



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

contributions to the Report of the
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Twenty-First Session, 2022

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

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) 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 the 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; prepare and disseminate information on Indigenous issues; and promote respect for and full application of the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and follow up the effectiveness of the Declaration.

The Indigenous Peoples Development Branch/Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other intergovernmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations, the system-wide action plan on rights of Indigenous Peoples (SWAP), the 2030 Development Agenda and COVID-19 recovery efforts.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2022 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. In your responses, please, include information on progress and challenges related to Indigenous women, Indigenous persons with disabilities, Indigenous older persons, and Indigenous children and youth.

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.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by 15 November 2021 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 requesens@un.org

Contribution of the UN FAO to the Report of the UNPFII 21st session

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2022 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. The questionnaire is based on:

Six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples:

1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration
2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level.
3. Supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the implementation of the UNDRIP.
5. Developing the capacities of States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and UN personnel.
6. Advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples at the UN.

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2022 session

- i. Please provide information on measures taken since your last update to the Forum, on the implementation or planned implementation of the recommendations of the PFII.
- ii. The theme of the 2022 PFII session is "Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent"¹. Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

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

- i. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made on the SWAP implementation as part of its discussion on the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples during its 2022 session. Please provide analysis on actions taken by your agency, fund and/or programme on the six key elements of the SWAP, since your last update to the Forum³.

C. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- i. Please provide information on the main gaps and challenges your entity has identified for indigenous peoples in achieving the 2030 Agenda.
- ii. What activities have your entity undertaken since the last reporting that addresses these gaps and challenges?
- iii. Please describe any activities that your entity organized in support of the 2021 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.

D. COVID-19 pandemic

- i. Please provide information on action taken by your agency, fund and/or programme since your last update to the Forum, to address the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on indigenous peoples.

The Twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is scheduled to take place from **25 April - 6 May 2022.**

Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme "Indigenous Peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent".
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 for 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: Indigenous Peoples and pandemic recovery;
 - (f) Thematic dialogues: International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022–2032.
6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
7. Provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twenty-first session



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

TABLE OF CONTENT

2021 FAO MAIN HIGHLIGHTS.....	7
Publications:.....	7
Key Partnerships & Collaborations:	7
Key Events:	8
Relevant Initiatives:.....	8
REPORT SUMMARY TABLE	9
FAO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES mission statement and workplan	11
I. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2022 session.....	12
A. Please provide information on measures taken since your last update to the Forum, on the implementation or planned implementation of the recommendations of the PFII.....	12
2021 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO.....	12
2019 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO (2020 UNPFII suspended due COVID19).....	15
2018 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO.....	17
II. Please provide information on activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy, and other media and outreach initiatives.....	19
III. The theme of the 2022 PFII session is “Indigenous Peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”. Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme	20
IV. System Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN-SWAP), 6 Key Action Areas	23
Key Action Area 1: Raising awareness of the UN Declaration	24
Key Action Area 2: Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level	26
Key Action Area 3: Supporting Indigenous Peoples’ rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	27
Key Action Area 4: Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP.....	29
Key Action Area 5: Developing the capacities of States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and UN personnel	29
Key Action Area 6: Advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples at the UN	31
V. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	31
A. Please provide information on the main gaps and challenges your entity has identified for Indigenous Peoples in achieving the 2030 Agenda	33
B. What activities have your entity undertaken since the last reporting that addresses these gaps and challenges?.....	38
C. Please describe any activities that your entity organized in support of the 2021 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.....	45
VI. COVID-19 pandemic.....	47

A. Any participation/ consultation / FPIC mechanisms for consultation with Indigenous Peoples, as well as ensuring effective participation of Indigenous youth and Indigenous women, in the COVID-19 socio-economic response	47
B. Please provide information on action taken by your agency, fund and/or programme since your last update to the Forum, to address the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on Indigenous Peoples	50
ANNEX 1: FAO projects and programmes with Indigenous Peoples' qualifier 2021.....	55
ANNEX 2: Key Webinars, workshops and meetings in 2021	56
ANNEX 3: Publications and brochures	61
ANNEX 4: PSUI media activities	63
ANNEX 5: Media monitoring summary table 2021 (from FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit)	65
ANNEX 6: Status of implementation of UNDESA-UNPFII recommendations to FAO	69
ANNEX 7: Acronyms	70

2021 FAO MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

Publications:

- ✓ The flagship [The State of the Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021 \(SOFI 2021\)](#) by FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IFAD, for the first time included Indigenous Peoples' and their food and Knowledge systems, since the publication started to report about food insecurity in the world.
- ✓ The [White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#), coordinated by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems with inputs from over 60 indigenous and non-indigenous experts, was included as UNFSS reference document and is published in Spanish and English.
- ✓ IWGIA's renowned publication the [Indigenous World](#) includes in 2021 for the first time in 35 years FAO's work with Indigenous Peoples.
- ✓ [Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change, received the best 2021 Sustainability book by Hallbars from the Alfred Nobel home](#). FAO, the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT and the indigenous organizations co-authoring this third flagship publication shared the award.
- ✓ The report [Forest governance and Indigenous Peoples: an opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean](#), analysed the urgency of climate action to protect Indigenous Peoples' forests in Latin America. The report received hundreds of media mentions all over the world
- ✓ Nature Food article [Rethinking hierarchies of evidence for sustainable food systems](#) by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems
- ✓ The publication [Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change, Actions of Indigenous Youth in Local Food Systems during times of adversity](#), highlights innovative solutions from Indigenous youth
- ✓ The technical paper [Sustainable Development Goal 16 & Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Land, Territories & Resources](#), proposes actions to advance towards the realisation of Indigenous Peoples' rights
- ✓ The policy brief [Indigenous Peoples and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture \(KJWA\)](#), provides recommendations to effectively integrate Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and practices
- ✓ The policy brief [Build back better in a post-COVID-19 world: Reducing future wildlife-borne spillover of disease to humans](#), policy brief provides decision-makers with recommendations to prevent future epidemics
- ✓ The working paper [Forests for Human Health and Well-being](#), analyses the linkages between forests and human health

Key Partnerships & Collaborations:

- ✓ A Food Systems Summit coalition [on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) has been started thanks to seven countries, indigenous leaders and FAO working together.
- ✓ FAO provided technical assistance to Panama in the drafting of the national regulatory framework Law No. 37 on Indigenous Peoples' Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
- ✓ FAO provided technical assistance to Peru in the design of the National Policy of Indigenous and "Indigenous Peoples Platform on Climate Change".
- ✓ FAO provided technical assistance to Paraguay for the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples of Paraguay (PNPI).
- ✓ More than a dozen agreements have been signed with Indigenous Organizations to undertake different activities across the world

- ✓ The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems includes now 20 Organizations, research centres and Universities co-creating knowledge on Food Systems

Key Events:

- ✓ The first Global Indigenous Youth Forum co-organized by FAO and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC), released the declaration [“Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems”](#)
- ✓ Scientific Committee UN Food Systems & Global-Hub Exchange of Knowledge: Wiphala/white paper on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems
- ✓ Pre-COP26 Side-events: Voices of Indigenous youth as agents of change and “Climate Resilience of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems: Evidence from the White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and recommendations for action”
- ✓ [High-Level Expert Seminar on Climate Change: Expanding situations of vulnerability on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and Latin American migrants](#) co organized by the Holy See, Costa Rica, Spain and FAO
- ✓ Indigenous Peoples’ UNFSS regional dialogues in the Arctic and North America resulted in the [North American statement](#) and [Arctic declarations](#)
- ✓ FAO hosted [four side events during the](#) 20th Session of UNPFII
- ✓ Women Farmers and Indigenous Women’s views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on #GenderEquality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment.
- ✓ European Development Days’ brainstorming session on Indigenous Peoples feeding the planet and preserving biodiversity.
- ✓ FAO and Science Days Side-events “the importance of plant genetic resources in the context of Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: the role of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture” and “the White/ Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems: Indigenous Peoples’ contributions to food system’s thinking and sustainability”.
- ✓ FAO session on Indigenous Peoples during the 2nd International Agrobiodiversity Congress
- ✓ FAO supported Indigenous Peoples and their involvement in the UN Food Systems Summit, including 25 UNFSS Summit Dialogues, 3 exchanges of knowledge with the Scientific Group and Action Track technical committees of the UNFSS, and assisted the delegation of 13 Indigenous representatives during the UNFSS Pre-Summit who participated in 14 sessions.

Relevant Initiatives:

- ✓ 25 Indigenous youth currently undertaking internships in 12 FAO offices across the world
- ✓ Over 375 officers trained on FPIC and dedicated training on FPIC for the European Commission delegation and FAO Bolivia
- ✓ [CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition \(VGFSyN\)](#) include Indigenous Peoples
- ✓ [CFS Zero Draft: Women farmers and Indigenous Women’s views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines and Gender Equality and Women’s and Girl’s Empowerment includes Indigenous Peoples](#)

- ✓ Eight Indigenous Peoples' food systems in Iran, Indonesia, China and Ecuador are being profiled and will inform a future publication along with Kyrgyzstan and Indigenous Biocentric Restoration initiatives ongoing in Asia and Latin America
- ✓ A new strategy for productive capacities of Indigenous Peoples in Central America
- ✓ Food security measurement in Indigenous Peoples' territories conducted in El Salvador and Panama, using the FIES Scale
- ✓ Regional program to increase the resilience of small-holder farmers, supporting Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods by the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ✓ In 2020 – 2021, 50% of projects funded by GEF and GCF to FAO valuing over USD 500 million are in Indigenous Peoples' territories
- ✓ Over 110+ Media appearances, opinion articles and journal articles on FAO and Indigenous Peoples

REPORT SUMMARY TABLE

COVID-19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Umbrella Programme • Note: Risk communication and community engagement: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic • White Paper and Policy Brief "<i>Build back better in a post-COVID-19 world: Reducing future wildlife-borne spill over of disease to humans</i>" are available in English and French: White paper: English, French; Policy Brief: English, French. • Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific policy brief 'COVID-19, Land, Natural Resources, Gender Issues and Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Asia' in collaboration with OHCHR • FAO Philippines Tele food COVID-19 response project on "Improvement of livelihoods of Indigenous Women through the Provision of Small Processing Tools, in the Ifugao province" • FAO Peru project "Guaranteeing Food and Nutrition Security and Improving the Livelihoods Resilience of Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon affected by COVID-19" • Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues: Food Security and Nutrition in the time of COVID-19 with FAO and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).
Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State of the Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021 (SOFI 2021) • FAO and the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT publication, Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change, • The White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. • A Food Systems Summit coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems has been started thanks to seven countries, indigenous leaders and FAO working together. • The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems includes now 20 Organizations, research centres and Universities co-creating knowledge on Food Systems • Eight Indigenous Peoples' food systems in Iran, Indonesia, China and Ecuador are being profiled and will inform a future publication along with Kyrgyzstan • FAO supported Indigenous Peoples and their involvement in the UN Food Systems Summit, including 25 UNFSS Summit Dialogues, delegation of 13 Indigenous representatives, 4 Indigenous UNFSS champions, 14 sessions during the UNFSS Pre-Summit, 3 exchanges of knowledge exchanges with the Scientific Group and Action Track technical committees of the UNFSS. • A new strategy for productive capacities of Indigenous Peoples in Central America • Indigenous Peoples' regional dialogues in North America and the Arctic in preparation for the UNFSS, resulting in the North American statement and Arctic declaration. • FAO Ecuador supported forest and farm producer organizations, which 77% of members belong to Indigenous Peoples • The measurement of food security in Indigenous Peoples' territories in El Salvador and Panama

Indigenous Youth

- First, bi-annual Global Indigenous Youth forum with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, resulting in the [“Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems”](#)
- Publication [Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change, Action of Indigenous Youth in Local Food Systems during times of adversity](#)
- 25 Indigenous youth currently undertaking internships in 12 FAO offices across the world
- UNPFII side event, “Contributions of Indigenous Youth in the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems”.
- International Youth Day 2021 Indigenous Youth roundtable on food systems with UNDESA
- World Food Forum 2021 launch: dedicated session and side-events, Indigenous high-level panel speakers
- Policy brief on Indigenous youth: “Innovation and traditional knowledge for food security”

Indigenous Women

- [CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition \(VGFSyN\)](#) include Indigenous Peoples
- [CFS Zero Draft: Women farmers and Indigenous Women’s views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines and Gender Equality and Women’s and Girl’s Empowerment](#);
- [Indigenous Women, Daughters of Mother Earth](#) Advocacy Brochure into Spanish.
- Media campaign for International Day of Women and Girls in Science highlighting Indigenous women scientists
- FAO Chile promoted the importance of businesses with an Indigenous perspective and Foro de Mujeres Rurales Indígenas
- FAO Venezuela hosted dialogue “Role of Indigenous Women to build Sustainable Food Systems.”
- FAO North America hosted “Honouring Indigenous Women as Change Makers in Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems”.
- In 2022, FAO and Thompson Rivers University – All My Relations Research Centre in British Columbia, Canada will implement the Knowledge Makers programme edition for Indigenous women.

Free Prior and Informed Consent

- Over 375 officers trained on FPIC and dedicated training on FPIC for the European Commission delegation and FAO Bolivia
- In 2020 – 2021, 50% of projects funded by GEF and GCF to FAO valuing over USD 500 million are in Indigenous Peoples’ territories
- FAO provided technical assistance to Panama in the drafting of the national regulatory framework Law No. 37 on Indigenous Peoples’ Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
- FAO India under the Green-Ag Project consulted the Indigenous Peoples to obtain their FPIC

Coordination with UN and other partners

- 3 meetings of Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome in 2021.
- 2 meetings of FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG) in 2021.
- 7 regional and 33 national Indigenous Peoples’ FAO focal points
- [Indigenous World 2021 Report](#) includes in the FAO’s work with Indigenous Peoples for the first time
- FAO provided technical assistance to Paraguay for the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples of Paraguay (PNPI)
- FAO provided technical assistance to Peru in the design of the National Policy of Indigenous and “Indigenous Peoples Platform on Climate Change”
- FAO hosted [four virtual side events during the](#) 20th Session of UNPFII

Governance of Natural Resources – Collective Rights & VGGTs

- [CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition \(VGFSyN\)](#)
- [“Sustainable Development Goal 16 & Indigenous Peoples’ Collective Rights to Land, Territories & Resource”](#).
- [Technical report Forest governance and Indigenous Peoples: an opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [Forestry Working Paper on Forests for Human Health and Well-being](#)
- Regional program to increase the resilience of small-holder farmers, supporting Indigenous Peoples’ livelihoods by the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- FAO LEGN research is underway for a policy brief, legislative assessment tool and database on Indigenous Peoples’ collective rights and national government adherence

- Mountain Partnership Products Initiative (MPP) implementing the [Ranikhet Declaration for mountain ecosystems and economies](#).
- FAO Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories mapping FAO's good experiences from the seven socio-cultural regions regarding Indigenous Peoples' collective rights, including land tenure, fisheries, and forestry, biodiversity and food systems.
- FAO Peru translated a Forestry Toolkit training package into four Indigenous Peoples' languages
- FAO-EU FLEGT Programme for Independent Forest Monitoring for Indigenous Peoples forest monitoring

Climate Change Adaptation resilience & Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Knowledge

- Indigenous Biocentric Restoration initiatives ongoing in Asia and Latin America
- [The Policy Brief on Indigenous Peoples and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture \(KJWA\)](#)
- [High-Level Expert Seminar on Climate Change: Expanding situations of vulnerability on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and Latin American migrants](#) with Costa Rica, Spain and the Holy See.
- FAO Emergencies and Resilience interventions to mitigate effects of drought and migration on Indigenous Peoples' food security in Colombia
- FAO India implementing projects for biodiversity, forest management and Green-Ag value chain analysis
- FAO Philippines implementing three projects to improve agro-biodiversity, food security and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge
- FAO Indonesia cooperative programming for climate-smart forestry with Indigenous Peoples' communities

Resource Mobilization

- More than a dozen agreements have been signed with Indigenous Organizations to undertake different activities across the world
- Indigenous Peoples' food systems, biodiversity conservation and restoration through Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and practices, and empowerment of Indigenous youth (funded by Multi-Donor Trust Fund)

FAO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES mission statement and workplan

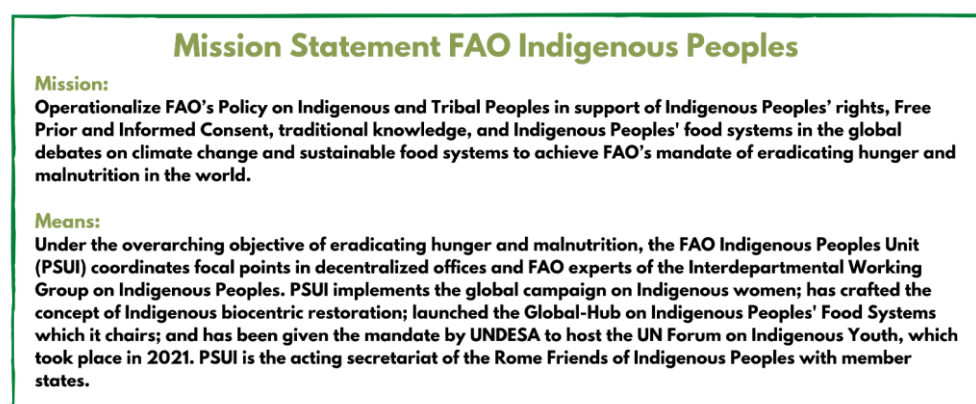


Figure 1: Mission statement FAO Indigenous Peoples

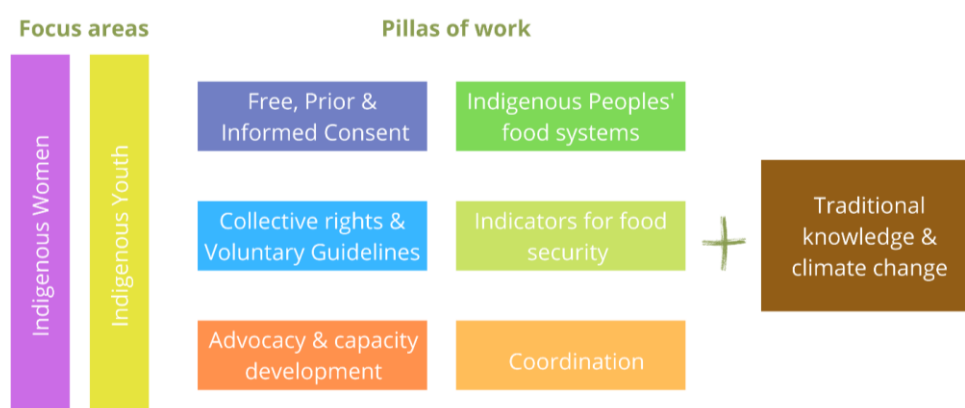


Figure 2: FAO's joint work programme with Indigenous Peoples to operationalize the FAO policy on Indigenous Peoples

FAO Responses

I. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2022 session

A. Please provide information on measures taken since your last update to the Forum, on the implementation or planned implementation of the recommendations of the PFII

2021 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO

1. The **Twentieth Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2021**, issued six specific recommendations to FAO. Two of them have been implemented (green), three are ongoing (yellow), and one is programme to start in 2022 (red) for the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2021
Recommendations
<i>29. The Forum also calls upon the United Nations system and specialized agencies, including FAO to support Member States in the protection of Indigenous Peoples' habitats and cultures in the Amazon region in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples.</i>
<i>76. The Permanent Forum welcomes the launching by FAO the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. It recommends that FAO continue to facilitate the work of the Global-Hub. The Permanent Forum welcomes the White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems.</i>
<i>78. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO organize dialogues for Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic, North America, Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, and the Pacific region to support Indigenous Peoples in preparing for the Summit.</i>
<i>79. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO develop an action plan to identify priorities with Indigenous Peoples to support their participation in the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.</i>
<i>80. The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision by FAO to observe an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 and encourages Member States to support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in events leading up to the year.</i>
<i>97. The Permanent Forum recommends that WHO and FAO, together with the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, promote dialogue forums at the national and regional levels between government ministries and Indigenous Peoples to establish culturally relevant strategies for addressing the epidemiological risks and the food and environmental crises resulting from the pandemic, as well as for addressing access to justice and the safeguarding of Indigenous Peoples' territorial control.</i>

Rec. 76: Continue facilitating the work of the Global-Hub (complete/ongoing)

2. The [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) brings together Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts, from FAO and 19 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, Universities, Platforms, UN Agencies and research centres to co-create knowledge and gather evidence to ensures Indigenous Peoples are effectively included in the food systems debate and their food and knowledge systems respected and protected.
3. The Global-Hub was launched in 2020, during the [27th session of FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture \(COAG\)](#), [FAO PSUI along with Member Countries launched the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), within the plenary discussions on "Operationalizing a food systems approach to accelerate delivery of the 2030 Agenda". Representatives of Argentina, Algeria on behalf of the Africa Regional Group, Australia, Canada, Germany, on behalf of the European Union-27, Guinea, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Malaysia, and the Russian Federation highlighted the importance of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and endorsed

the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit coordinates the Global Hub that gathers 4 times a year.

4. The [Ärramät Network on Health and Nutrition joined the Global-Hub as the 19th partner](#) organization in 2021. The Ärramät team includes 150+ people, is gender diverse and Indigenous-led with more than 60% of their Team being Indigenous.
5. The Global-Hub provides evidence to support Indigenous Peoples' participation and inform policy discussions and research agendas on food security, nutrition, biodiversity, climate change, at local, national, regional level and global levels. The Global-Hub aims to identify research gaps on Indigenous Peoples' food systems; to mobilize scientific and traditional knowledge systems and provide evidence on the sustainability of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and most of all contribute to the global debate [on sustainable food systems and climate change](#).
6. The Global-Hub was spotlighted as an important platform for targeted research and evidence generation in the [42nd Special Edition of the scientific journal Agriculture for Development \(Ag4Dev42\)](#) on Food Systems Transformations for Inclusive and Sustainable Development.
7. [The Global-Hubs' was recognized by FAO Director-General Dr. Qu Dongyu, during the FAO Council 166th session](#), as one of FAOs main coordination efforts to provide evidence on resilience and sustainability, due to its ability to inform the global debate on the transformation of current food systems to make them sustainable and resilient especially in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit, which took place in September 2021.
8. [UN Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohammed, at the Food Systems Science Days](#), recognized and congratulated the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems for its work and exchanges with the scientific group to ensure Indigenous Peoples' food systems are included in the UNFSS.
9. [The White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was a collective effort involving more than 39 different organizations in 6 socio cultural regions of the world. The White/Wiphala paper was drafted and coordinated by The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The Technical Editorial Committee of indigenous and non-indigenous experts went through the 60 different inputs and contributions received and structured the paper in support of the five action tracks of the UNFSS. The White/Wiphala paper was recognized as a key reference and evidence-based document for the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), and was among the technical papers used by the Scientific Group to inform the UNFSS. The Global-Hub and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit PSUI organized a series of Exchange of Knowledge with the Scientific Group and the technical committees of the Action Tracks to present the White/Wiphala paper. These exchanges and technical dialogues were fundamental in complementing the national and regional dialogues and ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the September UN food systems Summit. [Further expanded under 2019 Recommendation on Indigenous Peoples' food system]
10. Under the leadership of the University of Cambridge within the Global-Hub, a journal article ["Rethinking hierarchies of evidence for sustainable food systems"](#), was written and published in November 2021 in *Nature Food*. In the context of the UN Food Systems Summit, this article call the attention, to the lack of inclusiveness in regards to Indigenous Peoples and their traditional knowledge systems in policy making. The article warns of the continuous consequences of marginalization of Indigenous Peoples and their knowledge, calling for a necessary mind-shift for global food system transformation agendas and actions. The article invites the reader to shift perspective and consider the accumulated evidence on the validity of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples for sustainable food systems and resilience.
11. In fall 2021, [the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was established within the framework of the UN Food Systems Summit with the technical support from the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Global-Hub and led by UNPFII, Indigenous Peoples' organizations and Mexico, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Norway, the Dominican Republic and Spain. The main objective of the coalition is to ensure understanding, respect, recognition, inclusion, and protection of the Indigenous Peoples' Food and Knowledge Systems post UNFSS, providing evidence about their "game-changing and systemic" aspects. The coalition will work to achieve two overarching goals: (1) Respect, recognize, protect and strengthen Indigenous Peoples' food systems across the world, (2) Disseminate

and scale-up traditional knowledge and good practices from Indigenous Peoples' food systems with the potential to transform global food systems at large. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) serves as the interim Secretariat.

