenure and addressing socio-environmental conflicts.
126. In **Sierra Leone**, FAO is liaison actor between stakeholders including indigenous peoples for the implementation of NLP Implementation Plan (NLPIP). FAO directly supported the implementation of priority activities related to customary land rights identification, right protection and enabling technology for participatory mapping of land rights with "SOLA-Open Tenure" application tools. Special attention was given to identify women rights in their communities regarding access to land.
127. **The Illuminating Hidden Harvests** report, a global study of the contributions of **small-scale fisheries (SSF)** will have a specific chapter aimed to highlight the particular issues faced by indigenous peoples in small-scale fisheries, amidst changes to the economic, social, and climate contexts of their lives and also review statistical data of SSF in order to propose strategies for data collection that better reflects the interests of indigenous peoples in SSF.
128. The study on "**Labelling and certification schemes for indigenous peoples**" will be published by the end of the 2019. Following the results of study cases the document develops on the benefits for indigenous communities to engage in certification and

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labelling mechanisms and provides guidance through a step-by-step approach for the design of a marketing strategy. Finally, it suggests recommendations to various stakeholders to increase the access of indigenous peoples to the market, while preserving and promoting indigenous peoples' biocultural values and quality of products.

129. **FAO Forest and Farm Facility** works with Indigenous Peoples among other groups to reinforce their farming systems and find valuable markets for their products. In Bolivia indigenous peoples groups have Letter of Agreements (LoAs) with FFF for the implementation of activities while in Ecuador, all the organizations that implement FFF activities are indigenous peoples. At global level, the global Alliance of Territorial Communities aims to improve the advocacy capacity of these organizations in terms of climate change and measures to control deforestation like the European Union, and the European Parliament.
130. Also with the **Mountain Partnership Products (MPP) Initiative** a certification and labelling scheme based on environmentally and ethically sound value chain approaches, which promotes short, domestic value chains while ensuring transparency and trust between producers and consumers, fair compensation for the primary producers, conservation of agrobiodiversity, preservation of ancient techniques and indigenous crop varieties.

4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

a. Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization

129. Several Technical Guides and e-learning courses which are global instruments were developed in the past couple of years by FAO for addressing indigenous community needs, have been mainstreamed during 2019:

[TG6 - Improving governance of pastoral land,](#)

TG8 - [Governing tenure rights to commons,](#)

TG9 - [Creating a system to record tenure rights and first registration](#)

TG10 - [Improving ways to record tenure rights.](#)

130. In 2019, two new global products were launched regarding land tenure:

- An **E-Learning course dedicated to private investors** providing guidance on applying VGGT principles to carry out socially responsible and financially sustainable investments in agricultural land, including the application of FPIC.
- A **Technical Guide entitled "Strengthening civic spaces in spatial planning processes"** which aims to highlight the link between tenure and spatial planning and provides guidance on the importance of recognizing legitimate tenure rights in spatial planning processes.

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b. Please provide information on any training materials prepared or planned related to the implementation of the UN Declaration.

131. FAO has launched an **online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent** focusing on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent throughout all stages of the project cycle. The course describes each of the recommended six steps of the process and the related actions to be undertaken. The e-learning module takes 2 hours to be completed and it's currently available in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish).
132. A second meeting of the **Technical Working Group on Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Resources Partners, Donors and other stakeholders (GEF, GCF, EU, AECID, GIZ and ActionAid, among others)** will be convened in 2020 and it is expected to take place in the European Union premises in Brussels.
133. In the context of the mandate to integrate the VGGT in the issues related to Land Degradation Neutrality given to FAO at the UNCCD COP 14 in 2019, FAO has planned to develop a new TG on the on the nexus between Land Tenure and Land Degradation Neutrality which will be developed in the coming year.

Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implement the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.