Rec. 78: Organize dialogues with Indigenous Peoples for the UN Food Systems Summit (complete)

FAO organized in chronological order the following dialogues with Indigenous Peoples:

12. **Contributions from Indigenous Peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns, 7 April 2021.** FAO PSUI organized a technical exchange of knowledge between the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and Action Track 2 of the UN Food Systems Summit. The objective was to discuss the main findings from the ongoing research on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, providing key proposals to support Action Track 2 on Healthy and Sustainable consumption patterns.
13. **Contributions from Indigenous Peoples' food systems to Action Track 1 and ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all, 18 May 2021.** FAO PSUI organized the technical discussion between experts of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and the technical committee of the Action Track 1 of the UN Food Systems Summit. During this exchange of knowledge the Global-Hub experts provided feedback and inputs on the proposed game-changing solutions presented by Action Track 1. The technical discussion resulted in key recommendations and inputs of "game-changing" nature from Global-Hub experts to support the work of Action Track 1. Specifically on expanded social protection, access to crop diversity, protection of Indigenous Peoples' seed knowledge, intercultural perspectives for food system transformation, and intercultural co-creation of knowledge.
14. **First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021,** The Inuit Circumpolar Council, Saami Council, FAO PSUI, and UNPFII co-organized the first regional dialogue with Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic in preparation for the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit and Summit. The objective of the session was to identify contributions, key messages, and "game-changing" solutions from Arctic Indigenous Peoples to inform the sustainable food systems debate. This was one of the dialogues organized by and for Indigenous Peoples to advance their inputs and engagement in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. The dialogue resulted in the [Arctic Region Declaration in Preparation for the Global Food Systems Summit](#). The full report can be found [here](#).
15. **Second Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples towards the UN Food Systems Summit, 28 May 2021.** Indigenous representatives from North America who had attended the first regional dialogue of the December 2020 High-level Expert seminar organized by FAO and the UNPFII, reconvened now to consolidate actionable recommendations from Canada and United States to the UN Food Systems Summit. The recommendations were organized around the five action tracks and emphasized the importance of Indigenous leadership and expertise in all mechanisms and proposals from the UN Food Systems Summit. [Full report here](#).
16. **[Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#), June 2021.** In accordance with this UNPFII recommendation, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus co-organized, the first bi-annual Global Indigenous Youth Forum. The Forum gathered over 150 indigenous youth from the seven sociocultural regions of the world and resulted in the "Indigenous Youth Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems" in [English](#) and [Spanish](#). [Further expanded under 2019 Recommendation on Indigenous Peoples' food system].
17. **Rome UN Food Systems Pre-Summit, July 2021.** The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit supported the delegation of Indigenous leaders that attended the UN Food systems Pre-summit, organized by the Government of Italy and hosted in FAO headquarters. The Indigenous Peoples delegation consisting of 9 delegates in Rome and 4 participating virtually from the different regions, took part in 14 sessions. The main Indigenous Peoples Plenary session "Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Game-changing solutions for the world" was opened by one minute of silence in memory of the indigenous youth found dead in boarding schools across the world. The Global-Hub participated in 3 affiliated sessions, out of which one was dedicated to the *White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems* (organized by FAO and the Global-Hub). The Global-Hub also participated in the People's parallel Summit.

2019 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO (2020 UNPFII suspended due COVID19)

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2019
Recommendations
<i>90.a Indigenous young people towards the creation of a forum on Indigenous young people in the coming years;</i>
<i>90.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;</i>
<i>90.c Indigenous women (the global campaign on Indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for Indigenous women).</i>

Rec. 90.a: The creation of a forum on Indigenous Youth (complete)

18. During the 20th session of the UNPFII, the Network of Indigenous Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (Red de Jóvenes Indígenas (LAC), the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (LAC Region), FAO, UN Food Systems Summit Champions, FILAC and the International Land Coalition (ILC) hosted the side event "Contributions of Indigenous youth in the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food systems", showcasing the initiatives and concerns of Indigenous youth with regards to Indigenous Peoples' food systems.
19. In attendance of the UNDESA/UNPFII's recommendation to organize a UN Forum on Indigenous Youth, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and the Indigenous Champions of the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 co-organized the [Global Indigenous Youth Forum leading up to the UN Food System Summit](#), 16th-18th of June 2021. The Forum was held in a virtual format with more than 150 participants each day and thousands of viewers following the livestream. Indigenous youth from all socio-cultural regions gathered over the three days in 3 global sessions, as well as five regional consultations. Their input resulted in the "[Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#)", which was delivered to the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat and other relevant policymakers and stakeholders. The declaration highlights the importance of meaningful engagement of Indigenous youth in food systems policy processes, the need for intercultural education and the need to recognize Indigenous youth's innovative approaches in new policy development.
20. At the [G20 Youth 20 Summit July 2021](#), [Mr. Qu Dongyu, Director-General of FAO](#) presented the organization's work on youth, with substantial focus on Indigenous youth, with inputs from FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit.
21. In celebration of the **International Youth Day**, UNDESA and FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit hosted a roundtable on Indigenous youth and food systems transformation with Indigenous youth from the Pacific and Asia. The roundtable focused on climate change; Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and interculturality; land and natural resource management; Indigenous Peoples' food systems; and biocentric ecosystem restoration.
22. FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit worked closely with the **World Food Forum (WFF)** secretariat to ensure inclusion of Indigenous youth on the following engagements: i) Indigenous youth in High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development side event: From Strategy to Action: Youth leadership in agri-food systems transformation and innovation for a better food future for everyone, everywhere. ii) Indigenous youth's participation in the Food Security Session at the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth's #YouthLead Innovation Festival. iii) A dedicated session on Indigenous youth's contribution to food systems transformation. And iv) a side event in North America on [Food is Medicine: North American Indigenous Chefs & Youth Leading the Way](#). The World Food Forum was open with a spiritual ceremony, after the Holy See intervention, from an Indigenous young shaman.
23. The **FAO Liaison Office for Russia** (FAOLOR) held a webinar on "[Youth Vision on Future Consumer Trends and Food Systems](#)" as an Independent Dialogue in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. Indigenous Peoples' leaders from Russia spoke of the importance of traditional economic activities for educating younger generations. In addition, FAOLOR hosted two Indigenous youth interns from the Russian Federation focused on Indigenous Peoples' food systems of Russia.

Rec. 90.b: Indigenous Peoples' food systems (complete)

24. FAO published the [White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) in a process led by the Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems as a constructive, collective and evidence-based contribution to advocate for the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples on the agenda of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit and after. The White/Wiphala paper is available in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish). The paper's main aim is, recognizing them as game-changing solution within themselves for food system transformation. The paper resulted from a process of co-creation of knowledge between academic researchers and Indigenous scientists, with inputs from 60 contributions from 39 Indigenous and academic organizations and 10 individuals from the six socio-cultural regions of the world. The Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit accepted the White/Wiphala paper as a technical reference paper towards the Summit. Through exchanges of knowledge and technical discussion drawing upon the evidence and explanations presented in the paper, the Scientific Group of and some member countries recognized during the UNFSS Pre-summit, Indigenous Peoples' food systems as "game-changers". The White/Wiphala paper provides insights on the characterization and conceptualization of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, their key features and the main differences between Indigenous Peoples' food systems and value-chain based food systems. The White/Wiphala paper continues to serve as a technical reference and collation of global evidence on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. The paper was used throughout preparatory dialogues leading up to the Pre-Summit and Summit, as well as one of the main technical references built upon to establish the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.
25. FAO PSUI and the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems organized the **first exchange of knowledge between Indigenous leaders and the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit** in March 2021 to discuss the White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. Several organizations participated in this first exchange of knowledge's between the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit and Indigenous Peoples, including the UNPFII, the Inuit Circumpolar Council, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Natural Resource Institute of the University of Greenwich, the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIPs), Cambridge University, CINE and Mc Gill University, Crops for the Future (CFF), FILAC.
26. In June 2021, PSUI and the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT released the third volume of the Indigenous Peoples' food systems FAO series titled, [Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change](#). This flagship publication presents profiles of eight traditional Indigenous Peoples' food systems providing an overview of the common and unique sustainability elements and climate resilience of Indigenous Peoples' food systems in looking into adequacy of diet and livelihoods, management of natural resources, conservation of nature, traditional governance systems and links to traditional knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' languages. It also depicts some drivers affecting present and future of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The book received the **2021 Best in the World Sustainability Report Hall of Fame** award by the Gourmand Awards of the Hallbars Sustainability Research Institute at the Alfred Nobel Museum in Karlskoga, Sweden. A Virtual Award ceremony took place in September 2021, awarding all those who took part in the research and creation of the book.
27. FAO continues its work of **profiling Indigenous Peoples' food systems** across the world. In 2021, six Indigenous Peoples' profiles have been finalized as follow: i) Nomadic pastoralist food system of the Malikler tribe, Shahsevan Confederacy, Iran; ii) marine fishers food system of the Soheili village of Qeshm Island, Iran; iii) nomadic hunter-gatherers food system of the Orang Rimba in the rainforest in Jimba, Indonesia; iv) traditional rice cultivation food system of the Kasepuhan Cibedug, and food systems of the Dayak in Kalimantan, Indonesia; and v) cultivation and wild edibles food system of the Tujia, China. An additional profile has started in Ecuador. The overarching objective of the profiling exercise for these seven food systems is to join the previous one in Kyrgyzstan towards a new publication with evidence on sustainability and resilience of Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the SDG2.

Rec. 90.c: Recommendations on Indigenous Women (complete)

28. In the framework of the 49th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), SEWA, IFPRI and FAO PSUI organized a [CFS side-event: Women farmers and Indigenous Women's views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment](#). The event offered an opportunity for Indigenous and rural women to provide comments about the challenges faced by women farmers

and Indigenous women from climate change and Covid-19. These comments were to be incorporated into the CFS Zero Draft Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition.

29. In 2021, FAO PSUI and the Indigenous-led All My Relations research centre at Thompson Rivers University discussed the development of a joint programme to promote the generation of knowledge by, for and on Indigenous women. Through a blended method based on the respect and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and cosmogony and to make it compatible with other research methods that allow them to disseminate their knowledge and influence policy-making processes. In 2022 FAO PSUI and the All my relations centre will implement the Knowledge Makers programme edition for Indigenous women.
30. In **Bolivia**, FAO Bolivia, in coordination with the local government supported women of Moncox nation Lomerio in strengthening their capacities with the technical assistance of the Association of Beekeepers of the Department of Santa Cruz (ADAPICRUZ). The women organized themselves into groups of producers, strengthened their technical capacities for honey production and made beehives using wood from their land. This year, this women group have started harvesting honey from native bees and apis. As a result of the support, the [Women association has the capacities and equipment for producing honey and value-added products such as propolis, shampoo, and honey for medicinal purposes](#).
31. In **North America**, on March 8th 2021 International Women's Day, FAO North America and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit co-hosted a webinar, "[Honouring Indigenous Women as Change-makers in Indigenous Peoples' foods systems](#)". North American Indigenous women, leaders in research, policymaking, land, water, and seed stewardship, food systems and public health joined the discussions as distinguished speakers.

2018 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2018
Recommendations
<i>111. Establishment of a technical working group on the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples to lands, territories and resource</i>
<i>112. Enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples and representatives from the Forum in the work of the FAO's Committee</i>

Rec. 111: Establishment of a technical working group on the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples to lands, territories and resources (complete)

32. In attendance to 2018 UNDESA/UNPFII request to FAO to start a **Technical Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories**, FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit established in 2019 the Technical Working Group with officers from different FAO technical departments.
33. FAO has expressed its concern regarding acts of violence, criminalization, and threats aimed at Indigenous Peoples worldwide, which poses a risk to peace and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). FAO's concern is related to the fact that these act of violence are often linked to land, territories and natural resources issues. FAO has raised awareness and called on governments and the UN IASG to protect Indigenous Peoples and their representatives against the increasing criminalization of Indigenous Peoples. In the context of the special theme of the 20th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: "Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of Indigenous Peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16", FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) drafted and submitted to the UNPFII a technical paper on [Sustainable Development Goal 16 & Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Land, Territories & Resources](#). The paper highlighted the intrinsic relationship that exists between Indigenous Peoples, territories and resources, and SDG 16 on peace justice and strong institutions. Furthermore, an article on this issue was published in the [LEGN Development Law magazine - Issue #1 of 2021](#).
34. FAO **Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office** (LEGN) in collaboration with FAO PSUI has been carrying out legal work on collective rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly undertaking related studies of existing

legislation worldwide. A legal advocacy paper and a Legal Brief on the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples are being developed, seeking to inform different actors, including Indigenous Peoples' representatives, legal advocates on Indigenous Peoples' rights and decision-makers and legislators to improve the explicit legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights in accordance with UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.

35. FAO regularly supports countries in the development of REDD+ projects and programs, encouraging them to assess and consider the needs and views of Indigenous Peoples. For example, in the development of **the Republic of Congo's** proposal to the Green Climate Fund, FAO supported an [Environment and Social Safeguards Report](#). In **Honduras**, FAO strengthened the capacity of the Lena community in four municipalities of Western Honduras with regards to the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Framework of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). This project was developed under the FAO project "Empowerment of rural woman for climate action in the forestry sector of Western Honduras", funded by the Government of Canada. In **Peru**, the protocol to include forest monitoring reporting and verification by Indigenous Peoples has been finalized and currently is in the adoption phase by the Ministry of Environment and the Peruvian Forest Service.
36. In **Latin America and Asia**, FAO undertook activities aimed at strengthening collective rights and territorial governance of Indigenous Peoples. For instance, in Chile, GEF Restauración Project has promoted the importance of including an Indigenous Peoples' perspective through the direct participation of Indigenous Peoples living in the territories where the project will be executed. The project has designed a pilot including an Indigenous Peoples' cosmovision (specifically the Mapuche people' cosmovision) to assure their rights are protected and their culture are respected. The SIPAN project is aiming at protecting Indigenous Peoples' ancestral knowledge, highlighting the role of Indigenous Peoples in agrobiodiversity protection.
37. In **Peru**, Indigenous Peoples received technical assistance to sustainably manage their landscape and restore their forests and ecosystems. Forest surveillance, early warning systems and Indigenous Peoples' committees with a gender and intercultural approach were strengthened within the conservation actions of natural protected areas.
38. In the **Philippines**, FAO is providing capacity building for forest land tenure holders in Caraga Region to renew their tenure in a way that complies with the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act requirements for free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples with overlapping claims in the affected forest areas.
39. In **Indonesia**, FAO is supporting efforts to increase the scope and reach of Independent Forest Monitoring by including Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the monitoring of forests and timber supply chains. At least 98 members of Indigenous Peoples' communities from the islands of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Papua, South Sulawesi, and Kalimantan have been trained between 2018 -2021.

Rec. 112: Enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples (ongoing)

40. In 2019, the **Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome** was established. It is chaired by the Government of Mexico and the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit acts as the secretariat. The group of Friends in Rome is composed of 31 countries from different regions and in 2021 met five times. The Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples aims to advocate for Indigenous Peoples' rights and to exchange experiences of work with Indigenous Peoples and Member Countries. This year, the Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome played a crucial role in pushing forward the establishment of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems during the UN Food Systems Summit (New York). In 2021, the Ambassador of Canada passed on the responsibilities of chairing the Group of Friends to the Ambassador of Mexico.
41. The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit coordinates the **FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG)**, which is composed of more than 134 technical experts from forestry, seeds, livestock, statistics, gender, partnerships, investment, legal, and fisheries. The IDWG serves as both a network as well as a coordination body that enables FAO Units to work with Partnerships and UN Collaboration in the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples. Due to virtual meetings fatigue, the IDWG was convened only twice in 2021.

II. Please provide information on activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy, and other media and outreach initiatives

42. In 2021, due to the increasing discussions about transformation of food systems towards sustainability and resilience in the context of the September UN Food Systems Summit, FAO has undertaken several efforts during the year to support and advocate for Indigenous Peoples' food systems as game changers on sustainability and resilience.
43. In this context, in March 2021, *The White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems* was coordinated by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and published. The Wiphala paper was submitted to the UNFSS and disseminated worldwide in three languages (EN, FR, and SP). In July 2021, FAO together with the Alliance of Bioversity International and The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) released a new publication titled *Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change*. This is the third volume of the FAO's series on Indigenous Peoples' Food systems. The book evidence how Indigenous Peoples' food systems can play a significant role in informing the transformation of food systems, making them more sustainable, resilient, and respectful of nature. This **publication received the Hallbars award as best publication about sustainability in 2021.**
44. In 2021, led by Members and Indigenous Peoples, a **Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems** has been established within the framework of the UNFSS.
45. In 2021, in response to the climate crisis and within the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, PSUI together with UNEP supported the participation of Indigenous Peoples in different processes of the Decade. Together with the FAO Water and Forest Unit (NFO), the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), CINDES, NESFAS, and INBAR the Indigenous Biocentric Restoration initiative has started in Thailand, Peru, India, and Ecuador respectively
46. For the first time, the flagship report, [State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World \(SOFI 2021\)](#), released by FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNICEF, and WHO included case studies and lessons to be learnt from Indigenous Peoples' food system. Examples of Indigenous Peoples' food systems from eleven countries were included in SOFI 2021 in the final chapter, "What needs to be done to transform food systems". The chapter presents examples and principles illustrating, Indigenous Peoples' systemic approaches that provide extensive knowledge for the sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems.
47. FAO continues to support the work on Indigenous youth. In 2021, in partnership with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, FAO co-coordinated the **Global Forum on Indigenous Youth** leading up to the UNFSS ensuring the participation of more than 150 Indigenous youth representatives from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world. At the end of the three-day forum, Indigenous Youth leaders issued the ["Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems"](#).
48. In 2021, **more than 60 relevant events were facilitated by PSUI together with Indigenous Peoples' organizations** to ensure their visibility and **meaningful participation in the global debate on sustainable food systems and climate change.**
49. FAO's new Strategic Framework and specifically some of the Programme Priority Area are including Indigenous Peoples in the work to ensure the achievement of SDG 2 in an inclusive way.
50. [The Vision and Strategy for FAO's Work in Nutrition](#) that was endorsed at the 166th Session of the FAO Council in April 2021, includes actions to support raising awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

III. The theme of the 2022 PFII session is “Indigenous Peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”. Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

Summary Table

Over 375 people trained on FPIC and \$1.2 Billion mobilized by FAO	Indigenous Peoples are included in the FAO project cycle
Online training on FPIC for the European Commission and its representatives in Bolivia	FAO's Forest and Farm Facility engaged with Indigenous Peoples organizations working on managed community enterprises
FAO India engaged with Indigenous Peoples in the Green-Ag Project: Transforming Indian agriculture	FAO Bolivia supported Indigenous Peoples in developing and implementing forest management and harvesting plans
FAO Ecuador supported forest and farm producer organizations, which 77% of members belong to Indigenous Peoples	FAO Paraguay mapped with Indigenous Peoples the gender-sensitive carob flour value chain and the gender-sensitive honey value chain
FAO Peru enhanced the economic inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in farmers' markets	FAO Venezuela engaged with Indigenous People seeking the conservation and restoration of forests in the Imataca Forest Reserve
FAO North America co-hosted a webinar “Co-Producers Unite – Honouring Indigenous Peoples’ Food Heritage of Turtle Island”	Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme training project staff across 10 sites (Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Papua New Guinea, Namibia, Botswana), following a Community Rights-Based Approach including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

GLOBAL:

51. The FAO **Indigenous Peoples Unit** continues ensuring that all personnel and relevant stakeholders developing and implementing projects have the required understanding and skills on how to effectively apply FPIC. Similarly, webinars targeting FAO personnel at headquarters, regional, sub-regional, and country levels were organized in order to improve their understanding on FPIC and the related Environmental and Social Safeguard 9 (Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage). Over 375 people trained on FPIC. Recently, FAO PSUI in collaboration with FAO Bolivia organized an online training on FPIC for the European Commission and its representatives in Bolivia. .
52. Indigenous Peoples have been fully mainstreamed in the **FAO project cycle**, and related information is included in the FAO and the book accessible to all FAO personnel working on the design and implementation of projects. Indigenous Peoples are in particular included in two project cycle steps: In Phase 1 (identification) all projects must undergo an environmental and social screening (using the ESRM screening checklist) which includes a dedicated Safeguard 9 on “Indigenous Peoples”. In Phase 2 (formulation) the projects which have triggered Safeguard 9 have to conduct the FPIC with project beneficiaries. In Phase 3 (appraisal and approval) projects above 500,000 USD (except emergency projects) have to undergo screening by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC), which includes review criteria on “Indigenous Peoples”. In Phase 4 (implementation and monitoring) projects need to be implemented based on the elements described above included in the project documents. In those circumstances when a proposed project has a potential to adversely affect Indigenous Peoples and/or when specifically required by resource partners, an Indigenous Peoples’ Plan (IPP) will be prepared to ensure that all due efforts will be made to respect, include and promote Indigenous Peoples’ issues during project implementation. The IPP will outline the actions required to minimize and/or compensate for any adverse impacts and it will identify opportunities and actions to enhance the positive impacts of the project. The IPP will be prepared in line with the process of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
53. Through 2021, considerable efforts were spent in order to improve the **operationalization of FPIC** already at the stage of project formulation. FAO PSUI provided technical assistance on FPIC to FAO projects through participation in Project Task Force and review/ provision of comments to project design and implementation. This allowed the planning of adequate human and financial resources required to undertake the process throughout the project’s life. In the case of the **Green Climate Fund’s (GCF)** 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 as well as the appraisal of 187 global projects through the **Project and Programme Review Committee**. More than 45 **Global Environmental Facility’s**

(GEF) projects target Indigenous Peoples' territories and, more than half of the approved 10 GCF funded projects are implemented in Indigenous Peoples' territories with FAO's Indigenous Peoples Units technical support provided to over nearly 65 projects valued over 0.6 billion dollars. In 2021, it was estimated that over 50% of FAO's GEF total portfolio consisting of 187 projects and worth USD 3.7 billion in co-financing, actively engaged Indigenous Peoples.

54. FAO's **Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)** works on issues related to Indigenous Peoples and engages with Indigenous Peoples organizations in multiple ways and at multiple levels. At the country level, the FFF funds provides training and information to rural organizations with large numbers of Indigenous Peoples in Bolivia, Ecuador, Nepal, and Vietnam. This helps to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' managed community enterprises, which may take the form of cooperatives, associations, or some other type. It helps them to improve their climate resiliency, communicate with their members, advocate more effectively for favourable policies, and in the context of the pandemic has facilitated their efforts to organize COVID-19 response. At the regional and global level, the FFF supports several regional and global platforms composed predominantly of Indigenous Peoples' organizations. This includes the Mesoamerican Alliance for Peoples and Forests (AMPB), the Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin (COICA), and the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC). These platforms include organizations from six Mesoamerican countries, nine Amazon Basin countries, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
55. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme** has undertaken a series of activities targeting project staff across 10 sites (Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Papua New Guinea, Namibia, Botswana), following a Community Rights-Based Approach that includes both Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' to ensure Indigenous Peoples' right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). This was done through the development of a wide range of framework documents on Social Safeguards as well as through review of tools and methodologies. In order to enhance community awareness about their rights and to ensure consistency across the SWM Programme staff on FPIC approach, the SWM Programme has developed a series of communication materials such as posters, banners, and a short animation explaining the right to FPIC and the participatory process followed by the programme. The video is available on YouTube in [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Lingala](#) and is currently used by project staff with local communities. FPIC Posters are also available in different languages:
 - Free: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
 - Prior: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
 - Informed: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
 - Consent: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

56. In **Bolivia**, FAO supported eleven Indigenous Peoples' communities associated with the Yuracaré Wild Cacao Collectors Association (ARCASY) in developing and implementing forest management and harvesting plans in 398 hectares as part of their climate change adaptation strategy. The forest management is linked to ARCASY's internal control, traceability and quality control system for organic wild cacao beans. This system has enabled ARCASY to open niche markets with differentiated prices and sell 500 quintals in 2021. Another achievement is that ARCASY's cocoa has won fourth place in the national chocolate tournament in Bolivia and has been ranked among the 50 best samples in the cocoa of excellence 2021.
57. In **Ecuador**, FAO supported in 2021 six forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) with an average of 77% of their members belonging to nationalities and Indigenous Peoples. Some of the activities included: 1) Indigenous Peoples and producer organizations prepared Strategic Communication Plans to make Indigenous ancestral production systems visible and revalued; 2) Two Andean farmers and Indigenous Peoples enterprises developed new value-added products based on agrobiodiversity crops; 3) Three Amazonian Indigenous Peoples' organizations have developed new labels for products from the Amazon Chakra; 4) An Amazonian Indigenous organization has designed and implemented a traceability system for banana value-chain under diversified agroforestry systems. This includes training 230 producers in organic standards and organic crop management; 5) An Amazonian Indigenous organization renovated 32 ha of Amazonian Chakras of wild cocoa renovated under the "cambio de copa" methodology with highly productive and disease-resistant native materials; 6) Six producer organizations participated on training and technical assistance in agro-ecological systems, cocoa renovation and agritourism.

58. In **Paraguay**, mapping of the gender-sensitive carob flour value chain in the Samaria community, a village of the Yalve Sanga Community of the Nivacle People, located in the Western Region. The Fa'ay Llavoquey Group (Women harvesters of the carob tree) has 15 female members. The process has involved 120 families, approximately 600 people in total. Mapping of the gender-sensitive honey value chain in Pozo Hondo with the community located between the borders of Argentina and Bolivia. 20 families from the western Guaraní people.
59. In **Peru**, the economic inclusion of Indigenous Peoples was enhanced through the promotion of their participation in farmers' markets, such as the "Kusikuy Fair", implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, and local NGOs. Moreover, they strengthened their capacities to develop green businesses, in close collaboration with the "Yachachiqs" (rural technical extension agents).
60. In **Venezuela**, under the GEF-FAO-MINEC project "Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Conservation in the Eco social Perspective", in 2019, the company of "propiedad social directa comunal" (EPSC) Tukupu was established. This company is led mainly by Indigenous women of the Kariña people. In 2020, the Venezuelan government granted the Indigenous Peoples-led company a concession of approximately 6,487.12 hectares for forest management. Later in 2021, the Indigenous Peoples' led company was authorized to extract 5,230 cubic meters of different woods, based on the operational forestry plan presented by Epsdc-Tukupu people under the model of Forest Co-management by Indigenous Peoples' communities and with the implementation of Reduced Impact Harvesting. These actions seek the conservation and restoration of forests in the Imataca Forest Reserve (RFI) through sustainable forest management practices, such as: organizing women's groups for the collection of seeds of native species of traditional use and the strengthening of capacities in the establishment of community and family nurseries to produce forest plants and fruit trees. The economic inclusion of Indigenous Peoples was enhanced through the promotion of their participation in farmers' markets, such as the "Kusikuy Fair", implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, and local NGOs. Moreover, they strengthened their capacities to develop green businesses, in close collaboration with the "Yachachiqs" (rural technical extensionists).

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

61. In **India**, FAO is leading the Green-Ag Project: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. In the framework of this project, four areas have been developed: i) a value Chain Analysis is underway to identify value chains that can be potentially developed into sustainable green value chains, preferably of Indigenous varieties of crops/livestock breeds/ NTFPs, drawing upon Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge. This will enhance the incomes of local and Indigenous Peoples' communities, particularly women from Indigenous Peoples' communities in the project landscapes. ii) Village Implementation Committee: The participation of Indigenous Peoples in project planning, implementation, and monitoring is actively promoted. At the village level, the project envisages the establishment of multi-sectoral committees namely Village Implementation Committees (VICs) which will have adequate representation of Indigenous Peoples' communities. iii) FPIC Strategy Paper: A detailed FPIC strategy paper with various modules has been developed for the project. This provides necessary operational guidance to the facilitators to undertake iterative consultations with the communities and obtain their consent for the proposed project activities. Also, this document includes guidance on COVID-19 appropriate behaviour to be followed in case of physical meetings and community interactions. And iv) Grievance Redressal Mechanism: To deal with complaints and grievances of various stakeholders, especially people in situations of vulnerability, such as Indigenous Peoples, that arise throughout the course of the project. It is a hybrid model with the government officials and FAO officials as the key actors in receiving and handling grievances throughout the project cycle. This mechanism will be widely publicized among the Indigenous Peoples' communities and consent obtained on the same during the consultations in the FPIC exercise.

NORTH AMERICA:

62. In **North America**, the Liaison Office for North America (FAOLOW) co-hosted a webinar on 14 October 2021, "Co-Producers Unite – Honouring Indigenous Peoples' Food Heritage of Turtle Island" which brought together Indigenous chefs, producers and organizations who are revitalizing Indigenous Peoples' food systems and networks across North America with Indigenous-owned businesses and training programs. This event was coordinated in partnership with the Intertribal Agriculture Council's American Indian Foods Program in the United States, Slow Food Turtle Island Association, and Slow Food USA in observance of Indigenous Peoples' Day

(in the United States), the first National Day of Truth and Reconciliation (in Canada) and World Food Day. The event highlighted Indigenous-owned businesses and producers with Indigenous Chefs from Canada, the United States and Mexico utilizing these food items in their cuisine and teachings. The event drew in a global audience with over 820 viewers. The media campaign is noted above. [Event article](#).

IV. System Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN-SWAP), 6 Key Action Areas

Summary Table

Key Action Area 1: Raising awareness of the UN Declaration	
FAO hosted four virtual side events during the 20th Session of UNPFII	Indigenous World 2021 Report includes FAO's work on Indigenous Peoples
The Policy Brief on Indigenous Peoples and the Koronavirus Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)	The Indigenous youth as agents of change - Actions of Indigenous youth in local food systems during times of adversity
Pre-COP26 event " Voices of Indigenous youth as agents of change "	COP-26 Event "Indigenous Peoples' food systems and climate change in the Polar Oceans"
Technical report Forest governance and Indigenous Peoples: an opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Policy-brief on Indigenous Youth: Innovation and Traditional Knowledge for Food Security
The measurement of food security in Indigenous Peoples' territories. Practical cases: El Salvador and Panama	Labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples' foods study
FAO advocates for the implementation of the UNDRIP: technical publications, regional studies, events, capacity building, exchange platforms, alliances with Indigenous Peoples' organizations	Mountain Partnership Products Initiative 's publications Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future , Mountain recipes: cooks in high places – Mountain specialties , the info sheet Highlighting sustainable food systems in mountains for the 2021 UNFSS and the Indigenous Mountain Peoples Database
Key Action Area 2: Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level	
7 regional and 33 national Indigenous Peoples' focal points	FAO India under the Green-Ag Project consulted the Indigenous Peoples to obtain their FPIC
In Latin America and the Caribbean, there are 35 active projects with high incidence in Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods and territories	FAO Paraguay provided technical support to the inter-institutional team on FPIC
FAO has provided legal-technical advice to the Panama Government on designing a national regulatory framework of the Law No. 37 on FPIC	FAO Chile promoted the importance of businesses with an Indigenous perspective and Foro de Mujeres Rurales Indígenas
FAO-CFI supporting implementation of the WB funded PRODEP project in Nicaragua on Indigenous Peoples' land rights recognition	FAO Colombia hosted event "Ethnic Peoples in Colombia: Territorial Governance and Human Right to Food and Food Systems"
Key Action Area 3: Supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	
CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSyN)	PSUI and FAO Water and Forest Unit started Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration approach with Indigenous organizations in Thailand, Peru, India, and Ecuador
High-Level Expert Seminar Climate change impacts: Expanding situations of vulnerability on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and Latin American migrants	FAO India works to promote climate-resilient and remunerative agricultural practices by aligning Indigenous jhum practices to the natural regeneration cycle of forests
FAO-CFI supports the preparation of a GCF project "Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change" in The Philippines	FAO Latin America and the Caribbean developed a regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and African-descendants'
Sub-regional Office for Mesoamerica working on a sub-regional strategy for the strengthening of productive capacities for Indigenous Peoples in Central America	FAO Peru translated a Forestry Toolkit training package into four Indigenous Peoples' languages
FAO provided technical assistance throughout the design and consultation of the Indigenous Peoples National Plan	FAO-CFI supported the formulation of the Balsas Watershed Project in Mexico -USD 120 million- by IFAD and GCF (35,000 Indigenous Peoples will benefit) and prepared the Bio-CLIMA Project for Nicaragua, which was approved by the GC
Key Action Area 4: Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP	
Mountain Partnership Secretariat prepared Producer Stories to increase the visibility of Indigenous mountain small-holder producers and developed a database and a map of Indigenous Peoples and local communities living in mountain areas	LAC provided an online "in-house" training on FPIC for FAO professionals. 106 participants, 22 of them (17%) self-identified as Indigenous Peoples.
FAO Peru, 12 radio micro-programs were developed in coordination with the Peruvian Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities (CONAP)	
Key Action Area 5: Developing the capacities of States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and UN personnel	
Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme developed a series of communication material on FPIC for staff	FAO organized International Conference on Forest Education to improve the content of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in forest education and strengthen traditional knowledge systems

Forest and Farm Facility worked with COICA on capacity building, dialogue and coordination of Indigenous Peoples	FAO-EU FLEGT Programme supported revision of the Reduced Impact Logging (in In the Malaysian state of Sarawak to ensure that logging practices do not impact Indigenous Peoples
FAO Venezuela works with the Mara Municipality (mostly Wayuu population) strengthening food production capacities	FAO Colombia held an international seminar on FPIC
FAO Paraguay led the Interagency Group of Indigenous Peoples of the UNCT and provided support to OHCHR to design and implement a Training Program for Public Officials on Human Rights, the UN and Special Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples	FAO-EU FLEGT Programme supported the Guyana Forestry Commission to increase awareness of 23 Indigenous Peoples' communities of compliance with FLEGT-related regulations
Key Action Area 6: Advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples at the UN	
25 Indigenous youth (17 females and 8 males) joined the internship programme: 19 Indigenous Peoples communities in 12 countries	FAO Liaison Office in Geneva participated during the 48th HRC session in discussions with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and EMRI
The Forest and Farm Facility supported Indigenous Peoples' participation at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille	FAO North America co-hosted six independent dialogues with regional Indigenous leadership - more than 400 Indigenous persons - leading up to the 2021 UNFSS

Key Action Area 1: Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

GLOBAL:

1. IWGIA's [Indigenous World](#) is a renowned reference publication on Indigenous Peoples published by the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs for the past 35 years. For the first time since the beginning of this publication, the 2021 edition includes FAO's work with Indigenous Peoples.
2. At the **Twentieth Session of UNPFII**, FAO PSUI hosted [four side events](#): i) Contributions of Indigenous youth in the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. ii) Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Indigenous Peoples' collective rights: The role of FAO in contributing to achieving peace and justice for Indigenous Peoples. iii) Towards the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA 2022): Indigenous Peoples inland small-scale fisheries for healthy food systems; and iv) Indigenous Peoples' agency to contribute to Action Track 3 and Action Track 4's game-changing initiatives.
3. During the **UN Climate Change Conference 2021 in Glasgow (COP-26)**, FAO hosted a side event in the Cryosphere Pavilion with the UNPFII Chair and Arctic Indigenous leadership from the Sámi, Inuit and Indigenous Peoples from Russia and Canada, titled, ["Indigenous Peoples' food systems and climate change in the Polar Oceans"](#). Speakers presented the Arctic Region Declaration in Preparation for the Global Food Systems Summit, highlighted Arctic Indigenous Peoples' food systems, as well as emphasized the critical contributions and leadership from Arctic Indigenous Peoples in global response to the climate crisis.
4. The **Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)**, hosted at FAO, investigated agroecology in mountains and compiled the publication ["Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future"](#). The publication is a collection of case studies by Mountain Partnership (MP) members from around the world, highlighting experiences of agroecological mountain farming systems. It aims to increase attention toward agroecological principles and approaches and showcase their potential. The publication showcases, among other things, the importance of Indigenous and traditional food systems and it includes one case study that looks in detail Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the Philippines. The MPS also produced the info sheet ["Highlighting sustainable food systems in mountains for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021"](#). This info sheet looks at the role played by healthy mountain ecosystems in securing sustainable food systems for all. Among other things, traditional and Indigenous Peoples' agricultural knowledge and practices are addressed as one of the key elements to consider for achieving sustainable food systems. The MPS have engaged in a number of activities aimed at addressing challenges faced by Indigenous Mountain communities. Specifically, [the Mountain Partnership Products Initiative](#), the publications [Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future](#), [Mountain recipes: cooks in high places – Mountain specialties](#), the info sheet [Highlighting sustainable food systems in mountains for the 2021 UNFSS](#) and the [Indigenous Mountain Peoples Database](#) are of particular relevance.
5. [The Policy Brief on Indigenous Peoples and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture \(KJWA\)](#) results from the collaboration between FAO PSUI and the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment. This brief

provides recommendations on how the KJWA can support the adequate integration of Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and practices in international, national and local governance systems.

6. [The Indigenous youth as agents of change - Actions of Indigenous youth in local food systems during times of adversity](#) publication highlights six initiatives from Indigenous youth in regions around the world who are leading innovative solutions and collaborations in the face of adversity brought about by climate change and exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The youth initiatives describe how grassroots groups, networks, and platforms established by Indigenous youth have been essential to the fulfilment of basic needs within their communities in the face of this adversity. The publication has been produced under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples' Unit at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This publication and contributors were highlighted during a pre-COP26 event, ["Voices of Indigenous youth as agents of change"](#) co-organized by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, YOUNGO, and The Center for Native American Youth.
7. **The Policy-brief on Indigenous Youth: Innovation and Traditional Knowledge for Food Security** blends scientific and traditional knowledge, with references to previous FAO publications on Indigenous Peoples' food systems; scientific peer-reviewed contributions, as well as oral and written recommendations from Indigenous Youth from the seven socio-cultural regions. The document developed with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, aims at challenging widely accepted paradigms about food, while advocating about the role Indigenous youth can play.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

8. The **FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean** systematically advocates for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, through different outreach activities, such as the generation of technical publications, regional studies, and exchange platforms, intercultural dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and national governments, organization of multiple webinars, opinion pieces and interviews.
9. FAO in collaboration with FILAC published a technical report titled ["Forest governance and Indigenous Peoples: an opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean"](#). The technical report gathered recent scientific data from more than 300 peer-reviewed papers advocating for the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples as a fundamental actor in climate financing negotiations. The report received high media coverage as well as strong support for social media dissemination from more than 75 international organizations, such as COICA, WWF, Greenpeace, Ford Foundation, FILAC, etc.
10. [The measurement of food security in Indigenous Peoples' territories. Practical cases: El Salvador and Panama](#) collects the process through which these practical cases were carried out in Central America, focusing on the technical and human experience implicit in the approach to the interculturality of statistical procedures, the challenges, the solutions found and the possibilities of improvement for the future. One of the objectives of the case studies for the collection of data from Indigenous Peoples was to verify the implementation of the FIES scale in Indigenous Peoples' territories using questionnaires from national surveys as a reference. Both experiences respond to different historical contexts of recognition of the territorial autonomy of Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, the project implementation process has two different road maps adapted to the political and historical reality of each country with Indigenous Peoples. This report is currently available in Spanish and is being translated into English.
11. FAO continues its work with the **Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)** to support capacity building, dialogue and coordination of Indigenous Peoples, increased recognition of their essential roles as guardians of forests and advocating for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities on their land. COICA is composed of nine national organizations, with a total of 2,750,000 people.
12. FAO continues its work with the **Mesoamerican Alliance of People and Forests (AMPB)** to coordinate and exchange among territorial authorities in Mesoamerica focusing on community management of forests, and support to strengthening capacities, dialogue, and advocate for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and territorial women leaders in facing the impacts of climate change and livelihoods in the region. The AMPB is composed of 10 territorial organizations, or 390'000 people in six countries in Mesoamerica.

13. In **Paraguay**, within the framework of the Interagency Group of Indigenous Peoples (GIPI), led by FAO, a webinar was held in Commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples - "Leave no one behind: Indigenous Peoples and the call for a new social contract". The event, where public and private sectors, civil society and representatives of Indigenous Peoples participated, aimed at giving continuity to the generation of spaces for dialogue and articulation in Paraguay with different actors linked to work with Indigenous Peoples.

AFRICA:

14. **The Free Prior & Informed Consent experience in the Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of Congo** publication looks at the implementation of the FPIC process under the Integrated REDD+ Program in Equateur province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (PIREDD Equateur) which aims to support local communities to manage forests and other natural resources sustainably and to combat deforestation and forest degradation. The project was implemented by FAO in partnership with the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). The case study will look at the FPIC related work undertaken as well as the critical factors leading to the success of the implementation of FPIC under the PIREDD Equateur project.

NORTH AMERICA:

15. FAO Liaison Office for **New York (LON)** organized an event in observance of the World Food Day 2021 on 15 October 2021 highlighting Indigenous Peoples' food systems, conservation of the Amazon and the climate crisis.

Key Action Area 2: Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level

16. FAO has a regional and country network of **Indigenous Peoples' focal points** to ensure efficient coordination and communication. In Latin America, there is one regional and 20 national focal points in 16 countries, in Asia there is one regional, one sub-regional focal points and five national focal points in four countries. In Africa, there is one regional focal point and 6 national focal points in 6 countries. One regional focal point in Near East and North Africa. One regional focal point and one national focal point in Europe and Central Asia. Two regional focal points in North America.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

17. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, there are (at least) 35 active projects with high incidence in the livelihoods and territories of Indigenous Peoples from 17 different countries which have received technical assistance for the design and completion of FPIC process.
18. Since 2012, the Investment Center in FAO (CFI) has been supporting the implementation of the World Bank funded PRODEP project in **Nicaragua** with a methodology to carry out cadastre activities and land right recognition with Indigenous Peoples, located both in the Caribbean autonomous regions and the Northern Pacific.
19. In 2020, the Government of **Panama** requested technical support from FAO to assist in the design of a national regulatory framework of the Law No.37 which refers to the right of Indigenous Peoples to Free Prior and Informed Consent. Throughout 2021, FAO has provided legal-technical advice to the national authorities as well as traditional Indigenous Peoples' authorities to advance this process. This exercise is expected to continue in the following years, through a wide participatory mechanism.
20. In **Colombia**, throughout the international discussion "Ethnic Peoples in Colombia: Territorial Governance and Human Right to Food and Food Systems", Indigenous Peoples' authorities, the national government and civil society exchanged ideas and reflected about Indigenous and tribal peoples in Latin America, providing elements for the promotion of their rights to territory, food and self-determination. Furthermore, since 2018, FAO-CFI has been supporting the WB-IDB-funded work with a methodology to carry out the Multipurpose Cadastre Program in Ethnic Territories in Colombia. Currently, there is an ongoing national consultation process with Indigenous Peoples around the approval of this program.

21. **FAO Chile** has promoted the autonomy of Indigenous Peoples' communities and the importance of the business with an Indigenous perspective as an essential matter. In this regard, it has promoted the Foro de Mujeres Rurales Indígenas, working with the Tayiñ Rakizuam Foundation to coordinate and participate in 3 webinars about Indigenous women in rural areas. This is part of a larger initiative of the same foundation called "South American Forum of Indigenous Business" that is organized and hosted by Indigenous Peoples' communities.
22. **FAO Paraguay** has provided technical support to the PROEZA Project inter-institutional team (STP, MAG, MADES, MDS, VME, INFONA, INDI, INDERT and AFD) for the fulfilment of the right to Consultation and Free Prior and Informed Consent (CCLPI). Currently, 23 Indigenous Peoples' communities were consulted and have given their consent to participate in the Project: 699 people (194 men and 505 women) and 478 people (heads of household) have selected the forest models to be implemented.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

23. In **India**, under the Green-Ag Project: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes project, effort has been taken to consult the Indigenous Peoples representatives to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before project implementation in the project landscapes. In 2021, an exclusive session was undertaken at the state level where the concept and framework of Free Prior Informed Consent, intervention timeline, steps included in undertaking FPIC, budget and monitoring plan were presented. Additionally, a uniquely designed project-level grievance redressal mechanism has been developed by the National Project Management Unit.