133. In 2019, 17 FAO projects for a total value exceeding USD 52.3 million were tagged with the indigenous peoples' qualifier and included indigenous peoples (for details, please refer to the table in Annex 2). Such projects consisted of regional and national level projects and were implemented in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.
134. In **Peru**, the GEF/FAO/CIFOR project has provided forestry evidence-based support regarding the importance of formalization of collective rights of indigenous communities. Nearly 12 million ha of land in Peruvian Amazon titled to more than 1,300 IP communities, representing 17% of country's forests (4th largest in Latin America)
135. Under UN REDD programme (with UNDP and UN Environment) FAO provided support and technical assistance regarding forestry governance and forestry monitoring in indigenous territories of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, Myanmar and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel

Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response. Please provide details of up to three concrete examples where your entity has made the most progress.

136. FAO has launch a free and open access **online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent** in three languages (English, Spanish and French). The course focuses on how

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to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples' right to **FPIC** throughout all stages of the project cycle.

137. **On site FPIC HQ and Regional Trainings** brought together 110 participants from different technical divisions, government agencies, NGOs and academia bringing the total number of FAO and stakeholders staff trained on FPIC to 375.
- The FAO **Fisheries and Aquaculture Department** and the Indigenous Peoples Unit organized and conducted a 2-day training on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). The training accounted with the participation of project and programme officers, operations and technical officers working on activities related to indigenous peoples and fisheries and looked specifically on how to integrate FPIC within related projects and programmes.
 - Under the '**The Restoration Initiative**' and in the framework of its second global capacity development programme, FAO Forestry Department and the Indigenous Peoples Unit at HQ organized a capacity development training for the national project teams (over 15 participants), IUCN and Bioversity International on the importance and on how to implement the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to ensure indigenous peoples are fully informed and included in the planning, formulation, implementation and monitoring of proposed restoration interventions and accompanying efforts.
 - As the Lead Agency for the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape programme, a training was organized and targeted consultants and government focal points from **Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe** in order for them to carry out baseline assessments as part of the project preparation phase. Participants were guided through the main principles of FPIC, the relation of FPIC and the FAO's project Cycle, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG), FAO's Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and GEF's Policy on Indigenous Peoples. The training session also looked into the details of indigenous peoples in each relevant country.
138. Capacity building of FAO staff on FPIC will still **represent an important activity for 2020** with personnel from technical divisions becoming more accustomed to the process and overall, raising the knowledge on the subject at corporate level. Similarly, and building on the work carried out in 2018/2019, the collaboration with the GCF, GEF, EU and other resource partners will be key in increasing the overall understanding of the relevance of implementing and applying FPIC.
139. In this context, in 2020 a second meeting of the **Technical Working Group on Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Resources Partners and Donors (GEF, GCF, EU, AECID, and GIZ, among others)** will be convened and it is expected to take place in the European Union premises in Brussels.

6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples at the UN

- i.* Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN processes, including at the country level. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and

informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

140. **FPIC constitutes and integral part of safeguard number 9 (Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage) of FAO's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines.** Safeguard 9 applies to all projects and programmes with FPIC representing the second Pillar of work of the Indigenous Peoples Unit and building capacity and advocating for it is a core activity that the Unit develops since its creation in 2014. FAO has a corporate mandatory guideline developed in 2016 along with other organizations that is available [here](#) .
141. In 2019, with the aim of tracking the continuously increasing number of projects involving indigenous peoples being designed and implemented by FAO, a specific qualifier on “indigenous peoples” was created in the **Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)**. The qualifier applies to any project with a country, sub-regional, regional or global scope involving indigenous peoples and it allows for an enhanced quality and diligence of indigenous peoples’ related reports produced both for resource partners and the overall UN system.
142. Throughout 2019, considerable efforts were spent in order to improve the **operationalization of FPIC already at the stage of project formulation**. This allowed the planning of adequate human and financial resources required to undertake the process throughout the life of the project. In the case of the **Green Climate Fund projects**, a more detailed planning of the work with indigenous peoples, including the implementation of FPIC, was ensured with the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans as part of the projects’ Environmental and Social Management Frameworks.
143. By the end of the 2018/2019 biennium, dedicated technical support on FPIC was provided to a total of 54 projects belonging to different categories and including TCPs, GEF, GCF and other types of trust fund projects. 27 were for Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 for Africa, 18 for Asia and Pacific and 4 Global projects. Two projects focused specifically on youth empowerment, two specifically on women’s empowerment and the rest were on issues ranging from forest management and conservation of and sustainable use of biodiversity, food security and nutrition, resilient livelihoods, land management and sustainable livelihoods.
144. During the 2017-2019 period, the Indigenous Peoples Unit appraised a total of 147 projects against criterion 2.3 (indigenous and tribal peoples) through the Programme and Project Review Committee (PPRC) mechanism. In 2019, a total of 45 projects were reviewed as of 28 November 2019 to ensure compliance with ESS9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and in particular the application of FPIC throughout the project duration.
145. Similarly, and building on the work carried in 2018/2019, the collaboration with the GCF, GEF, EU and other resource partners will be key in increasing the overall understanding of the relevance of implementing and applying FPIC. A planned training for EU officers will be held in Brussels in 2020.
146. FAO has supported the ongoing participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives in the Global Strategic Framework to support the implementation of the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines.
147. With the support of Nicaragua’s Government, FILAC, FAO and the GCF organized a [Regional Dialogue](#) for Latin America region in order to discuss the challenges and