Key Action Area 3: Supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

GLOBAL:

24. At Normative level, [CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition \(VGFSyN\)](#) section 3.1.4 Strengthening participation and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in food systems. Launched in February 2021, the VGFSyN presents a comprehensive, systemic, science and evidence-based approach to achieving healthy diets through sustainable food systems.
25. In 2021, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) together with the FAO Water and Forest Unit (NFO), the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), CINDES, NESFAS, and INBAR we have started the Indigenous Biocentric Restoration initiative in Thailand, Peru, India, and Ecuador respectively. PSUI is discussing with Indigenous Peoples' organizations to include Colombia in 2022.
26. FAO hosted a [High-Level Expert Seminar Climate change impacts: Expanding situations of vulnerability on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and Latin American migrants](#). This initiative was a part of the joint effort led by Costa Rica, Spain and the Holy See in support of the people most affected by climate change, complementing the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that were presented prior to the Pre-COP Milan, Italy in September 2021. This High-Level Expert Seminar represented an excellent opportunity to raise awareness of the critical actions needed to ensure the well-being of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and Migrants.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

27. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, FAO developed a regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and African - descendants throughout a participatory process with more than 250 Indigenous Peoples' and African-descendants' organizations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the consultations were carried out virtually, receiving inputs from 12 regional organizations, 40 national organizations, 170 traditional authorities and leaders, and 28 NGOs.
28. The **Sub-regional Office for Mesoamerica** has been working on a sub-regional strategy for the strengthening of productive capacities for Indigenous Peoples in Central America. Also, in collaboration with FSC Indigenous

Foundation, FAO is developing a study on the productive inclusion needs of Indigenous Peoples, with special emphasis on Indigenous women and Indigenous youth in The Dry Corridor of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

29. The **Latin American and Caribbean Parliament** (Parlatino), through its Commission for Indigenous Peoples, African-descendants and other Ethnic Groups, requested the support of FAO to develop a technical proposal for the building back of rural transformation and climatic action together with Indigenous Peoples and African-descendants. The technical proposal was endorsed by the commission in October 2021.
30. FAO Investment Centre (FAO-CFI) in cooperation with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), prepared the Bio-CLIMA Project for Nicaragua, which was approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in November 2020. A blended investment of USD 116 million involves GCF, CABEI and GEF finance and will support landscape restoration and forest conservation within 23 Indigenous territories of the Caribbean Region in **Nicaragua**, benefitting Miskito, Rama, Mayagna and Ulwa (Indigenous), Garifuna and Creole afro descendant) people Miskitu (72%) and Mestizo (22%) population. Bio-CLIMA will focus its interventions on these territories to support its inhabitants to restore, protect and make sustainable use of its forests and natural resources.
31. FAO-CFI has supported the formulation of the Balsas Watershed Project in **Mexico** for funding (around USD 120 million) by IFAD and GCF. The project will support local governance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable forestry management, productive restoration, inclusive value chains and development of agro-climatic information systems. Around 35,000 Indigenous Peoples will benefit through the formulation and implementation of multiannual Development Plans for restoration, payment for environmental services and access to different financial and information services.
32. In **Paraguay**, the Government presented the Indigenous Peoples National Plan. The plan was developed by a national technical task force led by the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INDI) in collaboration with the Federation for the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPY). FAO provided consistent technical assistance throughout the design and consultation of the national plan which lasted more than 5 years.
33. FAO **Peru**, in collaboration with the Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR), the Programme will translate a Forestry Toolkit training package into four Indigenous Peoples' languages. The projects aims to strengthen community forestry surveillance for the forest oversight agencies in the San Martin and Loreto regions and to develop a pilot for the implementation of control and surveillance with the oversight of local authorities. It is expected that, under the supervision of OSINFOR, Forest Regents will monitor the implementation of forest management plans, making use of a Forestry Toolkit and a tailored computer application.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

1. In **India**, Under the Projects "Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) Nagaland and Mizoram" and "Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Mizoram and Nagaland", FAO is working to promote climate-resilient and remunerative agricultural practices by systematically aligning Indigenous *jhum* practices to the natural regeneration cycle of forests. Additionally, FAO's technical assistance in the project aims at enhancing farmers' incomes, reducing pressure on natural resources and increasing resilience to climate change.
2. In the **Philippines**, FAO-CFI is currently supporting the preparation of a GCF project "Adapting Philippines Agriculture to Climate Change," which targets Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), Northern Mindanao and other three regions of the Philippines. More than 60% of the total Indigenous population in the Philippines live on the Mindanao Island. The project recognizes the importance of Indigenous Peoples' food systems as the basis of climate-resilient agriculture in the country, while respecting their proprietary rights to their knowledge.

Key Action Area 4: Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

GLOBAL:

3. The **Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)**, hosted at FAO, works to promote high-value mountain products to develop mountain economies and improve the livelihoods of many Indigenous Peoples through the [Mountain Partnership Products \(MPP\) Initiative](#). The MPP [Producer Stories](#) are an effective tool to increase the visibility of Indigenous mountain small-holder producers and awareness of their role in the management of resilient ecosystems. The MPS and partners have developed a [database](#) and a [map of Indigenous Peoples and local communities living in mountain areas](#). This map provides online users with visual cues to a growing database on mountain and Indigenous Peoples around the world, including information on their locations, populations and food systems. The Mountain Partnership is also actively advocating and raising awareness about Indigenous Mountain Peoples by periodically sharing relevant [news and events](#).

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

4. In **Latin America**, based on the FAO institutional tools and manuals with regards to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the regional office for LAC provided an online “in-house” training directed for project designers. The training counted with a total of 106 participants with an 82% approval rate. From the total participants 22 of them (17%) self-identified as Indigenous Peoples. Regional course on FPIC for FAO professionals.
5. In **Peru**, 12 radio micro-programs were developed in coordination with the Peruvian Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities (CONAP). The programs included information and interviews about traditional practices and ancestral knowledge of forest governance, food systems and climate change adaptation. They were translated into Awajun language and disseminated through 5 local radio stations in Atalaya and Satipo, as well as through FAO’s Soundcloud, FAO Peru’s Twitter. Indigenous Peoples participated in the elaboration of communicational content for radio and social media in the context of the World Food Day.

Key Action Area 5: Developing the capacities of States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and UN personnel

GLOBAL:

6. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme** has undertaken a series of activities targeting project staff across 10 sites (Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Papua New Guinea, Namibia, Botswana), following a Community Rights-Based Approach including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). This was done through the development of a wide range of framework documents on Social Safeguards as well as through review of tools and methodologies. In order to enhance community awareness about their rights and to ensure consistency across the SWM Programme staff on FPIC approach, the SWM Programme has developed a series of communication material such as posters, banners, and a short animation explaining the right to FPIC and the participatory process followed by the programme. The video is available on YouTube in [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Lingala](#) and is currently used by project staff with local communities. FPIC Posters are also available in different languages:
 - Free: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
 - Prior: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
 - Informed: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
 - Consent: [English](#), [French](#), [Swahili](#), [Tonga](#), [Betsimisaraka](#), [Tsimihety](#)
7. FAO organized [the International Conference on Forest Education \(ICFE\)](#) together with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), and with collaboration of other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). There was a session on “Improving the content of traditional and Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge in forest education and strengthening traditional knowledge systems” aimed to centre the critical role of traditional, local, and Indigenous Peoples’

knowledge in forest and environmental management at local and global scales. Innovative approaches were explored to encourage conversation on how these knowledge systems can be respectfully and consensually utilized and credited within formal and non-formal forest education.

8. The **Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)** continued working with Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), to support capacity building, dialogue and coordination of Indigenous Peoples, increased recognition of Indigenous Peoples' essential roles as guardians of forests and advocating for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities on their land. Throughout 2021, COICA engaged in various events related to raising the profile of Indigenous Peoples and advocating for their rights.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

9. In **Guyana**, the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme supported the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) to increase awareness of 23 Indigenous Peoples' communities of compliance with FLEGT-related regulations. A training of trainers was conducted, and manuals were produced for dissemination to Indigenous Peoples' communities. Most of the challenges encountered pertained to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis and to adapting events to be held virtually. Challenges due to the political crisis following elections led to an impasse which further affected the implementation of certain projects.
10. FAO **Paraguay** provided support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) of Paraguay to design and implement a Training Program for Public Officials on Human Rights, the United Nations and Special Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples. The objective of the Training Program is the promotion of Human Rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples to contribute and promote an intercultural approach and adequate accompaniment to the Indigenous Peoples, communities and organizations of the country.
11. FAO **Paraguay** leads the Interagency Group of Indigenous Peoples of the UNCT, a platform that seeks synergies of actions between the different United Nations agencies and the counterpart institutions that work with Indigenous Peoples. The office also supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) in preparing the proposal to strengthen technical assistance from the perspective of human rights, gender and interculturality. It provided technical support to the Driving Team of the National Policy for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge, led by Paraguay's National Directorate of Intellectual Property (DINAPI) and to the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) for the formulation of a project profile on Food and Nutritional Security.
12. FAO **Venezuela** is working with the Don Bosco Agricultural Learning Centre (CAA), located in the Mara Municipality (mostly Wayuu population), strengthening food production capacities (vegetable and poultry), and training in agro-ecological production, financial strengthening, and healthy eating. The project aims at supplying local school canteens with healthy, fresh, and diverse and culturally acceptable food.
13. FAO **Colombia** held an international seminar on FPIC, with the support of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI), the RLC Ethnic Peoples Office, the GEF Indigenous Peoples Division, the Green Climate Fund Indigenous Peoples Division, the Colombian Ministry of the environment, Regional Autonomous Agencies, and National Natural Parks Agency. The event reinforced the importance of working with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Descendant peoples in the framework of projects carried out by FAO. Furthermore, several FPIC processes were carried out with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Descendant peoples for the implementation of projects, such as Pacifica Bio cultural.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

14. In the **Malaysian state of Sarawak**, the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme supported the revision of the Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) Guidelines for Sarawak following international best practices and organized an inclusive multi-stakeholder process involving Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples NGOs to ensure that logging practices do not have negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples living in and around production forests in Sarawak.

Key Action Area 6: Advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples at the UN

GLOBAL:

15. During the 48th HRC session, the **FAO Liaison Office in Geneva** participated and contributed with interventions during the discussions with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), emphasizing the urgency to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in policy and decision-making processes and to integrate a human rights-based approach in laws, policies, and projects and in the Climate Change agenda, including COP26 and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
16. **FAO Human Resources Division (CSH)** announced a call for recruitments of Indigenous youth interns in 2021 to provide them an opportunity to learn about SDGCFGs and FAO's works related to Indigenous Peoples including climate change, agri-food systems, nutrition and food security. 25 Indigenous youth (i.e. 17 females and 8 males) joined the internship programme, from 19 Indigenous Peoples to work in 12 different FAO country offices.
17. The **Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)** supported Indigenous Peoples' participation at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille. This was the first time Indigenous Peoples organizations were recognized at a World Conservation Congress as Indigenous Peoples and not as NGOs.

NORTH AMERICA:

18. **FAO North America** co-hosted six independent dialogues with regional Indigenous leadership, reaching out to more than 400 Indigenous persons to facilitate participation and contributions to the preparations leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. These dialogues focused on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and included youth, elders, women, researchers, organizations, universities, government agencies, tribal governments, Indigenous producers and chefs, and regional Indigenous representative bodies. Each of the six dialogues resulted in reports, statements and recommendations sent to the Secretariat of the UN Food Systems Summit. An article detailing the dialogues and reports can be found [here](#). The second listening session held in North America co-hosted with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues resulted in a statement of recommendations to country delegations as well as the UNFSS Secretariat in lead up to the Pre-Summit and Summit; [full recommendations can be read here](#).

V. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Summary Table

A. Main Gaps & Challenges identified for Indigenous Peoples in Achieving the 2030 Agenda:	
Lack of legal recognition and enforcement of legal frameworks to protect and uphold Indigenous Peoples' rights, collective rights and land tenure rights.	Forced displacement, land dispossession, increasing violence, targeted killings, and rollback of protection measures exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Contradictions and gaps in the national legislature to protect and uphold Indigenous Peoples' rights.	Lack of intercultural school feeding programmes and infrastructure to strengthen and sustain Indigenous Peoples' food systems.
Lack of international and national information and dissemination on legal rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Lack of disaggregated data and indicators on vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples' populations on the SDGs.
Gender discrimination faced by Indigenous women and men.	Rapidly progressing extinction of Indigenous, intergenerational, forest-related traditional knowledge, and impact of monoculture formal education systems.
Challenges with bridging scientific and traditional knowledge systems in educational institutions and research institutes, lack of recognition and valuing of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems.	Compounding impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.
Indigenous Peoples' abandoning traditional crop varieties because of market pressures.	Lack of financial aid access and land tenure opportunities for Indigenous youth.
Abject poverty due to environmental, social and economic vulnerabilities such as degradation of land, water and forest; land alienation, lack of institutional credit; increased cost of cultivation;	Poor health and nutritional indicators among Indigenous Peoples

climate-related vulnerabilities; inadequate access to social protection schemes	
The conversion of agricultural and forest lands due for industrial, government, and residential use, due to urbanization, and industrialization leading to the displacement, violent conflicts, and dispossession of lands and water access.	Depletion of watersheds and key biodiversity areas is compromising Indigenous Peoples food and water security.
Low wages, limited access to jobs, limited access to technology.	Lack of participation and inclusion in government programmes/planning.
Loss of jobs and livelihoods due to COVID-19.	High rates of childhood malnutrition in Indigenous Peoples' communities.
Indigenous women and youth are disproportionately impacted by current limited access to food for economic reasons or due to lack of supply of these in local markets.	Denial of access to hunting, fishing, and harvesting lands; faced with charges and criminalization for traditional harvesting practices.
Part B: What activities has your entity undertaken since the last reporting that addresses these gaps and challenges?	
FAO Legal Office (LEGN) legal research and legal brief on existing legislation for collective rights	FAO LEGN legal research and paper on Indigenous Peoples' rights to adequate school food and nutrition legal frameworks and brief.
FAO LEGN legal advocacy paper on legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights for holistic regulation	LEGN & PSUI raising awareness and calls on governments to protect Indigenous Peoples against increasing criminalization and targeted killings
FAO LEGN developing legal assessment tool for legislators to assess national legislation on Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to progress legal reform	Joint paper on Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Indigenous Peoples' collective rights
LEGN is developing legislative database with FAOLEX	LEGN research on legislation worldwide in Commonwealth countries with common law legal regime on taxation of Indigenous Peoples' lands and collective lands.
FAO active member of Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) for data disaggregation to include Indigenous Peoples.	FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER) action interventions to mitigate effects of drought and migration on food security in Colombia.
FAO Forestry (NFO) country-level initiatives in Indonesia, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Vietnam, the DRC, Pacific Island countries	Forestry Working Paper on Forests for Human Health and Well-being
Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme (SWM) benefits from dedicated officer as the Indigenous Peoples' focal point within Forestry Division for programme design, implementation, and monitoring.	Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) Indigenous Peoples participation in the global steering committee and National Advisory Committees.
International Conference on Forest Education (ICFE) addressed critical role of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in forest and env .management.	Mountain Partnership Products Initiative (MPP) held eight webinars on training the implementation Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) working in mountain ecosystems to implement the Ranikhet Declaration
Inclusive Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP) is developing a paper on "Intersectionality and its opportunities for FAO"	Animal Production and Health Division (NSA) collecting data of Amazigh Indigenous pastoral communities in Mali on their contributions in Mali's GDP.
Liaison Office in Budapest with FAO Liaison Office for Russia held 2nd Dialogue on Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in Europe and Central Asia	Liaison Office for Geneva (LOG) advocates for FAO's work on Indigenous Peoples and good results in LOGs Director's meeting with Permanent Representatives in Geneva related to the Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition.
LOG celebrated launch of UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration with Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.	Democratic Republic of the Congo ongoing Integrated Programme on REDD+ in Equateur province, 4-year project with FPIC implementation and improving livelihoods.
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) advocacy and partnerships to protect Indigenous Peoples' rights to land and natural resources.	FAO India Green-Ag Value Chain Analysis for the economic feasibility of native local land races of crops and animal breeds, decision making with Village Implementation Committee to ensure Indigenous Peoples inclusion.
FAO Philippines three projects aimed to improve agro-biodiversity, food security and supporting the preservation of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems in Indigenous Peoples communities across the country.	FAO Indonesia with IFAD in a cooperative program to reduce emissions through climate-smart forestry, data collection is ongoing.
FAO Liaison Office for Russia advocating for the importance of Globally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems (GIAHS) to preserve Indigenous Peoples' traditional food systems in Russia.	FAO Chile technical assistance and training to prepare SDG reports on SDGs 2, 6, and 14 within the framework of "Improvement of agriculture census and surveys for the calculation of SDG indicators".
FAO Colombia processes to improve food safety conditions, with payment for environmental services and initiatives for the use of biodiversity in sustainable ways.	FAO Paraguay technical support to the Paraguayan government in building public policies including the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples (PNPI), and the Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI) and monitoring system Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI)
FAO Colombia supported Pijao communities on value chains in community-based forestry and sustainable businesses.	FAO Honduras, FAO-EU FLEGT Programme three new projects including FPIC for forestry governance and community surveillance with forest-based Indigenous Peoples' communities
FAO Peru projects to guarantee Food and Nutrition Security and improve the livelihoods resilience of Indigenous Peoples of Peruvian Amazon affected by COVID-19.	FAO Peru 2 GEF projects to deliver work with Indigenous Peoples' territories focused on Indigenous producers to develop green businesses and improve markets with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.
FAO Peru provided technical assistance for the design of the National Policy of Indigenous and Native People led by Ministry of Culture, and Indigenous Peoples Platform on Climate Change with the Ministry of Environment.	FAO Ecuador supported natural resource community monitoring with training and capacity building with PROAMAZONIA, Water of Ecuador, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and UN Development Program and National University of Loja.

FAO North America hosted six Indigenous Peoples' dialogues leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit to inform country delegations and secretariat.	FAO North America hosted six global events honouring Indigenous women, Indigenous producers, Indigenous chefs, Indigenous youth and Indigenous Peoples' Food systems.
FAO North America with NCAI and the Oneida Nation submitted the case study included in SOFI 2021.	FAO is supporting forest governance and customary land ownership in Pacific Island countries.
Part C: Activities organized in support of the 2021 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and/or reports and activities for SDG reporting and monitoring or VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.	
LEGN contributed to the second <i>SDG 16 virtual Conference on Transforming Governance for a more Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Future: SDG16 as the roadmap to respond to COVID-19 and build back better</i> organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	Indigenous Youth were included in the side event, "From Strategy to Action: Youth leadership in agri-food systems transformation and innovation for a better food future for everyone, everywhere".
2021 Rome Conference contributed to the deliberations of the 2021 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)	UNPFII Twentieth Session: FAO LEGN & PSUI on Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Indigenous Peoples' collective rights: The role of FAO in contributing to achieving peace and justice for Indigenous Peoples.
FAO Chief Statistician methodology guidelines for accurate assessments of the progress towards SDG targets adopted by UN global SDG progress report.	Mountain Partnerships Secretariat (MPS) organized a side-event at the UN High-level political forum, "Towards a road to sustainable and resilient recovery in mountains".
'Accelerating the movement for mountain peoples and policies'	MPS responsible for the SDG Indicator 15.4.2 - the Mountain Green Cover Index
FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division custodian agency for SDG 14.b on providing access for small-scale artisanal fisheries and marine resources and markets, 2 regional workshops hosted for the Asia and Pacific region in 2021.	FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (FAO REU) participated in the UNECE-led Forum on Sustainable Development with Indigenous Peoples and youth.
FAO Paraguay preparing Voluntary Report SDG 2030 for 2021.	FAO Colombia supported the National Administrative Department of Statistics in data generation methodology for monitoring indicators for 2030 SDGs.

A. Please provide information on the main gaps and challenges your entity has identified for Indigenous Peoples in achieving the 2030 Agenda

GLOBAL:

19. **The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI)** has identified some relevant gaps in achieving the SDG 2030 Agenda in relation to Indigenous Peoples. The main ones are:
- I. In most project and programme activities, Indigenous Peoples are placed by officers and practitioners under the vulnerable population cluster and dealt with by the standard inclusivity phrase of "the project will ensure that vulnerable populations are dealt with in the project".
 - II. This approach does not only not acknowledge Indigenous Peoples as Knowledge holders but also removes incentives to understand what are the causes of Indigenous Peoples being pushed into situations of vulnerability, thus prolonging situations of systemic discrimination that results in invisibility.
 - III. Donors, UN agencies and practitioners, inadvertently are contributing to this situation that further compounds the lack of indicators, the lack of understanding of Indigenous Peoples and the persistent lack of funding for Indigenous Peoples.
 - IV. During the UNFSS process and at the COP26, Indigenous Peoples made clear that the current international funding for development and relief is not reaching them. Particularly concerning seems to be the limited resources that reach Indigenous Peoples from current existing environmental dedicated funds.
 - V. Unless Indigenous Peoples are considered for themselves as knowledge and right holders and placed outside the inclusivity/vulnerability category in projects, programmes and policies, it is unlikely they will receive funds that empower them, thus reducing the prevailing asymmetries of power and systemic marginalization.

- VI. To ensure the transition from being treated as vulnerable to considered as knowledge holders, there is need for awareness raising and training among UN officers, donors and government officers and staff.
 - VII. Continuation of violence, displacement and killing of Indigenous Peoples during the COVID19 pandemic has shown that the achievements of SDG 1, 2, and 16 among others, remain unresolved unless Indigenous Peoples are protected from extractive industries pressures across the world.
20. The **Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN)** and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) identifies the following 11 main challenges related to the legal protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the lack of explicit legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples in national legislation and lack of legal recognition of Indigenous collective ownership over and possession and use of their ancestral lands, territories and resources:
- I. The lack of more holistic approach to legislation and regulation in particular in the management of natural resources in the different sectors falling under FAO's mandate. There are still gaps and contradictions in national legislation that leads to an insufficient protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their lands and especially to the enjoyment of their collective rights. Detailed rules are necessary for the implementation of the recognition and protection of collective rights, to ensure implementation, particularly with regard to demarcation, delimitation, mapping and titling.
 - II. The lack of legal enforcement of national and international legal frameworks related to Indigenous Peoples, paired with the lack of institutional coordination and institutional capacity and lack of improved legal frameworks to promote Indigenous Peoples' food systems.
 - III. Dispossession of Indigenous Peoples from their territories, linked with the lack of security of access, and lack of control and management of resources in protected areas; the lack of delimitation, demarcation, and titling of Indigenous lands.
 - IV. Lack of stronger legislation and regulation on free, prior and informed consent, along with the lack of effective judicial mechanisms or other legal remedies.
 - V. The increasing acts of violence, criminalization, and threats aimed at Indigenous Peoples worldwide, which poses a risk for peace and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - VI. Despite the importance of Indigenous Peoples lands for biodiversity and their spiritual, social, cultural value as sources of identity, Indigenous Peoples' rights over their lands continue to be generally disregarded. Tenure insecurity has led to forced evictions, displacement and relocation of Indigenous Peoples affecting their security and cultural survival. The COVID-19 pandemic is aggravating this situation.
 - VII. Legislative rollback during the COVID-19 pandemic response measures is affecting and will continue to affect Indigenous Peoples.
 - VIII. There is a lack of greater protection, support and valorisation of the development of Indigenous Peoples' food systems. This is of vital importance particularly in the area of government food-related programmes, and specifically school feeding programmes where concrete measures are needed to protect the local traditions and cultural identity of Indigenous Peoples through their traditional foods. Often the food distributed to children in Indigenous Peoples' schools does not correspond to their preferences and culture, and in this sense their right to food is not respected.
 - IX. There is also a need for better regulation of food donations and especially the role of the private sector in donating processed food to schools in territories where Indigenous Peoples live.
 - X. Lack of increased legal information and legal awareness-raising on the rights of Indigenous Peoples at both the international and national levels. There is a need for improved dissemination and better access to legislation applicable to Indigenous Peoples worldwide.