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opportunities regarding the climate-financing inclusion of indigenous peoples. The event also allowed for the wider dissemination of the GCF policy on indigenous peoples.

iii. Please also provide data on the number of indigenous persons working in your Agency/organization, and any obstacles faced in recruiting indigenous persons.

148. FAO Human Resources has recently incorporated the possibility of allowing staff to self-identify staff as indigenous peoples if they so wish. FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit informally received the information that 107 indigenous consultants are working in Ecuador, Namibia, Philippines, Paraguay, Peru, Panamá, Bangladesh and India, as well as one staff at director level currently working in FAO Headquarters, One Director in Geneva and One Chief of Unit.

149. FAO global internship programme focused on indigenous young professionals. In 2019, eighteen indigenous of interns that have joined the organization.

iv Please provide brief reflections on how your entity plans to address any obstacles faced

150. The Indigenous Peoples Unit in consultation with indigenous peoples youth that have been part of the internships program have identified a gap for indigenous peoples young professional when it comes to technical issues related to the project cycle, programming and cooperation for development frameworks as well as organizational management and administration schemes.

151. Given the identification of this gaps during 2019 FAO indigenous peoples Unit settled down the basis with different UN organizations to implement an Indigenous Youth Academy program, for the capacity development of indigenous youth interested in joining international organizations and also in developing careers regarding organizational management.

ANNEX 1

Informal list of FAO indigenous employees

| Region | Number | Office | Indigenous People | Type of appointment |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| FAO HQ | 2 | FAO HQ | Mapuche | Director Resource Mobilization |
| FAO Geneva | 1 | FAO Liaison Office Geneva | Amerindian Guyana | Director FAO Liaison Office |
| FAO HQ | 3 | FAO HQ | Bipi | Chief Legal Development |

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| | | | | |
|---------|----|--|-----------------|---|
| FAO HQ | 4 | FAO HQ | Mixteco | Consultant |
| FAO HQ | 5 | FAO HQ | Kalinago | Nutrition Officer |
| FAO RAP | 6 | FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific | Minang Kabau | Regional Forestry Policy Officer Asia and the Pacific |
| FAO RAP | 7 | India | Ao | PSA.NAT.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 8 | India | Mizo | NPP.NGS.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 9 | India | Ao | NPP.NGS.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 10 | India | Karbi | NPP.NGS.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 11 | India | Sumi | PSA.NAT.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 12 | India | Angami | NPP.NGS.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 13 | India | Mizo | NPP.NGS.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 14 | India | Angami | PSA.NAT.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 15 | India | Ao | PSA.NAT.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 16 | India | Mizo | PSA.NAT.LOC |
| FAO RAP | 17 | Bangladesh | Chakma | FT |
| FAO RAP | 18 | Bangladesh | Hajong | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 19 | Bangladesh | Chakma | Intern |
| FAO RAP | 20 | Bangladesh | Tripura | Intern |
| FAO RAP | 21 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 22 | Bangladesh | Marma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 23 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 24 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 25 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 26 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 27 | Bangladesh | Marma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 28 | Bangladesh | Marma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 29 | Bangladesh | Bawm | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 30 | Bangladesh | Garo | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 31 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 32 | Bangladesh | Marma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 33 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 34 | Bangladesh | Chakma | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 35 | Filipino | T'boli | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 36 | Filipino | Kaolo | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 37 | Filipino | Tuwali | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 38 | Filipino | Tuwali | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 39 | Filipino | Tuwali | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 40 | Filipino | Arumanen Manobo | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 41 | Nepal | Terai | Intern |
| FAO RAP | 42 | Nepal | Newar | GS |
| FAO RAP | 43 | Nepal | Newar | GS |
| FAO RAP | 44 | Nepal | Newar | GS |
| FAO RAP | 45 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 46 | Nepal | Newar | PSA |
| FAO RAP | 47 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 48 | Nepal | Rai | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 49 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 50 | Nepal | Newar | PSA |
| FAO RAP | 51 | Nepal | Terai / Tharu | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 52 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 53 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 54 | Nepal | Magar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 55 | Nepal | Newar | PSA |

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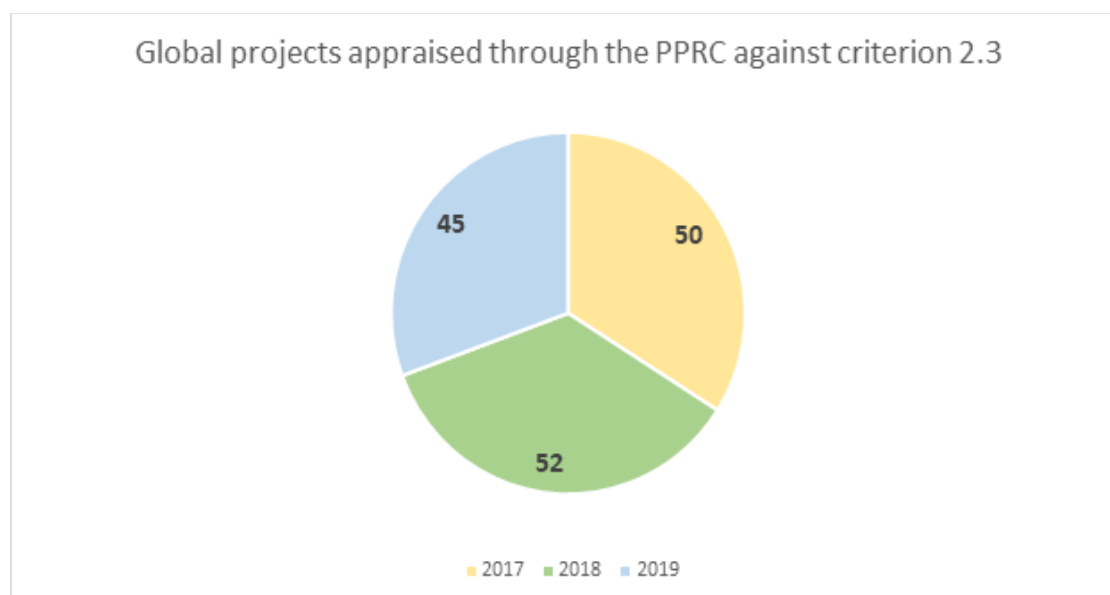
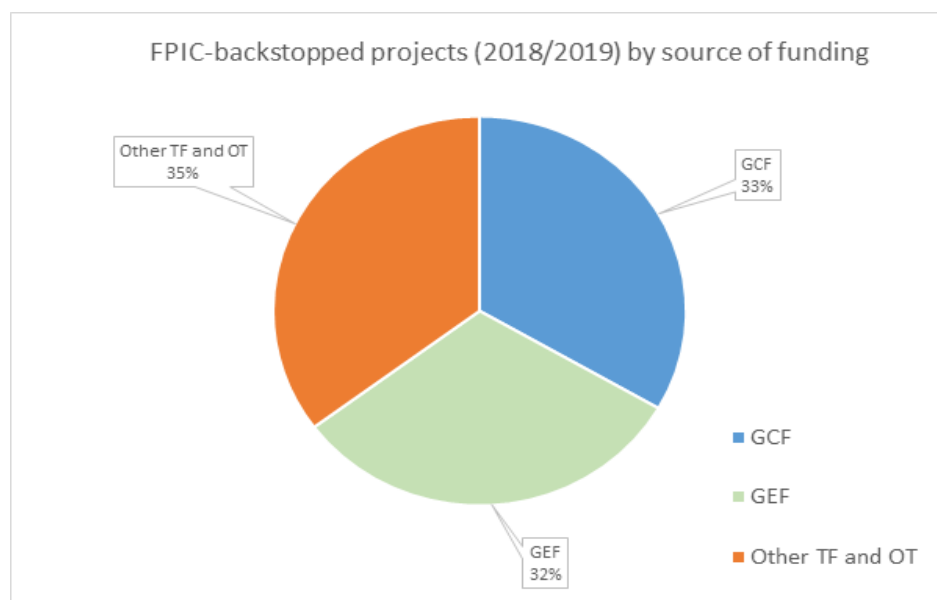
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|---------|-----|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| FAO RAP | 56 | Nepal | Newar | GS |
| FAO RAP | 57 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 58 | Nepal | Tamang | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 59 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 60 | Nepal | Newar | NPP |
| FAO RAP | 61 | Nepal | Newar | PSA |
| FAO RAP | 62 | Nepal | Terai / Tharu | PSA |
| FAO RAP | 63 | Nepal | Tamang | Intern |
| FAO RAP | 65 | Indonesia | | Intern |
| FAO RAF | 66 | Namibia | Himba | Consultant |
| FAO RAF | 67 | Namibia | Oshiwambo | Consultant |
| FAO RLC | 68 | Panama | Emberá | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 69 | Panama | Guna | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 70 | Panama | Bri Bri | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 71 | Panama | Wounan | Casual Labour |
| FAO RLC | 72 | Panama | Guna | Casual Labour |
| FAO RLC | 73 | Panamá | Bri Bri | Casual Labour |
| FAO RLC | 74 | Panamá | Nasso | Casual Labour |
| FAO RLC | 75 | Panama | Guna | Casual Labour |
| FAO RLC | 76 | Paraguay | Guaraní Occidental | Consultant |
| FAO RLC | 77 | Ecuador | Kichwa | |
| FAO RLC | 78 | Ecuador | Kichwa | |
| FAO RLC | 79 | Ecuador | Kichwa | |
| FAO RLC | 80 | Ecuador | Kichwa | |
| FAO RLC | 81 | Ecuador | Kichwa | |
| FAO RLC | 82 | Peru | Aymara | Consultant |
| FAO RLC | 83 | Bolivia | Aymara | Intern |
| FAO RLC | 84 | Bolivia | Chiquitano | Intern |