21. The **FAO Office of the Chief Statistician (OCS)** identified one of the most important challenges for Indigenous Peoples in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the lack of disaggregated data and indicators. The scarcity of data and SDG indicators disaggregated by relevant dimensions, including the Indigenous status of individuals, prevents the formulation of evidence-based actions to attain the SDGs. In particular, the disaggregation of some of the indicators under FAO custodianship - such as indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 5.a.1 – by Indigenous status would offer important information to assess the extent of marginalization and disadvantage suffered by these populations. However, most of the sample surveys collecting the source data used for their computation are often not designed to produce reliable and representative estimates for these statistical sub-populations.
22. **FAO Forestry Division (NFO)** identifies gaps and challenges related to Indigenous Peoples' lack of secure tenure, gender discrimination faced by Indigenous men and especially women in relation to forest access, use, and control/governance, lack of support when territories are threatened by various pressures, and lack of recognition of the critical role that Indigenous Peoples play in the stewardship of forest resources.
23. Traditional knowledge systems throughout the world are confronted with a multitude of threats, including increasing loss of customary control and management over forest resources, rapidly progressing extinction of Indigenous, intergenerational erosion of forest-related traditional knowledge, and monoculture formal education systems, among others.
24. There exist persistent challenges with bridging scientific and traditional knowledge systems in educational institutions in part due to lack of recognition of the value of traditional knowledge but also from the lack of tools and approaches that enable engagement towards useable knowledge for all actors involved, considering divergent worldviews, identities, practices, and ethics, asymmetries of power and rights.
25. The **Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)** has identified numerous challenges including: traditional systems are quickly changing and disappearing in mountainous areas, alongside displacement or disappearance of Indigenous crops, species or varieties, associated Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge. Further, Indigenous Peoples are abandoning traditional mountain crops to grow more productive and fast-growing commercial varieties. In part this is connected to the fact that consumers are not aware of the cultural, nutritional, and environmental value of mountain products. In addition to degradation of traditional knowledge and erosion of mountain food product generation, Indigenous Mountain Peoples are facing more extreme events and rapid changes as a result of climate change.
26. The **FAO Office for Climate Change, Biodiversity and the Environment (OCB)** recognizes the enormous gap of financial aid accessible to young Indigenous Peoples, as well as lack of access to land and natural resources to practice their traditions.
27. The **FAO Human Resources Division (CSH)** has observed that it was a challenge to find Indigenous youth with an accredited higher education, which is a requirement to enrol in the FAO Indigenous internship programme.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

28. In **FAO Colombia**, the gaps identified are traced by the deterioration of the conditions of ethnic peoples in the framework of the COVID 19 pandemic, worsening food insecurity, affecting women and children to a greater extent. Likewise, the exacerbation of violence in ethnic territories, marked with the murder of several social leaders. These situations have deepened the differences in the living conditions of ethnic peoples, distancing them from the goals of the 2030 agenda.
29. From **FAO Peru**, Indigenous Peoples are currently facing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in extremely critical conditions. In particular, the Indigenous Peoples' communities of the Amazon constitute one of the population groups with the highest levels of poverty and unmet basic needs. According to the 2018 ENAHO, the poverty rate among the population that speak Indigenous Peoples' Amazonian languages amounts to 55 percent, while the poverty rate among the Spanish-speaking population totals 17 percent. Likewise, the extreme poverty

rate of the population that speaks Indigenous Peoples' Amazonian languages amounts to 12 percent, compared to 2 percent of the Spanish-speaking population.

30. Moreover, although chronic childhood malnutrition in children under 5 years of age living in **Amazonian communities** has improved in recent years, it currently affects 20.3 percent of these children. This figure exceeds the national average of 14.4 percent. Likewise, the Indigenous population's access to the public water supply system is still limited. For example, only 27.3 percent of all households in the Condorcanqui Province (Amazon Region) and 19.1 percent in Satipo (Junín Region) currently receive this service. According to UNICEF, "28 percent of Indigenous children between the ages of 3 and 5 have access to improved water sources compared to 66 percent of non-Indigenous children, while the figures for children ages 6 to 11 and 12 to 17 are 32 percent and 68 percent and 39 percent and 70 percent, respectively."
31. The COVID-19 pandemic has presented a new threat to Indigenous Peoples' survival. Many fall outside formal social protection systems and few have access to medical and financial support in times of crisis. They were already facing food insecurity because of the ongoing dispossession of their traditional lands and territories and the loss of forest resources. Social isolation measures have had a strong impact on the communities most dependent on the market economy, as they have been unable to transport their agricultural products and purchase basic goods. Within this context, Indigenous women and girls are amongst the most vulnerable, being victims of triple discrimination based on gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status.
32. From **FAO Venezuela**, as accounted by [Indigenous Peoples in the UNFSS dialogues](#), Indigenous women argued that there is lack of strengthening their economic systems that are linked to the territory and land. They stated that International and national entities must adapt their technical assistance within the expectations and needs of women in the territories, listening to their experiences and making possible an inclusive participation of women in each phase. There was a collective concern about limitations on access to water to maintain crops. Indigenous women indicate that it is necessary to take urgent measures given the current situation of limited access to food for economic reasons or due to lack of supply of these in local markets.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

33. The **FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific Region (RAP)**, identified a major constrain related to the lack of recognition of customary rights that Indigenous Peoples hold over their land, territories and resources. Despite a vast body of international law supporting their land and natural resources rights, Indigenous Peoples are faced with tenure insecurity and there have been several cases of forced evictions. Whenever Indigenous Peoples' communities are deprived of the land and natural resources that are fundamental for their livelihoods, housing and an adequate standard of living, their food and nutrition security and human dignity are jeopardized.
34. From **FAO India**, the main gaps and challenges identified include abject poverty and conditions of vulnerability, impacts of climate change, poor health and nutritional indicators, and the impacts of discrimination against Indigenous women. Indigenous Peoples are reeling under abject poverty due to environmental, social and economic vulnerabilities such as degradation of land, water and forest; land alienation, lack of institutional credit; increased cost of cultivation; climate-related vulnerabilities; inadequate access to social protection schemes. In India, the impacts of climate change have exacerbated their already insecure livelihoods. Additionally, deforestation, desertification, land and water degradation and biodiversity loss threaten the traditional agricultural practices such as shifting agriculture (*Jhum*) and pastoralism.
35. Indigenous Peoples face numerous threats to their traditional livelihoods, and are often discriminated against, and forced to cope with difficulties in securing decent work. With the increasing pressures placed on natural resources, along with non-inclusive economic growth and environmental conservation, Indigenous Peoples have been losing access to the traditional lands and territories on which their livelihoods depend.
36. Poor health and nutritional indicators among Indigenous Peoples in India are evident from government data such as the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS). Besides poor mortality rates, Scheduled tribes or Indigenous Peoples in India have low nutritional status. Child malnutrition and anaemia are the highest among Scheduled Tribe children, and women and girls, respectively. Poor access to health facilities due the poor presence of medical

professionals, including Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) in remote and interior places where Indigenous Peoples live is a major reason.

37. Indigenous women make significant contributions to livelihoods, unpaid care work and food security but are at the receiving end of multiple forms of discrimination both from within and outside their communities, which renders them still more vulnerable to social and economic exclusion. Indigenous women thus tend to face numerous barriers to their meaningful participation in political, social, and economic decision-making processes.
38. From **FAO Philippines**, the conversion of agricultural and forest lands for industrial, government, and residential use, due to urbanization, and industrialization has been increasing in the past few years. This has given rise to various issues on land rights, access, and governance of tenure, which negatively affects the communities' rights to gain access to land, fisheries (inland) and forests. These are caused by various issues such as conflicts in ancestral domains and land registry, marginalization of vulnerable groups due to armed conflicts, and exploitive utilization of land assets, (e.g. land grabbing), among others. Among the affected people, Indigenous Peoples, tenants and farm workers especially in the uplands, are the most vulnerable, have low income, or poorly paid.
39. The depletion of watersheds and other key biodiversity areas (KBAs) caused by exploitation and deforestation, greatly affects soil, land, water and other natural resources is also greatly affecting the food systems, as forests and wild biodiversity provide nutritionally important foods (namely fruits, vegetables, bush meat, fish and insects, among others). As watersheds and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are the key resources for crops and food by-products diversification, deterioration of these resources will deprive farmers/fisher folks, Indigenous Peoples, foresters (including women and youth), from engaging to alternative livelihoods, and achieving food security and nutrition. Moreover, at the lowest end of the watershed, coastal and lowland communities will encounter several setbacks such as floods, water pollution, soil erosion, landslides, and marine biodiversity losses, among others.
40. Climate impacts are magnifying the risks and vulnerabilities that already afflict agriculture and food production as well as the marginalized families and individuals, including Indigenous Peoples. From 2000 to 2010, the total value of agricultural damage due to typhoons, floods and droughts have been observed to be generally increasing. In this regard, the poor and vulnerable populations, including the Indigenous Peoples' farmers and fisher folks are the ones mostly affected, as they have limited alternatives or resources to keep them out of crowded evacuation centres that lack food and sanitation that, in turn, acquire diseases and cause malnutrition.
41. Other challenges include: limited/low technology skills and access to training; low wages and capital; lack of decent jobs; low participation in government programs and activities; limited access to formal credit and low capacity in financial literacy; forced migration, and marginalization due to industrialization and land conversion; loss of jobs and livelihoods due to COVID-19.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA:

42. From **FAO Russia**, in their events through the year highlighted the challenges that [Indigenous youth](#) face needing traditional economic opportunities, and the need for recognition of [Indigenous Peoples knowledge on climate change impacts, particularly on peatlands](#), emphasizing the need to connect Indigenous Peoples, scientists, and policy makers.
43. Furthermore, in Russia, for the Udeges ("forest people" in the Udege language), who inhabit the Bikin riverbanks in the Primorsky region of Russia, they have always directly depended on the traditional use and harvesting of forest resources. The commercial logging and deforestation have forced certain groups to leave their traditional homelands. During the [World Wildlife Day symposium for "Forests and Livelihoods, Sustaining People and Planet"](#), hosted by FAOLOR, UNEP Office in Russia and the UN Information Centre in Moscow, the director of the Centre for support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN) pointed out the more global debates talk about the conservation of forests, the more we lose them. There are 1700 Udeges remaining, they are the least populous Indigenous People in Russia.

NORTH AMERICA:

44. From **FAO North America**, as accounted by Indigenous Peoples in the dialogues convened in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit, many of the gaps and challenges identified were in the context of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, food insecurity, and malnourishment, impacts of climate change, keystone species decline, and lack of access to harvesting lands/waters/natural resources. Many Indigenous representatives accounted the combination of degradation of their traditional food systems, state restrictions on their access and ability to traditionally harvest, combined with the decline of key species, extreme climate change impacts and isolation of their communities is driving up their dependence on expensive, imported, unhealthy, highly-processed foods in their communities. This in turn is driving the growing rates of diet-related health issues in their communities as well as decline of their cultural connection to their foods, languages, traditions, systems of knowledge and traditional management practices.
45. Indigenous Peoples of North America face disproportionately high rates of poverty, food insecurity, malnourishment, diet-related diseases, and lack of access to health care services. These conditions have been exacerbated by the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indigenous Peoples in the United States and Canada.
46. Indigenous Peoples' communities in the United States and Canada are disproportionately affected by lack of access to clean water and lack basic infrastructure for plumbing, electricity, transportation and internet. According to current statistics from government agencies of the [United States](#) and [Canada](#), 44 percent of Indigenous Peoples living on reserves in Canada live in poverty, 36 percent of Indigenous families living on reservations in the United States are living in poverty. Urban Indigenous communities also face disproportionately high rates of poverty and food insecurity in comparison to non-Indigenous populations. Further, Native American women in the [United States](#) and [Canada](#) make up a significant portion of the missing and murdered cases, murder rates of Native American women are 10 times higher than the national averages, and murder is the third leading cause of death for Native women.

B. What activities have your entity undertaken since the last reporting that addresses these gaps and challenges?

GLOBAL:

47. FAO has expressed its concern regarding the acts of violence, criminalization, and threats aimed at Indigenous Peoples worldwide, which poses a risk for peace and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In relation to SDG16, LEGN has been working with the Indigenous Peoples Unit of the FAO to raise awareness and call on governments to protect Indigenous Peoples and their representatives against the increasing criminalization of Indigenous Peoples' efforts to claim protection of their collective rights to land and other natural resources.
48. Attending the special theme of the 20th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: "Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of Indigenous Peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16", LEGN and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) prepared a joint paper on [Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Indigenous Peoples' collective rights](#) which was presented during a side event. The paper focuses on FAO's role in contributing to the achievement of peace and justice for Indigenous Peoples. In this paper, FAO shared experiences and proposed concrete actions to advance towards the realization of Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territories, and resources, urging the Members to protect Indigenous Peoples' rights as an avenue to achieve the SDG 16.
49. The **Development Service Law of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN)** has been carrying out legal research on existing legislation on the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples worldwide. This research highlights the widespread lack of explicit recognition of Indigenous Peoples in the regulation of collective rights to lands and other natural resources.

50. Work is underway on a legal advocacy paper that seeks to inform different actors, including Indigenous Peoples' representatives, legal advocates on Indigenous Peoples' rights and decision-makers and legislators to improve the explicit legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights in accordance with UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 and to favour holistic regulation in the different sectors that regulate natural resources.
51. In addition, due to the lack of awareness of the challenges related to the limited recognition of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples in legislation and based on the research that has been carried out so far, a Legal Brief on the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples is being developed to provide some elements of information on the outcome of the research.
52. A Legal assessment tool is also being prepared to guide legislators on the aspects to identify when assessing national legislation to determine how and whether it contributes or not to the respect and development of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples towards with a view to providing options on how to improve such legislation and progressing to possible legal reform.
53. On a more specific topic, LEGN is also undertaking research and preparing a legal paper to showcase how legal frameworks for school food and nutrition can be strengthened to ensure the protection of the right to food of Indigenous Peoples, respecting the cultural acceptability of food for schoolchildren and at the same time facilitating the development of Indigenous Peoples' food systems. The result of this research is a legal paper on Indigenous Peoples' rights to adequate school food and nutrition legal frameworks and a legal brief on the topic.
54. Although there are some existing databases on legislation applicable to Indigenous Peoples, there is a need for more knowledge and access to legal information on the rights of Indigenous Peoples at both the international and national levels. In particular, there is a need for a database of the legislation that applies to Indigenous Peoples in the different countries of the world in the areas of food and agriculture. For this reason, LEGN has been working with FAOLEX on the development of this legislative database.
55. At the request of a number of countries that wish to regulate the collective lands of Indigenous Peoples in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and having received specific enquiries on how states regulate the issue of taxation of Indigenous Peoples' lands, LEGN is conducting research on legislation worldwide, and in particular in Commonwealth countries with a common law legal regime. The result of this research will be a legal paper and a legal brief on legislation and taxation of Indigenous Peoples' lands. Legal paper and legal brief on issues related to taxation of collective lands of Indigenous Peoples.
56. On Indicators and Data, FAO is an active member of the **Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG)** working group on data disaggregation and the task force on small area estimation. In this framework, the Office of the Chief Statistician has produced Guidelines on data disaggregation of SDG indicators using survey data. The guidelines address the main limitations posed by most sample surveys, having samples that are either not large enough to guarantee reliable estimates for all sub-populations (e.g. Indigenous Peoples), or that do not cover all possible disaggregation domains. These limitations are tackled at different stages of the statistical production process. At the sampling design stage, it describes a series of alternative sampling strategies allowing to ensure a "sufficient" number of sampling units for each disaggregation domain, but often resulting in increased cost and complexity of statistical operations. At the analysis stage, the guidelines discuss a series of indirect estimation approaches coping with the little information available for specific disaggregation domains, by integrating multiple data sources.
57. The discussed methods cover a great deal of interesting and relevant empirical applications for the production of **disaggregated data for SDG indicators**. In particular, most countries can normally rely on auxiliary variables provided by large-scale surveys, censuses, administrative records, or geospatial information. In this context, some of the target phenomena for SDG monitoring and data disaggregation are often too costly or complex to be incorporated in large-scale data collection campaigns. The presented approaches allow measuring the variable of interest with a small-scale survey, on the sample of which the parameters of a regression-type statistical model can be estimated by linking this variable to a set of auxiliary variables. Based on these parameters, the values of the target variable can be predicted on a larger-scale data source collecting the auxiliary information used to fit the model. Relying on a larger sample allows increasing the accuracy of disaggregated estimates and consider disaggregation domains (e.g. the Indigenous status) that cannot be produced with the small survey.

58. From the **Office of Emergencies and Resilience**, FAO has supported anticipatory action interventions to mitigate the effects of drought and migration on food security in Colombia to protect agricultural livelihoods and boost social cohesion between Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities in the department of La Guajira, where Afro-descendants and Wayúu Indigenous Peoples were part of the target group. The main anticipatory action interventions included; (i) the establishment of inclusive community production centres for rapid crop production; (ii) distribution of drought-tolerant seeds and agricultural tools to individual households; (iii) animal health campaigns and distribution of animal feed and supplements; (iv) rehabilitation of water infrastructure ; and (v) training on agronomic practices, livestock management and nutritional education.
59. The **FAO Forestry Division (NFO)** reports on country-level initiatives from Indonesia, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pacific Island countries, as well as multiple publications, programmes, and partnerships.
60. Through the preparation and the launch of FAO's new [Forestry Working Paper on Forests for Human Health and Well-being](#) addressed the challenges and potential of the Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge for unlocking the greater potential of forests to human health and well-being.
61. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme** benefits from the technical support of a dedicated Officer who is the Indigenous Peoples focal point within the Forestry Division. In this regard, direct support is offered to SWM Programme staff to ensure full understanding of Indigenous Peoples rights and their consideration in implementing programme activities. In addition, a coordination Team on Social Safeguards, with representatives from the four partner implementing organizations, has been created to ensure systematic implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SWM Programme Community Rights-Based Approach and social safeguards across the sites. In this regard, in the framework of the Monitoring and Evaluation System of the SWM Programme, a specific Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system has been established and "gold standard indicators" have been developed to track progress in the implementation of Social Safeguards activities and ensure appropriate compliance to the SWM Programme Community Rights-Based approach.
62. The **Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)** has Indigenous Peoples participation in its global steering committee and several of its National Advisory Committees.
63. The **International Conference on Forest Education (ICFE)** (mentioned under question 1) addressed the critical role of traditional, local, and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in forest and environmental management at local and global scales. A dedicated session during the conference addressed the challenges and sought a solution of incorporating traditional and Indigenous forest-related knowledge into forest education and training systems, at all levels, and strengthening its links with the scientific knowledge system. It is also one of the main goals of the Joint Initiative by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests launched during the conference.
64. In the framework of the **Mountain Partnership Products (MPP) Initiative**, between July 2020 and January 2021, eight online webinars and tailored training on implementing **Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)** initiatives were conducted for MPP producers in Latin America. The MPS supported three MP members to develop a context-specific PGS initiative. This training fits into a broader long-term strategy developed by the MPS and IFOAM Organics International. The goal of this strategy is to form a network of PGS initiatives working in mountainous ecosystems to implement the [Ranikhet Declaration](#). The declaration – signed by 12 MP member organizations, including Indigenous Peoples' communities from India, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, Panama and Viet Nam in April 2019 – aims to create a Global Mountain Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) Network and to increase mountain smallholder farmers' chances to market their organic products at a premium price and, at the same, improve the sustainability of mountain farming systems.
65. The FAO **Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)** is developing a paper on "Intersectionality and its opportunities for FAO" is being drafted. This paper clearly explains the concepts of intersectionality and demonstrates how applying intersectional approaches, taking into account ethnicity among other social locations, would benefit FAO's work, drawing on examples from other organisations leading the way in this field. It outlines the ways in which FAO is already using an intersectional lens in its policies and programmes before proposing a framework for further action. Adopting intersectional approaches would strengthen cross-collaboration within FAO and help to 'leave no one behind', in line with the commitments of Agenda 2030.

66. A guide on intersectionality is being designed for FAO staff in charge of programmes and projects to integrate the intersectional approach in projects and programmes. It offers conceptual and technical resources with a didactic approach to comprehensively observe the interaction between gender, ethnic-racial and age dimensions in planning and implementation of programmes and projects with rural populations. It is being developed by the gender team, the team on Indigenous Peoples and tribal peoples in the regional office in LAC, and the gender team in ESP. It is envisaged to pilot this guide and disseminate the guide during the next biennium.
67. The FAO **Animal Production and Health Division (NSA)** is collecting data on the economics of Amazigh Indigenous pastoral communities in Mali to estimate their contribution to food security and Mali's Gross Domestic Product.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

68. **FAO Chile** has provided technical assistance and training to prepare voluntary SDG reports, especially 2.a.1, 2.c.1, 5.a.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 14.4.1, 14.6. 1, 14.b.1, within the framework of the regional FAO project "Improvement of agricultural censuses and surveys for the calculation of SDG indicators". In Chile, the pandemic forced to postpone, suspend or limit surveys and censuses that allow many indicators of sustainable development to be measured. In this regard, FAO is supporting national entities to improve the application and optimization of international standards and statistical operations present in the country, focusing on agricultural censuses and surveys for the calculation of the SDG indicators, namely: encouraging the competent public bodies to incorporate the modules of questions necessary for the calculation of the SDG indicators that have not yet been calculated; ii) identifying the justifications for not calculating and reporting, identifying possible sample gaps, political/budgetary limitations, lack of knowledge of the methodology, among others. In the work that we have contributed, we also highlight the importance of data disaggregated in an intersectional way highlighting, in particular, data categorized by belonging to Indigenous Peoples and the fundamental intersections that allow a better diagnosis.
69. From **FAO Colombia**, the Colombian representation has undertaken processes to support the improvement of food safety conditions, accompanied by new processes such as the management of payment for environmental services and initiatives for the use of biodiversity in a sustainable way. As well as efforts to strengthen the resilience capacities of ethnic peoples to face the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic.
70. **FAO Paraguay** has provided technical support to the Paraguayan government in building public policies linked to Indigenous Peoples, which are linked to the 2030 Agenda, such as the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples (PNPI). The office has also supported the Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI) in developing the PNPI's governance structure, participation and monitoring system and the process of preparation, approval and implementation of the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI).
71. **FAO Peru** designed a project specifically to guarantee Food and Nutrition Security and improve the livelihoods resilience of Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon affected by COVID-19. Currently, 2 Global Environmental Facility (GEF)-FAO approved projects are to deliver results working in Indigenous Peoples' territories. They both include specific plans aimed at enhancing the project's impact on these communities and are in alignment with the FPIC process. They also focused on strengthening the capacities of Indigenous Peoples' producers to develop green businesses and improve their access to markets, in collaboration with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.
72. FAO Peru provided effective technical assistance for the design of the National Policy of Indigenous and Native Peoples, led by the Ministry of Culture. Additionally, FAO Peru provided effective technical assistance was provided to the "Indigenous Peoples Platform on Climate Change", led by the Ministry of Environment, to organize technical workshops aimed at identifying Indigenous Peoples' main needs and demands. Based on this, a technical proposal was developed to integrate Indigenous Peoples' views on the National Strategy on Climate Change. They supported one technical platform to enhance the participation of Indigenous leaders in policy design and implementation at the local level. In particular, the Regional Task Force on Indigenous Peoples in Ucayali was supported to develop its annual work plan. FAO Peru worked to enhance the capacities of Indigenous Peoples' organizations to effectively establish monitoring systems to protect their forests, through technical assistance and distribution of technological tools (drones, computers, and tablets).