| FAO RLC | 85 | Colombia | Arhuaco | Intern |
| FAO RLC | 86 | Guatemala | Maya K'iche' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 87 | Guatemala | Maya Mam | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 88 | Guatemala | Maya K'iche' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 89 | Guatemala | Maya Poqomchi' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 90 | Guatemala | Maya Q'eqchi' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 91 | Guatemala | Maya Kaqchikel | PSA |
| FAO RLC | 92 | Guatemala | Maya Q'eqchi' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 93 | Guatemala | Maya K'iche' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 94 | Guatemala | Maya K'iche' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 95 | Guatemala | Maya Ixil | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 96 | Guatemala | Maya Ixil | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 97 | Guatemala | Maya Mam | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 98 | Guatemala | Maya Kaqchikel | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 99 | Guatemala | Maya Ixil | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 100 | Guatemala | Maya Mam | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 101 | Guatemala | Maya Q'eqchi' | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 102 | Guatemala | Maya Q'eqchi' | PSA |
| FAO RLC | 103 | Guatemala | Maya Q'eqchi' | PSA |
| FAO RLC | 104 | Guatemala | Maya Kaqchiquel | Fix Term |
| FAO RLC | 105 | Guatemala | Maya Achi | NPP |
| FAO RLC | 106 | Guatemala | Maya Kakchiquel | Casual Labour |
| FAO RLC | 107 | Guatemala | Maya Kakchiquel | Casual Labour |

ANNEX 2

REPORT ON FAO PROJECTS and PROGRAMS WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In relation to FPIC, during the 2018-2019 period, 54 projects were supported. Out of this number, 18 belonged to the GCF, 17 to the GEF and 19 to other TF or OT funded projects.

During the 2017-2019 period, the Indigenous Peoples Unit appraised a total of 147 projects against criterion 2.3 (indigenous and tribal peoples) through the Programme and Project Review Committee (PPRC) mechanism. In 2019, a total of 45 projects were reviewed as of 28 November 2019 to ensure compliance with ESS9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and in particular the application of FPIC throughout the project duration.



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List of FAO projects tagged with the 'indigenous peoples' qualifier

| Project Symbol | Actual EOD | Actual NTE | Project Title | Recipient country/countries | Donors |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|--|--|--|
| GCP /COL/115/ITA | 01/11/2019 | 31/10/2022 | Estrategia de desarrollo territorial para la reactivación económica e integración social de Mapiripán | Colombia | Italy |
| GCP /IND/183/GFF | 01/04/2019 | 31/03/2026 | Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP) | India | GEF (FAO) |
| GCP /PER/045/GFF | 27/09/2018 | 27/09/2022 | Sustainable management of agrobiodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach. | Peru | GEF (FAO) |
| OSRO/RLA/901/EC | 01/04/2019 | 30/04/2021 | Strengthening of comprehensive and multisectoral risk management to reduce livelihoods vulnerability of indigenous communities exposed to multiple threats and hidden risks in the Bolivian Altiplano and Colombia | Plurinational State of Bolivia; Colombia; Regional Latin America; SLS - Multidisciplinary Team for South America | European Union |
| TCP/BOL/3709 | 01/07/2019 | 31/03/2020 | Estrategia de Desarrollo Integral sectorial de la Amazonía en Bolivia | Plurinational State of Bolivia | FAO |
| TCP/IND/3703 | 01/05/2019 | 28/02/2021 | Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Mizoram | India | FAO |
| TCP/IND/3704 | 01/04/2019 | 31/01/2021 | Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Nagaland | India | FAO |
| TCP/PAR/3707 | 01/09/2019 | 31/08/2021 | Asistencia técnica para la formulación e implementación del Plan Nacional de Reducción de la Pobreza. | Paraguay | FAO |
| TCP/RLA/3720 | 01/09/2019 | 31/01/2021 | Mejorando la gobernanza sostenible de los pueblos y territorios indígenas de América Latina. | Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Regional Latin America | FAO |
| TCP/RLA/3727 | 01/12/2019 | 30/06/2021 | Desarrollo territorial e inclusión social para Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes | Brazil; Colombia; Guatemala; Mexico; Nicaragua; Regional Latin America | FAO |
| TFD-19/ARG/001 | 01/07/2019 | 30/06/2020 | Fortalecimiento de la producción hortícola de la comunidad indígena Iwi Imemby | Argentina | Multilateral |
| UNJP/PER/051/UNJ-GLOBAL | 15/12/2017 | 31/12/2020 | Programa Nacional ONU-REDD Perú | Peru | UNDP Administered Donor Joint Trust Fund |
| UTF /COL/103/COL | 30/08/2018 | 30/06/2019 | Caracterización de la situación alimentaria y nutricional de pueblos indígenas en Colombia | Colombia | Colombia |

Questionnaire to UN system

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|---|----------|----------|
| UTF /COL/113/COL | 04/07/2019 | 31/12/2019 | Asistencia Técnica para la implementación del modelo de forestería comunitaria Fase II | Colombia | Colombia |
| UTF /IND/196/IND | 01/04/2019 | 31/03/2022 | Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East (FOCUS) Project Nagaland | India | India |
| UTF /IND/197/IND | 01/04/2019 | 31/03/2022 | Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) Project Mizoram | India | India |
| UTF /MEX/122/MEX | 02/03/2015 | 31/12/2019 | Evaluación de los programas: Fomento a la Organización Agraria (FORMAR); Apoyo a Jóvenes para la Productividad de Futuras Empresas Rurales (PROJOVEN); y Programa de Fomento a la Urbanización Rural (PROFUR) | Mexico | Mexico |

ANNEX 3

2019 [Indigenous Peoples Rome Declaration on the Arctic Region Fisheries and Environment](#)

Highlights

FAO web site <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/en/>

FAO indigenous peoples twitter @FAOIndigenous <https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous>

FAO indigenous peoples dedicated web page under the FAO Small Scale Fisheries Guidelines website:

<http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/guidelines/indigenous-peoples/en/>

FAO Highlighted communication and advocacy actions

- **Indigenous Peoples have a key role in the fight against climate change**
<http://www.fao.org/nicaragua/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1180933/>
- **Women in Africa make their contribution to food security visible.**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1184627/>
- **FAO and the Islamic Development Bank actively working together on how indigenous peoples traditional knowledge can provide answers to today's global challenges.**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1194750/>
- **FAO urges Greater Investment and interest in indigenous practices for Zero Hunger**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1191897/>
- **Indigenous youth share ideas to revitalize indigenous food systems.**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1201885/>
- Participate in the online consultation for the **Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1201964/>
- **Indigenous foods for future generations.**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1204001/>
- Join the online discussion The Expert Seminar on **Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1234274/>
- FAO online course on **free, prior and informed consent.**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1242767/>
- **Supporting indigenous peoples to restore the balance between wildlife and food security**
<http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1237113/>
- **5 maneras en que los pueblos indígenas ayudan al mundo al alcanzar el Hambre Zero**
<http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/es/c/1204328/>
- **Indigenous Youth** share ideas to revitalize indigenous food systems
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1201885/>
- **FAO Submission to the UNFCCC** on Views on the purpose, content and structure of the local communities and indigenous peoples' platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner
https://unfccc.int/files/parties_observers/submissions_from_observers/application/pdf/886.pdf
- **Diálogo Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe y el Fondo**

Verde del Clima <http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/es/c/1180323/>

- Twitter Edmond Dounias, a senior scientist from the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development will make a presentation on indigenous food systems at the event “Being and well-being: Traditional healthy diets from the Mediterranean and beyond”<https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1199647146510815232>

FAO Indigenous Speeches at the UN:

- **Statement at the 18th session on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues:**
Statement: <http://www.fao.org/new-york/fao-statements/detail/en/c/1192404/>
Video Footage: [Yon Fernandez DeLarrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Unit Leader, at the UNPFII 2019 – PLENARY 9](#)
- **Verso Sinodo per l’Amazzonia: incontro Fao su popoli indigeni, Vatican News, March 2019**
<https://www.vaticannews.va/it/mondo/news/2019-03/verso-sinodo-amazzonia-incontro-fao-popoli-indigeni.html>
- **FAO: Developing economies should look to traditional foods for food production, CNBC Africa, April 2019**
<https://www.cnbc.com/africa/videos/2019/04/12/fao-developing-economies-should-look-to-traditional-foods-for-food-production/>
- **El matriarcado indígena: cuando las mujeres gobiernan con la naturaleza, EFE Verde, 9 de agosto 2019**
<https://www.efeverde.com/noticias/matriarcado-indigena-cuando-las-mujeres-gobiernan-la-naturaleza/>
- **A los indígenas del Ártico se les acaba el tiempo, Planeta Futuro El País**
https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/09/23/planeta_futuro/1569242685_088895.html
- **Climate change, race for Arctic Resources Alarms Indigenous People**
<http://laht.com/article.asp?ArticleId=2483683&CategoryId=13936>
- **Indígenas del Ártico temen por su supervivencia ante el calentamiento global**
<https://ww2.elmercurio.com.ec/2019/09/23/indigenas-del-artico-temen-por-su-supervivencia-ante-el-calentamiento-global/>
- **En el Ártico, indígenas temen por su supervivencia ante calentamiento global**
<https://josecardenas.com/2019/09/en-el-artico-indigenas-temen-por-su-supervivencia-ante-calentamiento-global/>
- **Indígenas del Ártico, temen por su supervivencia**
<https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/ciencia-y-salud/indigenas-del-artico-temen-por-su-supervivencia-ante-el-calentamiento-global>
- **Los pueblos indígenas del Ártico, en grave peligro por el cambio climático**
https://www.lasexta.com/noticias/sociedad/pueblos-indigenas-artico-grave-peligro-cambio-climatico_201909235d88e8030cf294756fdb8ff3.html
- **CFS side event “Naming food: The intrinsic relation between indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and language diversity**
<http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/plenary/cfs46/cfs46se/se123/en/>