73. In **Ecuador**, Indigenous Peoples have been supported in Community monitoring by strengthening capacities of local actors for the conservation and good management of the forest with PROAMAZONIA (Ministry of Environment and Water of Ecuador (MAAE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)) with a collaboration agreement between the FAO and the National University of Loja. This agreement allows for the support and academic endorsement by the National University of Loja in the curricular plan of the Training Program for Community Monitors that includes Indigenous Peoples in the Amazonia. This will facilitate the understanding of the technical contents in the learning process for the women and men of the Indigenous Peoples' communities Kichwa and Shuar and the technical personnel of the localities who are in charge of monitoring and managing their natural resources.
74. In **Colombia**, support was provided to Pijao communities in the Resguardo San Antonio of Calarma in Tolima on value chains in community-based forestry. The communities have built skills in entrepreneurship for the sustainability of the actions. Business plans include coffee, "chusquines" y "guadua" (i.e., type of bamboo). Women have participated actively in the agricultural activities of the project, contributing ideas, experience and labor, leading to increased family income. This initiative is a result of collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente) and FAO.
75. In **Honduras**, the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme carried three new projects including FPIC, one on promoting forest governance through the development of the free, prior and informed consent protocol of the Maya Chorti people of Honduras. The FPIC protocol document was adapted to international standards and "world vision" of the Maya Chorti people to enable participation in forest governance decisions. A second project also was about promoting Forest Governance through the development of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols of Lenca people in order for strengthening forest governance of the Indigenous Peoples' communities. A third project lead by CONPAH was about supporting the training in the practice of forest surveillance committees and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the Tolpan and Pech Indigenous communities to improve forest governance in their territories. Despite the COVID-19 crisis which significantly delayed some activities, high level of engagements remained steady and led to the development of a contingency plan for the implementation of the projects to ensure that progress was made towards the achievement of the proposed results.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

76. In the **Pacific Island countries**, FAO is supporting a study on forest governance in the context of customary land ownership. The review is aimed at improving governance of customary land and forests in the region, by using principles of the VGGT and RAI, and review of better practice approaches being used globally. Study ongoing.
77. The **Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)** is carrying out advocacy actions about the importance of protecting Indigenous Peoples' land and natural resources rights, highlighting that such rights are at the very core of their food and nutrition security and human rights enjoyment. They are supporting policy development in selected countries, which are responsive to Indigenous Peoples' needs leaving no one behind (e.g. technical assistance to Indonesia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (prior to the events of 1st February 2021)). Furthermore, RAP is developing partnerships with other UN agencies (e.g. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights) and NGOs (e.g. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact-AIPP) to carry out joint activities in support to Indigenous Peoples' land and natural resources rights.
78. For **FAO India**, the onset of COVID-19 pandemic has delayed/ hampered the implementation for several projects. However, there are certain activities, which FAO in India has initiated in 2021 that address the challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples' communities and provide an enabling platform in achieving the 2030 agenda. Under the Green-Ag project, a Value Chain Analysis has been initiated with a thrust on exploring the economic feasibility of native local land races of crops and animal breeds, which can be developed with the help of rich Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge. Incorporating the traditional knowledge and ways of life of Indigenous Peoples into climate mitigation and adaptation measures is essential if climate action is to succeed, for instance in the management of natural resources. Also, strong market linkages will provide remunerative prices for their produces and ensure food and nutritional security of their communities. The constitution of Village Implementation Committees in the Green-Ag project is an initiative to improve decision-making through the adequate representation of Indigenous Peoples' communities into planning, implementation, and monitoring of the project.

79. In the FOCUS project, FAO has continued to provide training technical assistance on different core intervention areas of the project, that include Agronomy of Sustainable Jhum, Terrace Rice Cultivation (TRC), Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sloping Agricultural land Technology, and Soil & Water Conservation. FAO's TA has also supported the development of 4 business plans on the basis of the value chain study on select crops and livestock including a study on sustainable Indigenous *jhum*, current and the best practices. Given the vulnerability of the Transboundary Animal Diseases towards the livelihoods of the Indigenous Peoples' livestock keepers in Mizoram, a thorough study was conducted.
80. From **FAO Philippines**, there are three main projects to report on. First, is the project entitled "Dynamic conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in traditional agro-ecosystems of the Philippines". The project aims to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity for ensuring food security, improved livelihoods and resilient ecosystem in three selected key biodiversity conservation areas. This project directly supports Indigenous Peoples and cultural communities in three (3) project sites, Hingyon and Hungduan municipalities in Ifugao province, in the northernmost region of the Philippines Luzon, and Lake Sebu municipality in South Cotabato province, in the southernmost region of Mindanao. Hingyon is a recognized Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) site. The activities of this project include: capacity building support on agri-production and enterprise enhancement and market linkages, linked to their Indigenous Knowledge, Systems and Practices (IKSP); development of learning modules integrating ABD and for grades 5 and 8 curricula, in the context of IKSP; distribution of agricultural inputs (vegetable seeds, fertilizers, small farm tools, farm, and processing, machineries and equipment, poultry and livestock, among others); and construction of community seed banks which serve as storage of seeds (traditional rice varieties, and ABD crops).
81. The second project is "Enhancing biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem flows, enhancing carbon stocks through sustainable management of forests resources and the restoration of degraded forestlands". The objective of the project is to deliver multiple and integrated environmental, livelihood and development benefits through the promotion of the cost-effective and sustainable restoration of the biological and productive capacities of degraded forests and landscapes, including ancestral domains. Activities include stocktaking of forest cover, key biodiversity areas (KBAs); development of participatory multi-stakeholder restoration plans; trainings on restoration, protection and management of degraded areas; technical, institutional and marketing support to be involved in sustainable forest-based enterprises; assessments of existing policy frameworks on rights to trees and non-timber forest products.
82. The third project aims to support Indigenous Peoples and cultural communities, in the context of peace building and development. This is through the initiative "Support to Agriculture and Agribusiness Enterprises in Mindanao for Sustainable Development". The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the attainment of sustainable peace and development and inclusive growth in Mindanao through support to the improvement of agriculture and fisheries-based livelihoods, and accelerated agriculture-based enterprises. Activities include: the provision of capacity building trainings and agricultural inputs including seeds/planting materials, fertilizers, small farm machineries and equipment), livestock and poultry inputs, and fishery inputs (fingerlings, feeds, materials for floating fish cages).
83. In **Indonesia**, FAO continued its work to strengthen Independent Forest Monitoring to include local and Indigenous Peoples' communities related with Monitoring of SVLK implementation (I.e., Indonesia's timber legality assurance system) in Maluku, Sulawesi, and the Papua region. The results showed that forest communities / Indigenous Peoples know their area best and are able to monitor for longer period of time in remote areas. They have a genuine and legitimate interest to report or complain about illegalities impacting their forests and livelihoods. This work also continued during lockdowns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
84. In **Vietnam**, FAO is working together with IFAD on cooperative programme design: Reduced emissions through climate-smart forestry (RECAF). FAO is providing guidance to forest tenure concerns in particular for making forest allocation policies and processes equitable for women, ethnic/minority groups, local communities, and poor and vulnerable populations. The data collection is ongoing.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA:

85. The **FAO Regional Office in Budapest** held the [2nd Dialogue on Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems \(GIAHS\) in Europe and Central Asia](#). **FAO Liaison Office for Russia** emphasized that with the support from the FAO Moscow Office activities had begun to identify promising Russian agricultural heritage sites. FAOLOR has created an action group, uniting the representatives of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Higher School of Economics, Russian Geographical Society, and Association of Indigenous Peoples.
86. The **FAO Liaison Office for Geneva (LOG)** is working in collaboration with the FAO Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division (PSU) for Indigenous Peoples' issues, the FAO Liaison Office in Geneva (LOG) focuses on the work of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), including the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP).
87. LOG has advocated FAO's work on Indigenous Peoples in LOG Director's meetings with Permanent Representatives in Geneva with good results translated in the interest of different countries in how FAO develops projects and programmes dedicated to Indigenous Peoples and the UN Food Systems Summit related Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition.
88. On 8 June 2021, LOG also celebrated the launch of the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, immediately after it took place in New York. In partnership with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the FAO Liaison Office in Geneva promoted the discussion on how to act now to achieve the 17 SDGs established in the 2030 Agenda. On the occasion, the event was honoured by Ms. Anne Nuorgam, Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as speaker. Ms. Nuorgam guaranteed that the Indigenous Peoples' vision of the future was taken into account in the debates.
89. For **FAO Liaison Office for Russia** the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) provide a unique opportunity to familiarize oneself with traditional practices of Indigenous Peoples. The GIAHS combine agricultural biodiversity, sustainable ecosystems and rich cultural heritage. This is particularly true for the [Bashkir wild-honey farming](#), as it is one of the oldest rural traditional industries of Russia. FAOLOR emphasized this during multiple events throughout the year including the [4th International Conference on "Sustainable Tourism: Global Challenges and Russian Perspective"](#), at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and during [World Bee Day celebrations](#).

NORTH AMERICA:

90. **FAO North America** co-hosted a series of independent dialogues leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit, as well as hosted multiple events and collaborated on key publication on Indigenous Peoples' food systems throughout 2021. FAO North America co-coordinated the Dialogues for Turtle Island: 1 April, 8 April and 15 April 2021 as well as the [2nd Listening Sessions for North America dialogue with the UNPFII](#) (accounted above in recommendations). The Dialogue Series for Turtle Island was co-convened by FAO North America and the North American UN Food Systems Summit Indigenous Champion, and co-facilitated by Indigenous leaders of the region on "[Grief, Trauma, Care](#)", "[Traditional Harvesting](#)", and "[Transforming Isolation](#)". The three dialogues brought together Indigenous youth, elders, chefs, producers, fishers, hunters, harvesters, professors, researchers, organizers, Tribal Nation representatives and government agencies to discuss and informing game-changing solutions towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. Dialogue. Dialogue attendees numbered over 100 and gathered from across the region spanning from the circumpolar to Hawai'i. Additionally, FAO North America supported the convening of the North American Regional Indigenous Youth session as part of the Global Indigenous Youth Forum, bringing together Indigenous youth from across the region and resulting in a statement with recommendations contributing to the "Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems".
91. FAO North America hosted a number of events dedicated to Indigenous Peoples as well as including Indigenous experts and leaders in topics specific events. These six events attracted a large, global audience of more than 1,500 people and include: [Honouring Indigenous Women as Change makers in Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) (March 8 2021); [Food is Medicine: North American Indigenous Chefs & Youth Leading the Way](#) (World Food Forum, Oct 6, 2021); [Co-Producers Unite! Honouring Indigenous Peoples' Food Heritage of Turtle Island](#) (Oct 14, 2021); [2021 World Food Day Hero – Indigenous Chef Rich Francis](#); [Aquatic Foods Critical for Global Food Security and Nutrition](#)

[Security](#) (World Food Prize, Oct 20, 2021) ; [How can Indigenous cultures inform sustainable agriculture](#) (Planet Forward, Nov 5, 2021).

92. In publications, FAO North America coordinated 25 contributions to the *White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems* from North American universities, extension services, tribal councils, government agencies, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, researchers and individual contributors. For the first time, Indigenous Peoples' food systems were included in the annual flagship report, [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World \(SOFI 2021\)](#). In collaboration with the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), FAO North America facilitated the submission of the Oneida Nation – Wisconsin case study that was included as a best practice example of food system transformation. FAO North America in partnership with the Planet Forward Initiative sponsored the UN FAO Summer Storytelling Fellowship, which supported student journalists in writing about the [restoration of Native Hawaiian traditional fishponds](#) as well as lessons to be learnt from [Indigenous agricultural practices](#).

AFRICA:

93. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, under the ongoing Integrated Programme on REDD+ in Equateur province, a 4-year project dedicated to addressing deforestation in the province while improving local livelihoods, FAO continued to conduct FPIC with new villages undertaking activities under the project. In addition, the umbrella organization representing Indigenous Peoples REPALF RDC (Le Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers de la RDC) participated in the project's Steering Committee's regular meetings. FAO and REPALF also coordinated to celebrate and draw attention to Indigenous Peoples' issues on the international day of Indigenous Peoples (9 August). At the village level, trainings involving Indigenous Peoples on legal issues related to artisanal timber exploitation were conducted. At the provincial level, an Indigenous People's representative was invited to attend a training on tenure rights recognition (using the FAO Open Tenure tool).

C. Please describe any activities that your entity organized in support of the 2021 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level

GLOBAL:

94. As mentioned above, the Development Service Law of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) was invited to contribute to the second *SDG 16 virtual Conference on Transforming Governance for a more Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Future: SDG16 as the roadmap to respond to COVID-19 and build back better* organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and the Government of Italy from April 28 to April 30 of 2021. As mentioned below (see question 7), LEGN's intervention underlined the vital importance of Indigenous Peoples rights and how they should be protected in legislative measures in response to COVID 19.
95. On 14 July 2021, Indigenous Youth were included in the side event, "From Strategy to Action: Youth leadership in agri-food systems transformation and innovation for a better food future for everyone, everywhere".
96. The 2021 Rome Conference contributed to the deliberations of the 2021 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and helped to generate a preliminary assessment of how progress towards SDG 16 has been affected by COVID-19 and the pandemic's wider implications for the realization of the 2030 Agenda.
97. The Development Service Law of the FAO Legal Office actively participated in the side event at UNPFII Twentieth Session: April 21, 2021 which was organized by the Indigenous Peoples' Unit of the FAO on Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Indigenous Peoples' collective rights: The role of FAO in contributing to achieving peace and justice for Indigenous Peoples.

98. The Office of the Chief Statistician publishes every year a global report on “Tracking progress on food and agriculture-related SDG indicators” that provides the international community with updated analysis and trends on indicators across eight SDGs (1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14 and 15), highlighting areas of progress and areas where further effort is needed. The report also addresses some of the most important systematic disparities existent within the agricultural sector, between small- and large-scale food producers and between women and men in access to land. The Office of the Chief Statistician has also developed a methodology for providing accurate assessments of the progress towards the SDG targets which has been adopted by the UN for the global SDG progress Report. This methodology and the guidelines on data disaggregation have been presented to countries in the FAO regional statistical commission and other venues in order to advocate for the importance of producing reliable trends assessments and disaggregated estimates of SDG indicators and support countries’ monitoring and reporting activities (e.g., VNR reports). As a result, several countries have requested FAO technical assistance to help them apply the estimation methods presented in the guidelines and contribute to improving their reporting capacity and national SDG publication.
99. Between 2018 and 2021, the Mountain Partnership Secretariat has organized every year a [side-event at the UN High-Level Political Forum](#). In 2019, the MPS produced the article '[Accelerating the movement for mountain peoples and policies](#)' (published on Science) which looked at VNRs from 2016 to 2019 and assessed the impact of mountain policies. The [2021 side-event](#) was about “Towards a road to sustainable and resilient recovery in mountains”. The MPS is also responsible for the [SDG Indicator 15.4.2](#) - the Mountain Green Cover Index and it supports FAO in the production of the yearly report 'SDG Progress Report'.
100. From the **Fisheries and Aquaculture Division**, FAO is custodian agency for the indicator of SDG 14.b on providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. This target is very relevant also for Indigenous Peoples. In 2021, FAO supported the Asia and the Pacific region with two regional workshops on SDG 14.b.
101. From the **FAO Human Resources Division (CSH)**, national, regional and global level dialogues are a part of the activities related to Indigenous youth internships. Each assignment is tracked in FAO strategic objectives which are mapped out with SDGs.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

102. **FAO Paraguay**, through the United Nations Resident Coordination in Paraguay, has collaborated in the process of preparing the Voluntary Report SDG 2030, providing information on the actions carried out in a coordinated manner with the different counterpart institutions in 2021. The information provided incorporated actions with Indigenous Peoples.
103. **FAO Colombia** supported the National Administrative Department of Statistics in the data generation methodology for monitoring the indicators of the 2030 sustainable development goals.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA:

104. The **Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (FAO REU)** has participated in the UNECE-led Forum on Sustainable Development, held in March 2021 and has organized a few thematic round tables related to food systems, health and nutrition. Various stakeholders, including representatives of Indigenous Peoples and youth, have been invited and participated in the round tables.

VI. COVID-19 pandemic

Summary Table:

CFS side-event: Women farmers and Indigenous Women's views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment.	Guidance note: Risk communication and community engagement: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.
FAO Umbrella Programme for the COVID-19 response	Indigenous youth as agents of change - Actions of Indigenous Youth in local food systems during times of adversity
Digital consultation on how rural youth were experiencing the crisis to design a response under existing FAO programmes in the country	Forest and Farm Facility supported forest and farm producer organizations with majority of Indigenous Peoples to address Covid-19 effects and support solution
LEGN prepared briefs including recommendations for COVID-19's responses, particularly on legislative measures to respect Indigenous Peoples' rights	FAO Investment Centre updated Guide to Social Analysis in agri-food system investments
FAO-EU FLEGT Programme's support Independent Forest Monitoring, empowering of Indigenous Peoples to monitor their forests	Animal Production and Health Division collected data on the impact of COVID-19 among Amazigh pastoral communities in North Mali
Mountain Partnership Products Initiative held webinars to identify the Mountain producer's difficulties in marketing products during COVID-1	Fisheries and Aquaculture Division: Information on Small-Scale Fisheries and COVID-19 , including Indigenous Peoples
Forestry Division and Sustainable Wildlife Management developed White Paper and Policy Brief "Build back better in a post-COVID-19 world: Reducing future wildlife-borne spill over of disease to humans"	RAP policy brief 'COVID-19, Land, Natural Resources, Gender Issues and Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Asia' in collaboration with OHCHR
Land Administration online Toolkit, including a section and factsheets on Indigenous Peoples	FAO Philippines Tele food COVID-19 response project on "Improvement of livelihoods of Indigenous Women through the Provision of Small Processing Tools, in the Ifugao province"
LAC designed a global program to increase the resilience of small-holder farmers, supporting Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods	FAO Peru: Project "Guaranteeing Food and Nutrition Security and Improving the Livelihoods Resilience of Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon affected by COVID-19"
FAO Venezuela dialogues on "Indigenous Peoples: fundamental actors to rebuild better" and "Role of Indigenous Women to build Sustainable Food Systems"	FAO Colombia built Risk Management priority plan to address the effects of the COVID-19, including Indigenous Peoples

A. Any participation/ consultation / FPIC mechanisms for consultation with Indigenous Peoples, as well as ensuring effective participation of Indigenous youth and Indigenous women, in the COVID-19 socio-economic response

GLOBAL:

105. In the framework of the 49th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), SEWA, IFPRI and FAO PSUI organized a [CFS side-event: Women farmers and Indigenous Women's views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment.](#) This side-event served as a unique opportunity for Indigenous and rural women to provide actionable comments on the key challenges faced by women farmers and Indigenous women from climate change and Covid-19 that could be related incorporated to the CFS Zero Draft Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition based.
106. The **FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER)** has developed a guidance document on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), which is crucial during global health emergencies such as COVID-19. FAO's target beneficiaries are often hard to reach as they live in remote areas with limited access to basic health and media services. Hence, two-way communication, field visits and inclusive digital campaigns to inform at-risk populations about facts and prevention measures on COVID-19 play a critical role in reducing the spread of the disease. Transparent and consistent messaging in local languages through preferred and accessible channels is key to build relationships and trust with communities. Furthermore, by involving community-based networks, key influencers, and local organizations, communication can more effectively reach people, change behaviour and thus mitigate health risks. (FAO. 2020. [Guidance note: Risk communication and community engagement: Coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) pandemic.](#) Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0526en>)
107. Within this framework, the document includes a short section on RCCE with Indigenous Peoples considering that the COVID-19 pandemic has shown to have serious effects on Indigenous Peoples' wellbeing, livelihoods and

health. Specific measures are presented that ensure the respect to Indigenous Peoples' rights during the pandemic and that imply an intercultural approach when dealing with the emergency, safety and health aspects of the COVID-19 communication and response. The guidance has been widely disseminated through institutional messaging, webinars, and bilateral consultations. It has been taken up and adapted by FAO country offices across the world.

108. As reported by the **Project Support Division (PSS)**, in 2020, FAO has set up an Umbrella Programme for the COVID-19 response, with a dedicated project cycle appendix to ease the approval of projects relating to COVID-19, while ensuring that the methodologies described above (for "Indigenous Peoples") are consistently applied also for COVID-19 projects.
109. From the **Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity Division (ESP) Integrated Country Approach (ICA)** for boosting decent jobs for youth in the agri-food system supports countries in adopting and implementing youth-inclusive and employment-centred agri-food system development policies, strategies and programmes. In Guatemala, ICA directly supports individual young agripreneurs, 64% of them Indigenous youth, and youth-led rural organizations whose membership is mostly (78%) composed of Indigenous Peoples. With the aim of supporting their productive engagement in agri-food value chains, ICA provides them with training, technical and organizational support, as well as facilitated access to finance and markets. With the COVID-19 pandemic, ICA organized a digital consultation to assess how rural youth were experiencing the crisis and design a response under existing FAO programmes in the country. Indigenous youth also participated in a series of COVID-19 webinars on a dedicated platform called ChispaRural.gt, to share their experiences and solutions with other youth (see for instance Redes empresariales juveniles' e innovación en tiempos de crisis). ChispaRural.gt regularly engages and shares inspiring stories of Indigenous youth driving change in their communities. Moreover, under the joint FAO-IOM-UNESCO Peace Building Fund in Guatemala, an economic and digital inclusion strategy was implemented to increase access to entrepreneurial and digital skills of approximately 500 youth (80% Indigenous youth, 55% young Indigenous women) in two migration-prone municipalities.
110. As reported by the **Human Resources Division (CSH)**, recruitments of Indigenous youth under the FAO Indigenous Internship Programme are organized with due attention to the situation amid COVID-19 in Indigenous Peoples communities. The promotion of gender equality is a part of some internship assignments. 68% of Indigenous youth interns are female.
111. FAO Office of **Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB)** in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples Unit published, ["Indigenous youth as agents of change - Actions of Indigenous Youth in local food systems during times of adversity"](#). The publication highlights six initiatives from Indigenous youth in regions around the world who are leading innovative solutions and collaborations in the face of adversity brought about by climate change and exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
112. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme** has developed specific protocols to ensure that each country's Covid-19 restrictions as well as communities' standards of physical distancing were respected in order not to expose Indigenous Peoples to further risks related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The programme continued to be as inclusive as possible and only proceeded with projects activities implementation when collective and informed decisions were feasible.
113. From the country-level programmes in the **Forestry Division**, in Ecuador, the **Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)** supported forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) with a majority of Indigenous Peoples members, in addressing Covid-19 effects and supporting solutions, for instance: an Andean Indigenous Peoples' organization reinforced a Bio-knowledge Centre of Chakra Andina (CBCA) to provide plant production service to communities for food security and sovereignty. As a result of this initiative, at least 300 families diversified their crops. Additionally, an Andean Indigenous Peoples' organization implemented logistics chains for gathering, distribution and marketing of food products of the CBCA forest and farms, ensuring sanitary and biosecurity measures in the context of the Covid-19 such as e-commerce and last-mile. An additional Andean Indigenous Peoples' organization implemented as a pilot initiative an associative marketing mechanism. This mechanism has strengthened and provided income to 300 Indigenous women producers and has encouraged diversified production on their farms. Two Andean Indigenous Peoples' organizations implemented a marketing point (in-person fair) with sanitary and biosecurity measures. A catalogue of the Amazon Chakra products and services linked to a digital platform for national and international markets was prepared. Furthermore, communication

materials were prepared such as videos, spots, podcast, for visibility and promotion of the work of forest and farm producer organizations, with special emphasis on Indigenous Peoples.