Reports and Publications:

- FAO 2019 **Collective tenure rights: Realizing the potential for REDD+ and sustainable development**
<http://www.fao.org/3/CA6013EN/CA6013EN.pdf>
- FAO 2019 **Challenges and opportunities of recognizing and protecting customary tenure systems in Cambodia** <http://www.fao.org/3/ca4004en/ca4004en.pdf>
- FAO 2019 **Women's land rights and agrarian change: evidence from indigenous communities in Cambodia**
<http://www.fao.org/3/CA1034EN/ca1034en.pdf>
- FAO 2019 **Challenges and opportunities of recognizing and protecting customary tenure systems in Viet Nam** <http://www.fao.org/3/CA1037EN/ca1037en.pdf>
- FAO 2019 **Challenges and opportunities of recognizing and protecting customary tenure systems in the Lao People's Democratic Republic**
<http://www.fao.org/3/CA1035EN/ca1035en.pdf>
- **Challenges and opportunities of recognizing and protecting customary tenure systems in Myanmar** <http://www.fao.org/3/CA1036EN/ca1036en.pdf>
- FAO 2019 **Article Indigenous Peoples and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food** in the 15th anniversary of the endorsement of the “Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food”
- <http://www.fao.org/3/ca6140en/ca6140en.pdf>
- **The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security translated in Miskito language**
<http://www.fao.org/3/i2801mq/i2801mq.pdf>
- **Guidelines regarding Land Tenure and territorial management :**
Improving governance of pastoral lands <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5771e.pdf>
 - Creating a system to record tenure rights and first registration <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7559e.pdf>
 - Governing Tenure: right to commons <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6381e.pdf>
 - Improving ways to record tenure rights <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7568e.pdf>
- FAO **Manual on indigenous peoples' rights to free prior and informed consent**
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7568e.pdf>
- FAO 2018 **Indigenous Peoples' key role in climate action** <http://www.fao.org/climate-change/resources/submissions/en/?page=3>
- **Final Report 2018 High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems**
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/partnerships/docs/LAST_FINAL_REPORT_HL_ESIFS_2018_01.pdf
- FAO (2009) **Indigenous peoples' food systems: the many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health**
<http://www.fao.org/3/i0370e/i0370e.pdf>
- FAO 2013 **Indigenous Peoples' food systems & well-being interventions & policies for healthy communities**
<http://www.fao.org/3/i3144e/i3144e.pdf>

Indigenous Women

- **Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-women/en/>
- **Indigenous women of Africa make their contribution to food security visible**
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1184627/>
- **Paraguay Conversatorio Día Internacional para la Eliminación de la Violencia contra las Mujeres**
<https://twitter.com/FAOParaguay/status/1198959842725109761>
<http://www.fao.org/paraguay/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1252852/>
- **Chile: Lideresas indígenas participaron en taller sobre desigualdad y discriminación de género**
<http://www.fao.org/chile/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1205436/>
- **FAO 2019 Women's land rights and agrarian change: evidence from indigenous communities in Cambodia**
<http://www.fao.org/3/CA1034EN/ca1034en.pdf>

Data

- **SDGs** FAO carried out a pilot with indigenous communities in Panama
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOEgM_3D5Tk&list=PLzp5NgJ2-dK4sV075pIZdm_VCCWmlPppf&index=10
- **Map of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities living in Mountain Areas**
<http://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/database-of-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-living-in-mountain-areas/map-of-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-living-in-mountain-areas/en/>

Courses

- **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).** An indigenous peoples' right and a good practice for local communities
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1242767/>