114. The **Animal Production and Health Division (NSA)** carried out consultations with pastoral communities in India about the impact of COVID-19 on the effect of movement restriction on their production system and livelihoods.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

115. From **FAO Colombia**, in the development of the GEF Pacifico Biocultural Project, the FPIC process with a gender and age approach has been applied to exercise effective participation of these population groups in decision-making to address the economic effects of the COVID 19 pandemic in ethnic territories of Indigenous Peoples' and Afro-descendants.
116. **FAO Paraguay** held a National Consultation Day, with representatives of Indigenous Peoples and peasant organizations, to share information on the following key issues that are being part of the dialogue during the Regional Conference: a. Sustainable and resilient agriculture; b. Hand in hand to achieve prosperous and inclusive rural societies. And c. Sustainable food systems to provide healthy diets for all. Eight leaders of Indigenous Peoples' organizations have participated in this activity.
117. From **FAO Peru**, the Project "Guaranteeing Food and Nutrition Security and Improving the Livelihoods Resilience of Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon affected by COVID-19" is carrying out a tailor-made FPIC process, which will be implemented through all the project cycle (including the formulation, implementation and evaluation). This process considers the effective participation of Indigenous women and youth.
118. **FAO Venezuela** organized 2 virtual dialogues with Indigenous Peoples: "Indigenous Peoples: fundamental actors to rebuild better" and "Role of Indigenous Women to build Sustainable Food Systems. In the first conversation, they discussed how Indigenous Peoples and their ways of life, in times of pandemic and post-pandemic can help us to rebuild better. And in the second, the participants analysed how the participation of Indigenous women and their knowledge are they to strengthen agri-food systems, their livelihoods and their ecosystems. In addition, the office carried out a Free, Prior and Informed Consultation process in the Wayuu community of Zulia state, for the rehabilitation of productive capacities, strengthening of livelihoods, promotion of good nutrition, and the diversification of sources of income through the project "Emergency agricultural assistance to vulnerable and food insecure populations affected by COVID -19 in the border states of Venezuela (Mérida, Táchira and Zulia). Note: Wayuu community: creating opportunities, reducing inequalities.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

119. In **Indonesia**, the COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating impacts on the nation and economy and has brought new challenges in the monitoring and enforcement of Indonesia's forests. Restrictions on movement have reduced the presence of law enforcement officials on the ground, which in turn increased illegalities in the timber sector. The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme's support towards Independent Forest Monitoring especially the empowering of Indigenous Peoples to monitor their forests have proved to be important, has compensated for a reduced level of law enforcement caused by the pandemic, and ensured that advances in sustainable forest management are safeguarded by Indigenous Peoples throughout times of crisis.
120. From **FAO Philippines**, through the project team of the above project on "Dynamic conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity," a consultation process was done with the Indigenous Peoples. Specifically, the project team consulted with the Tawali ethnic group, in other villages not covered by the project to initiate a Tele food COVID-19 response project on "Improvement of livelihoods of Indigenous Women through the Provision of Small Processing Tools, in the Ifugao province". The residents of Hungduan have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The farmers, food processors and the residents were restricted from leaving the municipality. In addition, the processors who depend on the nearby municipalities that are more progressive (which are as near as 18 kms. - Hungduan to Lagawe, Ifugao) for their ingredients have stopped production and have lost the opportunity of generating additional income. The project is on-going and is targeted to be completed by 31 December 2021.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA:

121. In the **48th Human Rights Council session**, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Michelle Bachelet reported on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, outlining relevant activities undertaken by her office. In a session where special attention was given to Indigenous Peoples, the **FAO Liaison Office in Geneva** participated and contributed with interventions during the main discussions, namely: the annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of Indigenous Peoples: situation of human rights of Indigenous Peoples facing the COVID-19 pandemic, with a special focus on the right to participation.

B. Please provide information on action taken by your agency, fund and/or programme since your last update to the Forum, to address the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on Indigenous Peoples

GLOBAL:

122. The Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) [Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples](#) published in 2020 continues to inform policymakers and member states to uphold Indigenous Peoples' rights and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. FAO in partnership with a conglomerate of universities and Indigenous Peoples' organizations is working to establish Indigenous Peoples and COVID-19 observatories (UKRI project). The observatories' partners aim to work with Indigenous Peoples and decision makers to document the impacts of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples' communities.
123. From the **FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER)**, since the beginning of the pandemic, FAO's knowledge products and data services- work started to advocate for increased attention to the effects of COVID-19 in food security. The Organization contributed to the UN system's humanitarian response (Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19, GHRP). In this context, FAO has provided livelihood support to more than 23 million people and worked with partner agencies to conduct 128 socio-economic impact assessments of the pandemic in 93 countries to: Mitigate the immediate impacts of the pandemic; and strengthen the long-term resilience of food systems and livelihoods.
124. These are to be achieved through projects being implemented in the seven Priority Areas: 1. Global Humanitarian Response Plan. Addressing the impacts of COVID-19 and safeguarding livelihoods in food-crisis contexts; 2. Data for Decision-making. Ensuring quality data and analysis for effective policy support to food-systems and Zero Hunger; 3. Economic Inclusion and Social Protection to Reduce Poverty. Pro-poor COVID-19 responses for an inclusive post-pandemic economic recovery; 4. Trade and Food Safety Standards. Facilitating and accelerating food and agricultural trade during COVID-19 and beyond; 5. Boosting Smallholder Resilience for Recovery. Protecting the most vulnerable, promoting economic recovery and enhancing risk management capacities; 6. Preventing the Next Zoonotic Pandemic. Strengthening and extending the One Health approach to avert animal-origin pandemics; 7. Food Systems Transformation. "Building to transform" during response and recovery. [\(FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme\)](#)
125. The PA1- Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP): which encompassed FAO's contribution to the United Nations' COVID-19 own Global Humanitarian Response Plan was launched by OCHA in April 2020. The GHRP addressed the impacts of COVID-19 and safeguarding livelihoods of the most vulnerable, including of Indigenous Peoples, especially in food-crisis contexts through; (i) Rolling out data collection and analysis to support evidence-based programming targeted to avert a deterioration in food security by informing recovery and response interventions; (ii) Ensuring availability of and stabilizing access to food for the most acutely food-insecure populations through timely input distribution and access to storage facilities; (iii) Ensuring continuity of the critical food supply chain for the most vulnerable populations; and (iv) Ensuring food supply chain actors are not at risk of virus transmission is crucial to maintaining food supplies.
126. Examples of this last component of the GHRP to ensure that food supply chain actors are not at risk of virus transmission are the **radio broadcasts**, among other channels, that have been extensively used as a **Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)** strategy. In **Colombia**, they have been instrumental in especially reaching **rural communities** through the **#ElCampoSigue campaign** designed as a **communication and social mobilization strategy**, aimed at providing information to actors along the **food supply chain, including Indigenous Peoples' communities**, in order to manage the impacts of COVID-19 —and the other shocks— on

the **agriculture sector and food and nutrition security**. The campaign that translates to “**Farming doesn’t stop**”, offered a suite of communication tools for advocacy, public training and awareness to food supply chain actors. Almost a year after Colombia’s first lockdown measure in March 2020, communication and innovation have proven to be vital strategies in the fight against the pandemic.

- [Webinars on Risk Communication and Community Engagement \(RCCE\) for COVID-19 prevention along the food supply chain](#)
- [Trabajo de la FAO Colombia En Tiempos de Covi9-19](#)
- [Trabajo de la FAO Colombia En Tiempos de Covi9-19 – radio campaign in:](#)
- [Estrategias comunitarias de comercialización en el marco del COVID-19 – Boletín Informativo](#)
- [Webinar on #ElCampoSigue campaign](#)
- [Webinar report](#)

127. From 28 to 30 April 2021, the **Development Service Law of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN)** was invited to contribute to the second *SDG 16 virtual Conference on Transforming Governance for a more Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Future: SDG16 as the roadmap to respond to COVID-19 and build back better* organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and the Government of Italy. The 2021 Rome Conference considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SDG 16 as well as the transformative contribution SDG 16 in helping to safeguard and accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

128. LEGN's participation was mainly aimed at contributing to the **Parallel session 2.3: “Building trust in governance through rule of law-based policymaking”** where it underlined the vital importance of Indigenous Peoples rights and how they should be protected in legislative measures in response to COVID 19. LEGN pointed out that in the context of COVID-19, the pandemic did not only affect the health of Indigenous Peoples but also their safe access to natural resources for their food subsistence which is at the core of FAO's mandate. LEGN stressed that there is a current worrisome trend of lowering the legal safeguards in the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples regarding the use of their lands and their access to natural resources for their food subsistence in the context of the response to COVID-19 and reminded that Indigenous Peoples have special protection under international human rights law, so Free prior and informed consent (FPIC) cannot be affected or compromised. To this end, LEGN called for legislative interventions to establish specific measures to protect and respect Indigenous Peoples, consulting the emergency responses with their traditional governance mechanisms, respecting free prior and informed consent and avoiding any discriminatory practices that might affect any group, including those already infected by COVID-19.

129. In addition, in the **Briefs that LEGN prepared** including recommendations to be considered in response to COVID-19, particular emphasis has been placed on legislative measures to respect and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Finally, as part of a **joint project with International Development Law Organization (IDLO)** on the analysis of legislative measures in response to COVID-19 and their contribution to the right to food, the research towards a global legal assessment focuses on legislation targeting vulnerable groups and a section will analyse how legislative measures during the pandemic do or do not seek to protect the right to food of Indigenous Peoples, and in particular women and girls.

130. The **FAO Investment Centre (Investments Solutions for Sustainable Food and Agriculture) (FAO-CFI)**, is currently developing an updated *Guide to Social Analysis in agri-food system investments*. The Guide (expected to be finalized in 2022) provides detailed steps and participatory tools for practitioners and field workers on how to conduct social and institutional analysis, including consultations with Indigenous Peoples (and other vulnerable or marginalized groups) at the local/community level. This guidance can be used to carry out **FPIC in the context of investment programs**, while complementing the guidelines included in the safeguard policies of FAO, International Financial Institutions and other development agencies.

131. **FAO Investment Centre (FAO-CFI)** in cooperation with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), prepared the Bio-CLIMA Project for Nicaragua, which was approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in November 2020. A blended investment of USD 116 million involves GCF, CABEI and GEF finance and will support landscape restoration and forest conservation within **23 Indigenous Peoples’ territories of the Caribbean Region in Nicaragua**, benefitting Miskito, Rama, Mayagna and Ulwa (Indigenous), Garifuna and Creole afro descendent) people Miskitu (72%) and Mestizo (22%) population. Since nearly all remaining natural forests are located in these

23 Indigenous and Afro-descendent territories, which has a total land area of 3,819,340 hectares and includes 304 communities, Bio-CLIMA will focus its interventions on these territories to support its inhabitants to restore, protect and make sustainable use of its forests and natural resources.

- 132.FAO-CFI is currently supporting the preparation of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) project “Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change,” which targets **Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), Northern Mindanao and other three regions of the Philippines**. Over 90% of the CAR population is estimated to be Indigenous, and more than 60% of the total Indigenous Peoples’ population in the Philippines live on the Mindanao Island. The project recognizes the importance of Indigenous Peoples’ food production systems as the basis of climate resilient agriculture in the country, while respecting their proprietary rights to the knowledge.
- 133.FAO-CFI has supported the formulation of the **Balsas Watershed Project in Mexico** for funding (around USD 120 million) by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project targets the most vulnerable rural communities in the watershed, especially Indigenous and afro-descendant peoples who account for more than 40% of the rural populations of the project area. The project will support local governance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable forestry management, productive restauration, inclusive value chains and development of agro-climatic information systems. Around 35,000 Indigenous Peoples will benefit through the formulation and implementation of multiannual Development Plans for restoration, payment for environmental services and access to different financial and information services.
- 134.Since 2018, FAO-CFI has been supporting the implementation of the World Bank-funded **PROFOEM project in Mexico** (with the *Commission National Forestry*) with tools and methodologies to assess the forest entrepreneurship, territorial governance and reduction of GHG emission in rural and Indigenous Peoples’ communities, at national level.
- 135.Since 2018, FAO-CFI has been supporting the WB-IDB-funded work with a methodology to carry out the **Multipurpose Cadaster Program in Ethnic Territories in Colombia**. Currently, there is an ongoing national consultation process with Indigenous Peoples around the approval of this program.
- 136.Since 2012, FAO-CFI has been supporting the implementation of the WB funded **PRODEP project in Nicaragua** with a methodology to carry out cadaster activities and land right recognition with Indigenous Peoples, located both in the Caribbean autonomous regions and the Northern Pacific.
- 137.FAO-CFI has been continuously updating the **Land Administration online Toolkit**, which includes a section and factsheets on Indigenous Peoples related to assessment of territorial governance and collective land rights recognition ([Module 3](#)).
- 138.The **Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI)** is collecting information on COVID-19 and small-scale fisheries, in terms of impacts and responses. This includes also Indigenous Peoples whose livelihoods depend on small-scale fisheries. [Information on Small-Scale Fisheries and COVID-19](#).
- 139.The **Forestry Division (NFO)** Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme has developed ad hoc knowledge products to present an overview of state-of-the-art current knowledge on the transmission of wildlife-borne diseases to humans and provide concrete recommendations on how to prevent and respond to future zoonotic events based on the views and experiences of experts in various disciplines. Both the White Paper and Policy Brief “*Build back better in a post-COVID-19 world: Reducing future wildlife-borne spillover of disease to humans*” are available in English and French: **White paper:** [English](#), [French](#); **Policy Brief:** [English](#), [French](#).
- 140.NFO field work has supported awareness-raising on the threat of COVID-19, and has required masks, hand washing and social distancing for workshops and other activities that bring people together, including Indigenous Peoples.
- 141.In the framework of the **Mountain Partnership Products (MPP) Initiative**, in July 2020, the Mountain Partnership Secretariat in collaboration with Italian organic retailer and distributor EcorNaturaSi, held [interactive webinars in English and Spanish](#) for partners of the MPP Initiative, including Indigenous Peoples communities. Those online webinars addressed specific questions asked by MP producers about difficulties they are facing in marketing their products during COVID-19.

142. The **Animal Production and Health Division (NSA)** is collecting data on the impact of COVID-19 among Amazigh pastoral communities in North Mali. In addition to improving the exchange of information on transboundary livestock movement between Mali and Mauritania.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

143. The **Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)**, in collaboration with the Government of Canada designed during the Covid-19 pandemic a global program to increase the resilience of small-holder farmers. Within the context of the global program, 2 national projects, one for Perú and one for Bolivia (2 million USD each) to specifically support the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
144. From **FAO Chile** FAO has been working with a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) interagency project (along with ILO, UN Women, and ECLAC) in order to support women (including Indigenous women) to recover faster economically due to negative impacts of COVID19 by assisting them with easier access to job offers, skills and training, as well as a better support with public care system by facilitating and enhancing mechanisms so women can reach out in moments of need. This project also considers the development of three communal pilots - San Pedro de Atacama (North of Chile), Renca (Metropolitan area) and Padre Las Casas (South of Chile) - that seeks to enhance professional and labour skills to 400 women – including rural and Indigenous women – in order to reintegrate them into the labour market.
145. **FAO Colombia** built from the Risk Management priority area an intervention plan to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, taking into account the conditions of the affected ethnic communities.
146. **FAO Peru** within the framework of FAO's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Program, a Global Agreement was signed between FAO Headquarters and Foreign Affairs Canada, involving six Latin American countries and three African countries. The Project "Guaranteeing Food and Nutrition Security and Improving the Livelihoods Resilience of Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon affected by COVID-19" is an emergency project in response to the situation generated by COVID-19, which seeks to lay the foundations to contribute to Food and Nutritional Security (FNS) and promote sustainable and resilient agricultural livelihoods of the Amazonian Indigenous Peoples of Atalaya, in Ucayali, and Satipo, in Junin in Peruvian Amazonian, most affected by the pandemic, with the active participation of Indigenous women.
147. The project aims to accomplish three specific results: i) contribute to the food security of the Amazonian communities most affected by the COVID-19; ii) promote the transformative, resilient and sustainable recovery of the livelihoods of the Amazonian Indigenous Peoples; and iii) strengthen institutional capacities for designing inclusive public policies focused on improving resilience against the multiple risks and complex emergencies that jeopardize the Food and Nutrition Security of these peoples. To achieve these objectives, a set of activities have been designed to be carried out at national, regional and local levels, involving state counterparts (Ministries of Agriculture, Culture, Development and Inclusion, and Women and Vulnerable Populations), and national Indigenous Peoples' organizations and regional organizations of Atalaya and Satipo.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

148. The **FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)** developed the policy brief 'COVID-19, Land, Natural Resources, Gender Issues and Indigenous Peoples' Rights In Asia' in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The document will serve as a basis for a series of events aiming to raise awareness about the issues experienced by Indigenous Peoples in the context of COVID-19, and ways forward to address such issues. The policy brief will also be used as technical evidence during policy dialogue forums with selected countries, which will be jointly organized by FAO and OHCHR, aiming to influence the development of policy which is supportive to Indigenous Peoples rights, and raise funds to implement projects in response to the challenges experienced by Indigenous Peoples during the COVID-19 pandemic. The publication addresses issues related to challenges and opportunities of recognizing and protecting customary tenure systems in Thailand, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Timor Leste. They will be available online by the end of 2021.
149. The **FAO Philippines** Telefood project mentioned above has been implementing initiatives for the beneficiaries to resume, enhance, and sustain the agricultural livelihoods of the COVID-19-affected Indigenous Peoples, provide additional income, and in turn increase their resilience. Activities include a) provision of appropriate and basic

processing tools for the Indigenous women farmers/producers of heirloom rice and other agrobiodiversity crops for product development; enhancement of the entrepreneurial capacities of the women processors to improve their incomes; through value addition; and lastly c) establishment of clustered enterprises to produce food products such as rice cookies, banana chips, ginger candy, ginger.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA:

150. The **FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU)** ensures that each project undergoes thorough review, including its impact on Indigenous Peoples, when and if it's appropriate. They work with project formulators to take into account any impact the project might have on the Indigenous Peoples and ensure mechanisms are in place to consult and implement accordingly.

ANNEX 1: FAO projects and programmes with Indigenous Peoples' qualifier 2021

Title	Implementation Dates
"Enabling Activities for Implementing UNCCD COP Drought Decisions"	December 2020- December 2023
Global Action to Combat the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach" is ready for appraisal.	January 2021- January 2021
Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics Phase 2 (PAS II programme EU)"	December 2020- December 2023
Creating the enabling environment for enhanced climate ambition and action"	31 December 2022
Improving Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains in the Mediterranean"	April 2021- July 2024
Strengthening inter-regional cooperation for sustainable management of fall armyworm through SSC	April 2021- March 2023
United Nations Nutrition (UN Nutrition)	January 2021- January 2025
PC Global Strategic Programme 2019-2022	January 2019- December 2022
GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Global Knowledge Platform Project"	September 2021 – June 2025
Forest and Land Monitoring for Climate Action – SEPAL Phase 2	September 2021 – October 2025
AO-Yanbao Agricultural Talent Fund in support of Capacity building of FAO staff and Member Nations	October 2021 –October 2026
Prioritizing and Reforming Agri-Food System Policies (MAFAP III	January 2021- February 2027
Support to the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL): 2022-2024 Action Plan	December 2021 – December 2024
Enhancing accuracy, accessibility and transparency of global forest resources data with technical innovations - a focus on joining forces in Africa	December 2021- December 2025
Support to Sustainable Cocoa Initiative"	November 2021 – November 2024
Secretariat to the FAO/UNEP-administered Rotterdam Convention	January 2022- December 2023

ANNEX 2: Key Webinars, workshops and meetings in 2021

Date	Event title	Organizers
January		
February		
2 – 4 February 2021 and 15 February 2021	Fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	IFAD
3 February 2021	Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues	UNDESA
5 February 2021	Ärramät Webinar Series - "Indigenous and Community-led Rewilding as a Means to Realize Wellbeing and Rights in the European North"	Ärramät
9 February 2021	Indigenous languages for eradication of hunger and support of Indigenous Peoples' food systems - Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD side-event	FAO, UNESCO
11 February 2021	CFS Side-Event Indigenous Peoples' Roadmap to the UNFSS	FAO
March		
8 March 2021	Webinar: International Women's Day: Honouring Indigenous Women as Change-makers in Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.	FAO
15 – 16 March 2021	Launch of the State of the World's Indigenous Peoples, Vol 5 on "Rights to Lands, territories and resources"	UNDESA
18 March 2021	Fifth meeting of the Rome Group of Friends on Indigenous Peoples	FAO
21 March 2021	Indigenous People's Resilience and Recovery from COVID19	Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development
26 March 2021	General Assembly of AIPP	AIPP
26 March 2021	Rights-based Conservation: Supporting Indigenous leadership in biodiversity conservation for achieving just and equitable localized environmental solutions	AIPP APFSD
29 March 2021	Consultation on Indigenous Peoples in the UNFSS	UNFSS
31 March 2021	Scientific Committee UN Food Systems & Global-Hub Exchange of Knowledge: Wiphala/white paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems	FAO and Scientific Group UNFSS
April		
7 April	Technical Exchange between Action Track 2 and the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems	The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

Questionnaire to UN system

14 April	World Food Forum (WFF): Empowering Youth for a Better Food Future.	WFF
15 April 2021	Inter-departmental working group on Indigenous Peoples, FAO	FAO
19 April 2021	Contributions of Indigenous youth in the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	UNPFII Side-event FAO
20 April 2021	UN Food Systems Summit Action Track 2 - Public Forum: Invitation to Speak	UNFSS
21 April 2021	Launch of the Indigenous World 2021	IWGIA
21 April 2021	FAO/INFOODS webinar on Indigenous foods and their composition	INFOODS FAO
21 April 2021	SDG 16 & Indigenous Peoples	UNPFII Side-event FAO PSUI and FAO Development Law Service
22 April 2021	FFI/FAO 24h Global Marathon Earth Day for Sustainability	FAO
22 April 2021	Indigenous Peoples inland small-scale fisheries for healthy food systems	UNPFII Side-event FAO
26 April 2021	Indigenous Peoples' agency to contribute to UN Food Systems Summit Action Track 3 & Action Track 4 game-changing initiatives	UNPFII Side-event FAO – WFP – IFAD – UNFSS AT3 AT2
27 April 2021	“UNHEARD and UNSEE: Indigenous Women's Path to Empowerment and Sustainable Development”	AIWN
30 April 2021	Asia Pacific Youth Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Crisis 2021	Asia Pacific Youth Forum
May		
5 May 2021	Independent UN Food Systems Summit Dialogue: 'Engaging Power holders in Catalysing Food Systems Change.	UNFSS AT 2
18 May 2021	Technical discussion between Action Track 1 team and the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
27 May 2021	Sixth meeting of the Rome Group of Friends on Indigenous Peoples	FAO
27 May 2021	High-Level Expert Seminar Climate change impacts: Expanding situations of vulnerability on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and Latin American migrants	FAO, Costa Rica, Spain and the Holy See
June		
3 – 4 June 2021	First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems	FAO

14 June 2021	The work on health, wildlife and livelihoods: save the dates for the inception workshop	FAO
16 - 18 June 2021	Global Indigenous Youth Forum	FAO GIYC
16 June 2021	EDD BRAINSTORMING SESSION INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FEEDING THE PLANET AND PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY.	FAO EDD
25 June 2020	Book Launch: Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the frontline of climate change.	FAO
July		
5 July 2021	The importance of plant genetic resources in the context of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: the role of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	FAO PSUI Science Days Side-event
6 July 2021	The White/ Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Indigenous Peoples' contributions to food system's thinking and sustainability	FAO PSUI Science Days Side-event
13 July 2021	Why reporting on SDG land related targets matters to secure rights of Indigenous Peoples in the post COVID 19 recovery, in "building back better"?	AIPP
26 July 2021	The White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Collective evidence gathered by Indigenous Peoples to contribute to the UN Food Systems Summit.	UNFSS Pre-summit Affiliated session
27 July 2021	Alternative Summit: Indigenous Game-Changers: Insights from the White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems	Peoples Counter Mobilization
27 July 2021	Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Game-changing Solutions for the World Indigenous Peoples' Parallel session	UNFSS Pre-summit session
August		
6 September 2021	"VIRTUAL PARLIAMENTARY DIALOGUES: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE TIME OF COVID-19"	FAO AECID
16 September 2021	Seventh Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples meeting	FAO PSUI
30 September 2021	VIRTUAL AWARD CEREMONY Hall of Fame Award - Best in the World Sustainability Report	FAO Hallbars
30 September 2021	Side-event " <i>Climate Resilience of Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Evidence from the White/Wiphala</i> "	Global-Hub

	<i>paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems and recommendations for action" organized in the context of the Pre-COP26 of the UNFCCC.</i>	
October		
1 October 2021	Pre-COP26: Voices of Indigenous youth as agents of change	The Center for Native American Youth, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, YOUNGO
5 October 2021	Indigenous youth's contribution to food systems transformation	FAO WFF
6 October 2021	Virtual Career Fair	FAO
6 October 2021	Food is Medicine: North American Indigenous Chefs & Youth Leading the Way	FAO North America
12 October 2021	Women Farmers and Indigenous Women's views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on #GenderEquality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment.	SEWA FAO
14 October 2021	Honouring Indigenous Peoples' Food	FAO North America
19 & 21 October 2021	CAPACITACIÓN FAO UE CONSENTIMIENTO LIBRE PREVIO E INFORMADO Y PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS	FAO PSUI, EC and FAO Bolivia
27 October 2021	Inter-departmental working group on Indigenous Peoples, FAO	FAO PSUI
28 October 2021	Asia Land Forum 2021: Securing Land Rights and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	IFAD
29 October 2021	Indigenous Peoples' Self-government and Democracy	AIPP
November		
4 November 2021	Connection Session for Member State Convenors of Food Systems Summit Dialogues	UNFSS
6 November 2021	Indigenous Peoples' food systems and climate change in the Polar Oceans – COP26 Cryosphere	FAO PSUI
8 November 2021	Indigenous Peoples: strategic partners for financiers of climate adaptation	WFP
09 November 2021	"Putting the Food System at the Top of the Climate Action Agenda" presenting the key role of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and the work of the Global Hub	GLF/CIFOR
10 November 2021	"Towards resilience for all: Learning from Indigenous food systems and wisdom" presenting the work of the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	UNFCCC and Resilience Lab at COP26

11 November 2021	Indigenous Food Systems: Building Climate Resilience	WFP – FAO PSUI
16 November 2021	Indigenous Peoples session 2nd International Agrobiodiversity Congress	The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT / FAO PSUI
18 November 2021	Autonomie Alimentaire et Développement soutenable Campus Rural des MFR de Nouvelle Calédonie	Fédération des Maisons Familiales Rurales
26 November 2021	Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the frame of the UNDRF during the Special Session on "Indigenous People and Family Farming"	
December		
3 December 2021	Hallbars Book Fair - Paris	Hallbars

ANNEX 3: Publications and brochures

Title	Type	Release date	Description
Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change	Book	25 June 2021	This publication provides an overview of the common and unique sustainability elements of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, in terms of natural resource management, access to the market, diet diversity, Indigenous Peoples' governance systems, and links to traditional knowledge and Indigenous languages. While enhancing the learning on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, it will raise awareness on the need to enhance the protection of Indigenous Peoples' food systems as a source of livelihood for the 476 million Indigenous inhabitants in the world, while contributing to the Zero Hunger Goal.
The White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems	Paper	14 June 2021	This White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems is the result of collective work by Indigenous Peoples' representatives and experts, scientists, researchers, and UN staff. Over 47 different units, organizations, and institutions have contributed to the Paper from the seven socio-cultural regions. This final version of the White/Wiphala paper has been coordinated by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and edited by a Technical Editorial Committee, and summarises the main points received.
Arctic Region Declaration in Preparation for the Global Food Systems Summit	Declaration	June 2021	
Sustainable Development Goal 16 & Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Land, Territories & Resources	Paper	21 April 2021	The paper highlights the intrinsic relationship that exists between Indigenous Peoples, territories and resources, and SDG 16 on peace justice and strong institutions. Thus, the achievement of SDG 16 is a precondition to fulfil the entire SDGs in the light of the 2030 Agenda.
Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems	Declaration	8 July 2021	Following the fruitful dialogues that took place during the first Global Forum on Indigenous Youth leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit co-organized by FAO, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and the Indigenous Champions of the UN Food Systems Summit 2021, Indigenous youth have presented a declaration.
Labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples' foods	Book	TBC December 2021	The purpose of the study is to characterize the role of these tools in creating favourable economic conditions for exchange of bio cultural products with respect to Indigenous Peoples' values, cultures and identity. The publication provides an analysis of the benefits derived from labelling and certification schemes in terms of income generation, environmental, social and cosmogonic and cultural benefits. It also portrays lessons learnt and processed

			for success and observes that successful initiatives become sustainable when Indigenous Peoples lead them.
Free Prior & Informed Consent experience in the Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of Congo	Case-study	December 2021 TBC	
Indigenous youth as agents of change. Actions of Indigenous youth in local food systems during times of adversity	Book	October 2021	The following publication "Indigenous youth as agents of change - Actions of Indigenous youth in local food systems during times of adversity" highlights six initiatives from Indigenous youth in regions around the world who are leading innovative solutions and collaborations in the face of adversity brought about by climate change and exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The youth initiatives describe how grassroots groups, networks, and platforms established by Indigenous youth have been essential to the fulfilment of basic needs within their communities in the face of this adversity. The publication has been produced under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples' Unit at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

ANNEX 4: PSUI media activities

Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) news items.

- Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems are game-changing solutions towards more sustainable food systems. <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1376187/>
- Celebrating Indigenous women scientist on the International Day of Women and Girls in Science <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1374632/>
- Contribute to the reference paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for the United Nations Food Systems Summit. <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1375790/>
- Desde el equipo de pueblos indígenas de la FAO expresamos nuestras más sentidas condolencias a las comunidades y pueblos indígenas de la Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia – ONIC por el fallecimiento del Consejero Mayor Luis Fernando Arias Arias. <https://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1376572/>
- Condolences for Professor Aurelius Kyrham Nongkynrih <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1376551/>
- Honouring Indigenous Women as Change-makers in Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1382687/>
- The Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit starts a dialogue to bring together scientific and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge. <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1392467/>
- Presentan el Plan Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Paraguay <http://www.fao.org/paraguay/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1395901/>
- The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems featured in the 42nd Special Edition of the scientific journal Agriculture for Development (Ag4Dev42) on Food Systems Transformations for Inclusive and Sustainable Development. <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1396399/>
- The 2021 edition of the Indigenous World highlights for the first time FAO's work on Indigenous Peoples' food systems <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1397825/>
- FAO and the European Development Days open a discussion on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1414454/>
- FAO report maps insights from and threats to Indigenous Peoples' food systems <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1413215/icode/>
- FAO congratulates Chef José Andrés, an Indigenous Peoples' food Systems supporter, for being honoured with the 2021 Princess of Asturias Award <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1414417/>
- The Global Indigenous Youth Forum gathered Indigenous youth's policy input to the UN Food Systems Summit. <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1415242/>
- The Årramät Project has joined forces with the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, becoming its latest member. <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1415754/>
- Indigenous Peoples at the forefront of the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit: "Indigenous Peoples' food systems are a game-changing solution to ensure more sustainable food systems" <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1417774/>
- New FAO publication highlights the actions of Indigenous youth in local food systems during times of adversity <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/news/detail/en/c/1443397/>

Opinion pieces and Journal articles:

[42nd Special Edition of the scientific journal Agriculture for Development \(Ag4Dev42\)](#)

[Nature Journal: Rethinking hierarchies of evidence for sustainable food systems](#)

[Feeding the World in Times of Climate Change "We Can Learn a Lot from Indigenous Peoples"](#)

[Keeping Indigenous food practices alive](#)

[Incursions into Indigenous Lands Not Only Threaten Tribal Food Systems, But the Planet's Well-Being](#)

[Following the rhythm of Mother Earth Learning from Indigenous Peoples' food systems and their respect for nature](#)

[Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Book Garners Sustainability Award](#)

[Lecciones indígenas para una alimentación sostenible.](#)

[Turkson: el futuro de la alimentación para todos está en los sistemas autóctonos](#)

Webinars and videos:

UN Deputy SG Amina Mohammed congratulates the Global-Hub for its work and for the association with the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit | Science Days for the UNFSS | 8 July 2021

Indigenous Peoples Food Systems Game-Changing Solutions | Pre-Summit, 27 July 2021 | #UNFSS2021

Indigenous Peoples' food systems and climate change in the Polar Oceans | COP26 Cryosphere Pavilion

FAO crea sistema alimentario sostenible con indígenas | hoyDía | NBC News/ Telemundo

CFS side-event: Women farmers and Indigenous Women's views on climate change, COVID-19-19 and the CFS

Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment.

Pre-COP26: Voices of Indigenous youth as agents of change

FAO/INFOODS webinar on Indigenous foods and their composition

Indigenous Peoples' Food systems

UNPFII Twentieth Session side-event: SDG 16 and Indigenous Peoples' collective right.

Indigenous Peoples are the guardians of the future of Latin America and the Caribbean

#EDD21- BRAINSTORMING LAB - Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

Almost half of the intact forests in the Amazon Basin are in Indigenous territories

Daily Press Briefing by the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General – Noon Briefing – Indigenous Peoples' food systems

#IYAFA2022: Indigenous Peoples inland small-scale fisheries.

Day 1: The Global Forum on Indigenous Youth Leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021

ANNEX 5: Media monitoring summary table 2021 (from FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit)

More than 110 + external news articles highlighted the book including UN News, El País, Thomson Reuters Foundation, Inside Climate News, EFE, AFP, and NBC News. **From Colombia, Spain, Mexico, USA, Brazil, Senegal, India, Japan, South Africa, Paraguay, Colombia, Panama, Japan, Guatemala, Switzerland, Argentina, Nepal, Australia, Italy, France, New Zealand, Finland, Ghana, the UK and More.**

*Disclaimer: All links were accessed and working the last time on 6 December 2021 – 16:00**

1.	ABC	La FAO reivindica la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios indígenas
2.	Ag4Dev	42nd Special Edition of the scientific journal Agriculture for Development (Ag4Dev42)
3.	Agrositio	Resistencia cultural y sistemas alimentarios: la experiencia kariña
4.	Ahmedabad mirror, India	FAO Maps Threats To Indigenous People's Food Systems
5.	AIM Panama	Los sistemas alimentarios más sostenibles son indígenas
6.	Autobala News	Indigenous land invasions not only threaten the tribal food system, but also the well-being of the planet.
7.	Barrons	FAO Se Compromete En La Defensa Del Sistema Alimentario De Los Pueblos Indígenas
8.	biztribune	[기후변화와 식량위기] 원주민들의 식량 체계가 무너지고 있다
9.	Businesslive, South Africa	Climate change a threat to Indigenous communities' food gathering, UN warns
10.	Clean Technica	UN Report: Indigenous Lands Protecting Biodiversity Are Being Threatened By Incursions
11.	Clean Technica	Boston Redlining Visible In Concrete, Ecocide Needs Definition, Climate Threatening Indigenous Food — Nexus Media News
12.	CNN	'Nature is not a commodity': Can the world learn from Indigenous Peoples' food systems, before they are lost?
13.	CNN	Why protecting Indigenous communities could help preserve our planet
14.	Daijiworld	FAO maps threats to Indigenous people's food systems
15.	Der Spiegel	Eine Bedienungsanleitung zur Rettung der Welt
16.	Der Spiegel	Feeding the World in Times of Climate Change: "We Can Learn a Lot from Indigenous Peoples" - DER SPIEGEL
17.	Der Spiegel	Wie wird die Welt in Zukunft satt?
18.	Devdiscourse India	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says UN
19.	Devex	Keeping Indigenous food practices alive
20.	Devex	Celebrating Indigenous food systems
21.	ECLAC Social Development Knowledge Diffusion Platform	Indigenous Peoples' food systems. Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change
22.	EFE International	La FAO reivindica la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios indígenas
23.	El Ciudadano Argentina	Los pueblos originarios, los mejores guardianes de los bosques y los alimentos
24.	EL ESPECTADOR	COP26: La deforestación es más baja donde hay territorios colectivos reconocidos
25.	El Espectador Colombia	Las amenazas que pueden poner en jaque la alimentación indígena
26.	EL mostrador	Los sistemas alimentarios de los pueblos indígenas y el nuevo contrato social
27.	El Nacional	Seminario mundial examinó el cambio climático, los pueblos indígenas, afrodescendientes y migrantes
28.	EL Pais	Lecciones indígenas para una alimentación sostenible Red de expertos Planeta Futuro EL PAÍS (elpais.com)
29.	El País España	Como salvar la biodiversidad que custodian los pueblos indígenas
30.	El Tiempo Colombia	Es cada vez más difícil para pueblos indígenas producir alimento: FAO
31.	Estado de Minas Brasil	FAO se compromete com defesa do Sistema alimentar dos povos indigenas
32.	Euro News	Los pueblos indígenas, guardianes de la biodiversidad del planeta
33.	Expertini	Publication: 'Indigenous Peoples' food systems'.

34.	Expartibus	La biodiversità è il nostro futuro
35.	Food Politics	Food systems reports 1: Indigenous Peoples
36.	Food Navigator	What can food companies learn about sustainability from Indigenous Peoples' food systems?
37.	Gauchaz Brasil	FAO se compromete com defesa do sistema alimentar dos povos indígenas
38.	GK Today International	FAO Report: Indigenous Peoples' food systems
39.	Global Banking and Finance international	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says UN
40.	Highland post	The Khasi Food System recognised in UN-FAO publication
41.	Hola News USA	La FAO reivindica la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios indígenas
42.	Hub News India - North East Media Hub	Khasi Food System gets UN-FAO recognition for its resilience and sustainability
43.	ICCA Consortium	Sustainability of Indigenous Peoples' food systems in Iran: Exploring their contributions to climate resilience
44.	Indian Flash India	Follow Indigenous Peoples Food System For Sustainable Future
45.	INFObae, México	FAO se compromete en la defensa del sistema alimentario de los pueblos indígenas.
46.	Inside Climate News	Incursions Into Indigenous Lands Not Only Threaten Tribal Food Systems, But the Planet's Well-Being - Inside Climate News
47.	International Institute of Gastronomy Culture Arts and Tourism.	FAO report maps insights from and threats to Indigenous Peoples' food Systems https://igcat.org/es/fao-report-maps-insights-from-and-threats-to-Indigenous-peoples-food-systems/
48.	Japan Today	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says U.N.
49.	La Semana Colombia	El cambio climático amenaza los sistemas alimentarios de los pueblos indígenas.
50.	LACTUACHO Senegal	Systèmes alimentaires des peuples autochtones, FAO
51.	Le Monde	COP26, jour 6 : « Le changement climatique est bien là et nous finirons par en payer le prix »
52.	Le nouvelleiste	Biodiversité: la moitié des terres des autochtones ne leur appartient pas
53.	MEDIndia	Threat of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
54.	Mi Punto de Vista México	La FAO reivindica la sostenibilidad de los Sistemas Alimentarios Indígenas
55.	Mirage New Zealand	Securing food, protecting biodiversity.
56.	Mirage	Indigenous Peoples' food systems publication wins 2021 Best in World Sustainability Report Award
57.	Modern Diplomacy	On climate change frontline, Indigenous provide pointers to save planet
58.	Mongabay	An Indigenous community in Meghalaya offers lessons in climate resilience
59.	Mongabay	On Indigenous Peoples' Day, celebrating Earth's unsung environmental stewards
60.	Monga Bay	Empowering Indigenous Peoples crucial to climate, biodiversity crises: Study
61.	MSN news, (India)	FAO maps threats to Indigenous people's food systems
62.	My Joy online Ghana	New report on Indigenous People's Food Systems released ahead of COP26
63.	National Geographic	COP26: los pueblos indígenas llaman a acabar con la 'guerra contra la naturaleza'
64.	Nature Food	Rethinking hierarchies of evidence for sustainable food systems
65.	NBC Universal USA	Expertos crean un sistema alimentario sostenible basado en los conocimientos indígenas
66.	News 18 Brasil	Climate Change Puts Arctic, Amazon's Traditional Food Gathering Techniques at Threat
67.	Nexus Media	Indigenous Food Systems, Under Climate Threat, Offer Guide To Sustainability
68.	Noticias Fides Colombia	La alimentación de los pueblos indígenas entre las más sostenibles
69.	NS Wires (International)	FAO report maps insights from and threats to Indigenous Peoples' food systems

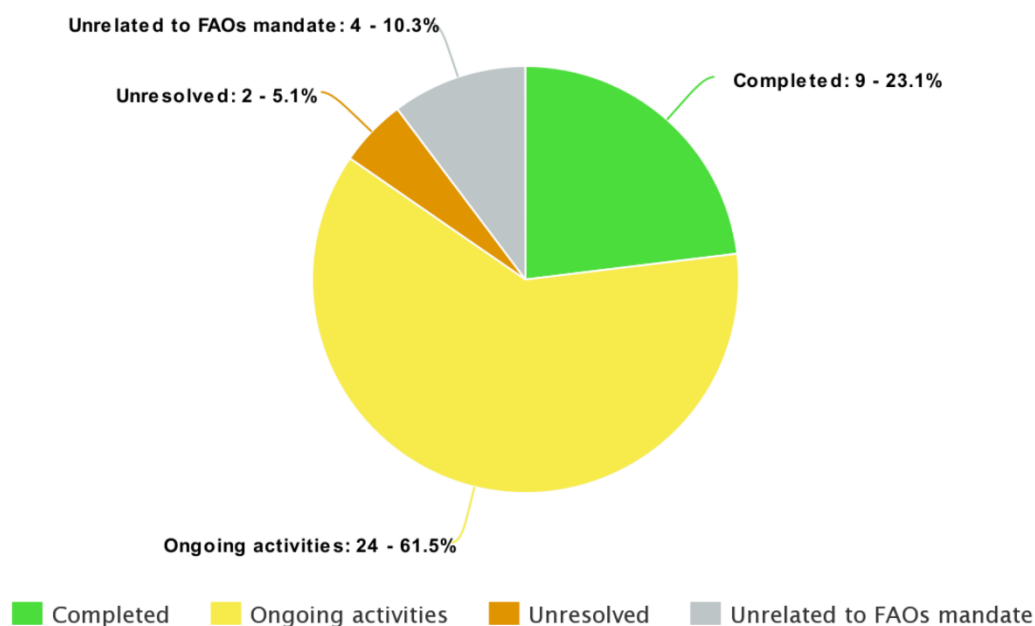
70.	PHEMAC	FAO report maps insights from and threats to Indigenous Peoples' food systems
71.	Platform for African – European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development	REPORT + WEBINAR: Indigenous Peoples' food systems
72.	Prensa Libre Guatemala	Proyecto guatemalteco de manejo forestal comunitario destaca en informe de la FAO
73.	Prevention web International	FAO report maps insights from and threats to Indigenous Peoples' food systems
74.	Quartz	Indigenous knowledge is central to making the global food system sustainable
75.	QUOTA UK	Governments must protect Indigenous Peoples' food systems
76.	Relief Web	FAO in 2022: Time for extraordinary efforts to continue walking the talk
77.	Relief Web	"To feed the world and protect nature we need Glasgow to be forward-looking, ambitious and transformative"
78.	Relief Web	Statement by Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
79.	Reliefweb, international	Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
80.	Reporte Confidencial Venezuela	La FAO reivindica la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios indígenas
81.	RFI (Radio France Internationale)	Climat: la France recalée et les peuples autochtones impactés
82.	Rinnovabili Italy	La sostenibilità alimentare delle popolazioni indigene
83.	SDG Knowledge Hub	COP 26 Events Address Agriculture's Role in Net Zero
84.	SDG Knowledge Hub	Glasgow Side Events Advocate Oneness with Nature
85.	SET Noticias, México	La alimentación de los pueblos indígenas, entre las más sostenibles del mundo: FAO
86.	Sight Magazine Australia	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says UN
87.	Slow Food	UN biodiversity Conference: Biodiversity is our future
88.	Snowchange Finland	Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Inari Sámi And Snowchange Share Key Messages
89.	Society of Environmental Journalists	"Climate Change Threatens Age-Old Indigenous Food Systems, Says UN"
90.	SP News Agency	The Khasi Food System gained recognition in an international publication "Indigenous Peoples"
91.	Scroll.in	In Meghalaya, the food system of the Khasi community offers lessons in climate resilience
92.	SwissInfo	La FAO reivindica la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios indígenas
93.	Syllad- The Rising Meghalaya	The Khasi Food System recognised in UN-FAO publication
94.	Televisa México	Pueblos indígenas: Su alimentación es de las más sostenibles del mundo
95.	The Arctic Institute	The Arctic This Week Take Five: Week of June 28, 2021 UN Analysis Points to Climate Change as Major Threat for Indigenous Food Systems
96.	The Guardian	UN food summit will be 'elitist' and 'pro-corporate', says special rapporteur
97.	The Himalayan Times Nepal	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says UN
98.	The New Humanitarian:	The coalitions seeking to transform food systems and boost climate resilience
99.	The Shillong Times India	Khasi food system gets global recognition
100.	The World Economic Forum	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says UN
101.	The World Economic Forum	How can Indigenous knowledge help us create sustainable food systems?
102.	Thomson Reuters Foundation International	Climate change threatens age-old Indigenous food systems, says UN

103.	UN News	Seminario mundial examina el cambio climático, los pueblos indígenas, afrodescendientes y migrantes
104.	UN News	Nguvu ya mwanamke yaokoa msitu wa Imacata nchini Venezuela
105.	UN News, International	On climate change frontline, Indigenous provide pointers to save planet
106.	Un Nuevo Dí, Telemundo NBC news	La Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura lanzó un libro que engloba años de investigación y trabajo en conjunto con pueblos indígenas relacionado con sistemas alimentarios sostenibles (Chef Oropeza)
107.	United Nations, Ifeed	Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
108.	UNDP	Transforming food systems – from the ground up
109.	Uol	FAO se compromete com defesa do sistema alimentar dos povos indígenas.
110.	Vastuullisuus Finland	Climate Change Threatens Age-Old Indigenous Food Systems, Says UN
111.	Vie Publique	Sauvegarde de la biodiversité : quelle gouvernance internationale ?
112.	We Demain	COP26 : la nature mérite mieux

ANNEX 6: Status of implementation of UNDESA-UNPFII recommendations to FAO

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) recommendations to FAO throughout the years can be found here: <http://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/unpfii-and-data/unpfii-recommendations/en/>

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) recommendations to FAO (2006 - 2021)



Completed: Recommendations that have been completed or resolved under FAOs' programme of work.

Ongoing Activities: Recommendation that are ongoing and have been incorporated in FAOs programme of work

Unresolved: Recommendations that are still in the process of being incorporated in FAOs Programme of work.

Unrelated to FAOs mandate: Recommendations that have been given to FAO but do not fall under its mandate and cannot be incorporated in the programme of work.

ANNEX 7: Acronyms

AIPP - Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
EMRIP - Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
FIES - Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FPIC - Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
GCF - Green Climate Fund
GEF - Global Environment Facility
GIYC - Global Indigenous Youth Caucus
Global-Hub – Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems
Group of Friends – The Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples
IASG - Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues
IDWG – Inter-Departmental Working Group
IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
KJWA - Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
MDTF – Multi-Donor Trust Fund
PNPI – Plan Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas (Perú)
PSUI – FAO’s Indigenous Peoples Unit
SEWA - Self Employed Women's Association
UNDESA – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFSS – United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021
UNPFII - United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
VGFSyN - CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition