

Questionnaire to UN system

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 inter-governmental 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

Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

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.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Forum concerning the participation of indigenous peoples in the development of the draft general comment (No. 26) of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2021/43-E/C.19/2021/10, para. 26), the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples supported the participation of 5 indigenous representatives from Nicaragua, India, Burundi, Canada and Mexico during the General Discussion on Land Rights organized by CESCR on 15 October 2019. The Secretariat further issued a call for written contributions to the draft general comment, to clarify the specific obligations of States parties relating to land and the governance of tenure of land under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Inputs received, including from UNDESA, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, are available from the dedicated webpage¹. The Co-Rapporteurs study the contributions and will revise the draft, which will then be presented to the Committee for further consideration and subsequent adoption.

In light of increased violence against indigenous peoples in the Amazon region, the Permanent Forum called upon the UN system, including OHCHR, to support Member States in the protection of indigenous peoples' habitats and cultures in the Amazon region in cooperation with indigenous peoples (E/2021/43-E/C.19/2021/10, para. 30). In that respect, OHCHR field presences continue to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples in the region and engage with authorities and indigenous peoples to enhance dialogue and concrete actions. More information are available in the report on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which was submitted to the Human Rights Council for consideration at its 48th session in September 2021². The recommendation of the Forum that "the Committee's Working Group on Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedures urgently address the serious human rights violations and the criminalization of indigenous peoples in the Amazon in order for the Committee to take effective measures", was transmitted to the Secretariat of the Committee.

¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/call-written-contributions-draft-general-comment-no-26-land-and>

² A/HRC/48/30

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

Background

As per the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/69/2), a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016.

In August 2020, the United Nations Executive Committee agreed on the need for accelerated and collective action to strengthen the implementation of the SWAP on indigenous peoples. In November 2020, the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination issued a Call to Action: Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples. Its goal is to ensure collaborative and coherent UN system action to support the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples with a focus on furthering the implementation of the SWAP³.

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 Forum⁴.

OHCHR continued to support implementation of the UN System-wide Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples, which was adopted in 2015 as a follow-up to the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. As a member of the IASG on indigenous Issues, OHCHR contributed to the development of a Call to Action on Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples, endorsed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) in November 2020, to strengthen collective and coherent UN system efforts at country level. Since its approval, interested members of the IASG on indigenous Issues, including OHCHR, have pursued, through both the IASG mechanism and the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), with the support of the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO), a number of the actions to which CEB members committed. The IASG highlights three specific areas of action: protection of indigenous human rights defenders; engagement with the Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams and; participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes.

⁴ The six key elements of the SWAP are: 1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP; 2) Support the implementation of the UNDRIP, particularly at the country level; 3) Support the realization of indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 4) Map existing standards and guidelines, capacity, training materials and resources within the UN system, international financial institutions and the members of the IASG for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP; 5) Develop the capacity of

States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel; and 6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes.

Questionnaire to UN system

The Office continued to support the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly at the country level, (one of the key elements in the action plan), including through further engagement with UNCTs. In follow-up to one of the system-wide strategic interventions of the UN Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights, an interagency task team was established, bringing 12 UN entities together (including OHCHR, DCO, DESA, ILO, OCHA, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO) to develop "a nimble system to monitor and evaluate human rights, [Leave No One Behind (LNOB)] and gender integration in the new generation of [Common Country Analyses (CCAs)] and [UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (CFs)], to assess patterns and design targeted interventions in support of RCs and UNCTs." As such, this interagency task team has worked on establishing a baseline through a desk review that assesses the integration of human rights, LNOB and gender in new generation CCAs and CFs. The desk review includes the assessment of 46 CCAs and 36 finalized from 2019 to 14 August 2021, and was published on the UN Sustainable Development Group's (UNSDG) Country Cooperation Framework Status Dashboard. The review examines whether CCAs includes specific analysis in relation to indigenous peoples and whether CFs include specific programmatic measures in relation to indigenous peoples. In addition, the review includes analytical inputs from the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which reviewed a sample of new generation CCAs and CFs.

Following the desk review, there will be system-wide outreach, support and messaging to RCs and UNCTs to address the most important gaps in human rights, LNOB, and gender integration in CCAs and CFs. In addition, a UN inter-agency self-assessment tool will be developed for use by RCs and UNCTs to reinforce the operational integration of human rights, LNOB, and gender into future CCAs and CFs.

The review has found the following:

CCAs:

- Out of the 46 CCAs reviewed, 12 CCAs include specific analysis in relation to indigenous peoples. This means that out of the 24 CCAs of countries that have indigenous peoples*, only 50 percent include specific analysis in relation to indigenous peoples. This includes the CCAs of Argentina; Cameroon; Colombia, Congo (Republic of); the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guatemala; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; and Uganda.

*The following list of countries have indigenous peoples: Albania; Angola; Argentina; Cameroon; Chad; China; Colombia; Congo (Republic of); Cuba; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Dominican Republic; Ethiopia; Guatemala; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mali; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; South Africa; Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Uganda; Uruguay. Please note that indigenous peoples are sometimes qualified as "marginalized/vulnerable peoples" or "indigenous minorities" in Africa, "Touareg/Amazigh" in Mali, and/or "ethnic minorities" in several countries in Asia.

CFs:

- Out of the 36 CFs reviewed, 7 CFs include specific programmatic measures in relation to indigenous peoples. This means that out of the 17 CFs of countries that have indigenous peoples*, only 41 percent include specific programmatic measures in relation to indigenous peoples. This includes the CFs of Argentina; Colombia; Congo (Republic of); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guatemala; Mexico; and Panama.

*The following list of countries have indigenous peoples: Angola; Argentina; Colombia; Congo (Republic of); Cuba; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ethiopia; Guatemala; Indonesia; Mali; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Uganda; Uruguay. Please note that indigenous peoples are sometimes qualified as "marginalized/vulnerable peoples" or "indigenous minorities" in Africa, "Touareg/Amazigh" in Mali, and/or "ethnic minorities" in several countries in Asia.

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.

Given that the 2030 Agenda is deeply anchored in human rights, the human rights situation of indigenous peoples and (ongoing and systemic) violations of indigenous peoples' economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, as well as the right to development, are a major impediment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Looking at Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, research has shown that as many as 92% of these targets reflect international human rights and labour standards,⁵ therefore the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved unless human rights of all and, in particular, human rights of the most vulnerable are fulfilled.

Work to which OHCHR contributed to through the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies⁶ has also led to the identification of key trends and concerns with regards to concept of SDG 16+, seen as an enabler for the achievement of the entire 2030 Agenda. This work has demonstrated that ensuring meaningful participation of marginalized groups, especially when taking into account intersectional discrimination - such as indigenous women - remains a challenge. Lack of access to justice impacts hardest on lower income and other disadvantaged groups. The extent of exclusion and discrimination faced by indigenous communities is a significant impediment to achieving sustainable development for all, linked both to SDG 16+ as well as to access to the entire spectrum of human rights, including social and economic rights which have their own corresponding SDGs. An important challenge are also data gaps and especially lack of disaggregated data which could be used to better inform design of targeted legislation, strategies, policies as well as programs aiming to implement these.

⁵ Source: Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Lessons Learned and next steps. The Danish Institute for Human Rights. Available from https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/sites/default/files/2018-04/hr_and_2030_agenda-web_2018.pdf (page 9).

⁶ For more information, see <https://www.un-globalalliance.org/sdg-16>

Lastly, we should not forget that the 2030 Agenda is broader than its 17 SDGs. The 2030 Agenda also comprises the text of the 2030 Agenda as a whole (defining its overarching principles such as inclusive participation at all levels, accountability, equality and non-discrimination) and its central pledge to leave no one behind and to reach those furthest behind first (LNOB). A challenge in this regard is that we see the LNOB pledge being used either as an empty (undefined) phrase, or we see it used regarding certain vulnerable groups more than others, resulting in implementation efforts potentially leaving out certain population groups. The on-going analysis of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) by the Committee for Development Policy's demonstrates that groups most referred to in the VNRs as being left behind, vulnerable or targets of policies are women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor and older persons, while indigenous peoples continue to receive less attention.⁷ Additionally, as CDP also notes, the treatment of inequalities under the LNOB pledge "still suggests a focus on targeted action rather than transformational strategies addressing the structural determinants of inequalities and exclusion."

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

Some of the most notable activities OHCHR has undertaken to address these gaps and challenges are:

- OHCHR's Office Management Plan 2018-2021 has been updated and extended until 2023, strengthening the Office's work on inequalities under the following three newly identified streams, all of consequence for work related to indigenous peoples: (i) promotion of ESCR, (ii) LNOB, and (iii) COVID-19 pandemic response and recovery; additionally, 'leveraging data for human rights' is now an additional element (shift) to be mainstreamed throughout all OHCHR work pillars;
- Development, with UNDP and UNSDG, of a 'Checklist for a human rights-based approach to socio-economic country responses to COVID-19', which explicitly specifies indigenous peoples as a group of concern when it comes to identification of groups at risk, to accessibility of information (in indigenous languages), and refers to 'Indigenous Peoples and COVID-19: A Guidance Note for the UN System prepared by the UN Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues' as a further resource;
- Production of country-specific guidance for the countries that undertook a VNR review in 2021; these documents aim to promote the use of relevant data and analysis coming out of international human rights mechanisms and provide guidance on issues such as meaningful, safe and inclusive participation and human rights-based approach to data, of significant relevance for indigenous peoples;

⁷ Further information is available in the Committee for Development Policy documents 'Communique on further improving the voluntary national review process' and 'The 2020 VNRs: points for reflection in preparation for the 2021 reviews' available from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/voluntary-national-reviews.html>

- Strengthening the work of the Office through the ‘OHCHR Surge Initiative’⁸ which places a focus on 2030 Agenda implementation, prevention and ESCRs resulting in greater coherence between HQ and field operations as well enhanced OHCHR’s substantive guidance on ESCR, prevention, 2030 Agenda analysis, programming and advocacy, including on the LNOB pledge. The initiative aims to help operationalize the Secretary-General’s call for a “new social contract” and is strengthening work particularly in support of economies that are people- and planet-centered and thus a valuable vehicle for protecting and fulfilling all human rights. This notion of creating economies that help fulfill all human rights for all can be a fundamental lever in achieving a ‘renewed social contract anchored in human rights’ and can contribute to building societies that deliver on the 2030 Agenda while prioritizing those most in need, including indigenous peoples.

Considerable data gaps remain in assessing progress for indigenous people in achieving the 2030 Agenda. For the SDG indicator 10.3.1/16. b.1 on the experience of discrimination and harassment, data from 44 countries and territories for the period 2014–2020 show that almost one in five people reported having personally experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds prohibited under international human rights law. Moreover, women were more likely to be victims of discrimination than men.

For this period, disaggregation by indigenous status is only available for Bolivia, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, and Suriname. In these six countries, a high proportion of indigenous groups have experienced discrimination, more than the general population, on average 1.5 times more (see Fig. 1). Among most indigenous groups that experienced discrimination, “Ethnicity, Origin, Colour, Language” are the main grounds for discrimination. Additionally, data disaggregated by sex (women and men) is only available in Suriname (see Fig. 8), where indigenous women experienced higher discrimination than men.

Fig. 1: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months

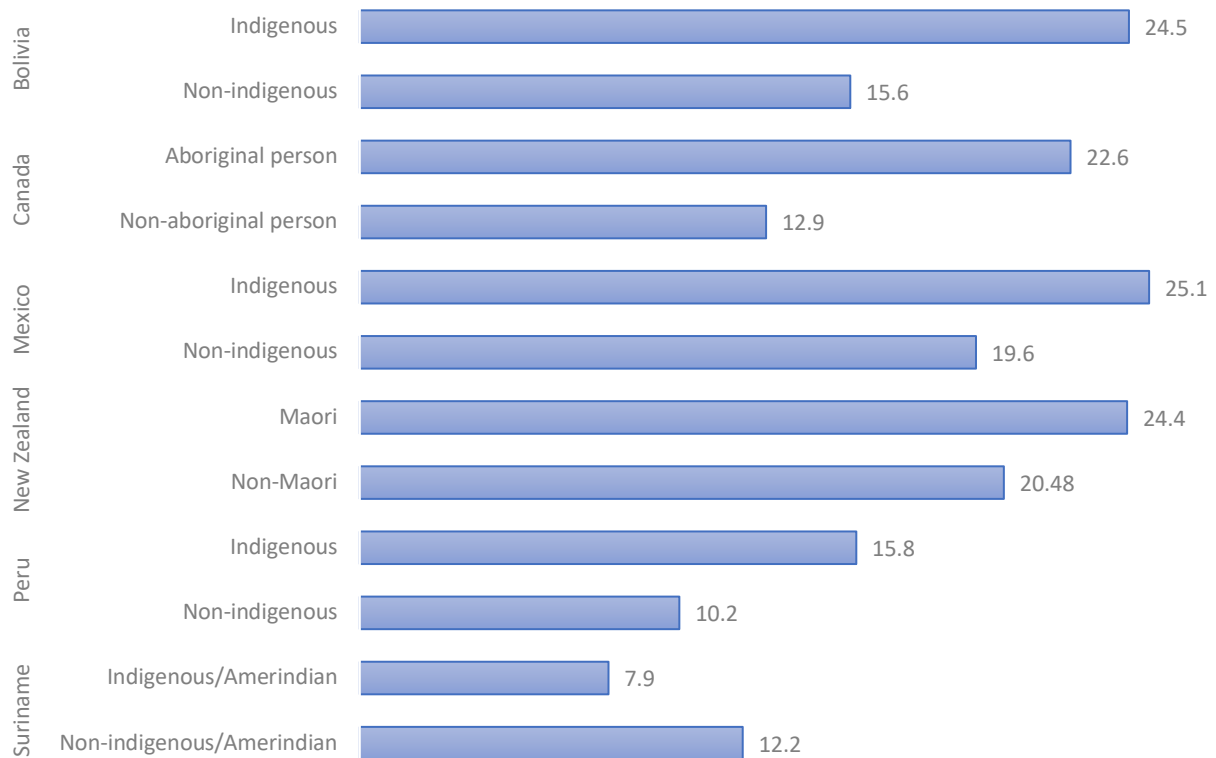
Countries	Variable used to define Indigenous	Sources	Latest year available
Bolivia	Belonging to indigenous peoples	Household survey	2018
Canada	Aboriginal identity	General Social Survey on Victimization	2014
Mexico	Ethnicity/Race: Indigenous ⁹	National Survey on Discrimination	2017
New Zealand	Ethnicity/Race: Māori	The General Social Survey	2018
Peru	Self-perception of ethnicity (including: quechua, aimara and amazónico)	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares	2018
Suriname	Belonging to indigenous/Amerindian peoples	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey	2018

based on all grounds of discrimination in selected 6 countries (Bolivia, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Suriname)

⁸ Please note that more information on the OHCHR’s surge initiative will be made available on the new OHCHR webpage expected to go live beginning of 2022 (www.ohchr.org/sdgs)

⁹ It is estimate with information of the booklet of modules for indigenous people.

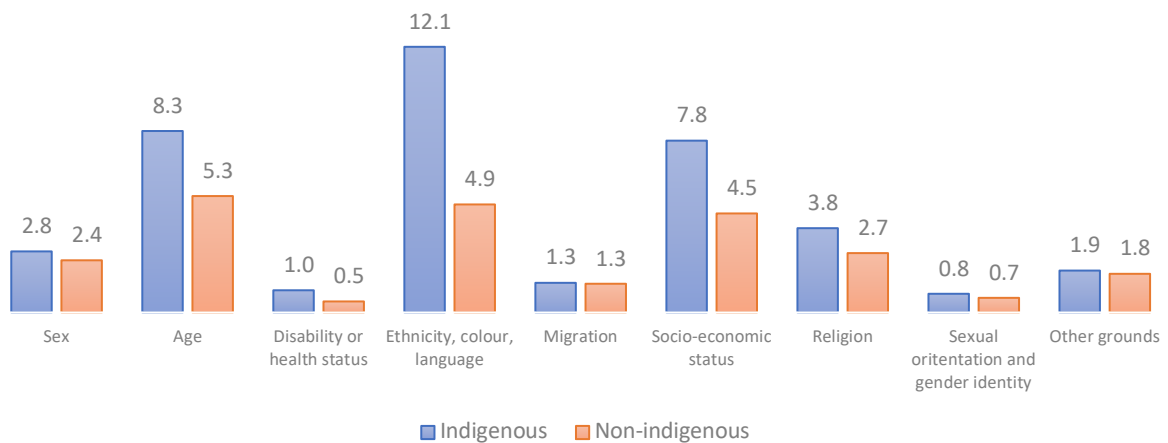
Questionnaire to UN system



Source: Survey from National Statistics offices

Bolivia

Fig. .2: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination

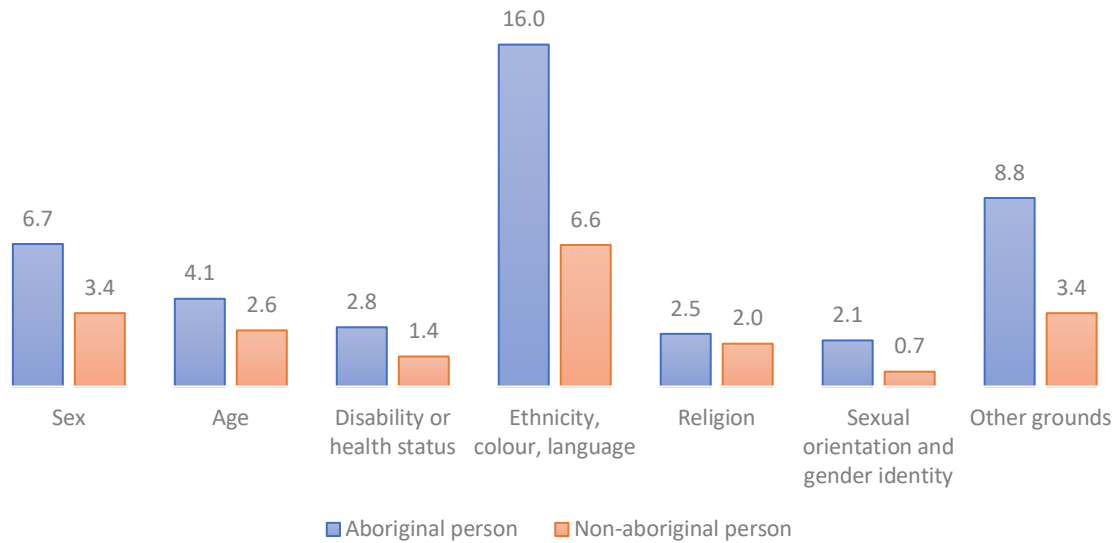


Source: Household survey 2018; **Notes:** Time period: refers only to occurrences in the last 12 months; Age: 15 years and over; Sample size: 11195 households; the values presented were adjusted by standardized weights, calculated on a sub-sample of the Household Survey; reference data, coefficient of variation greater than 20%

Canada

Fig. 3: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination

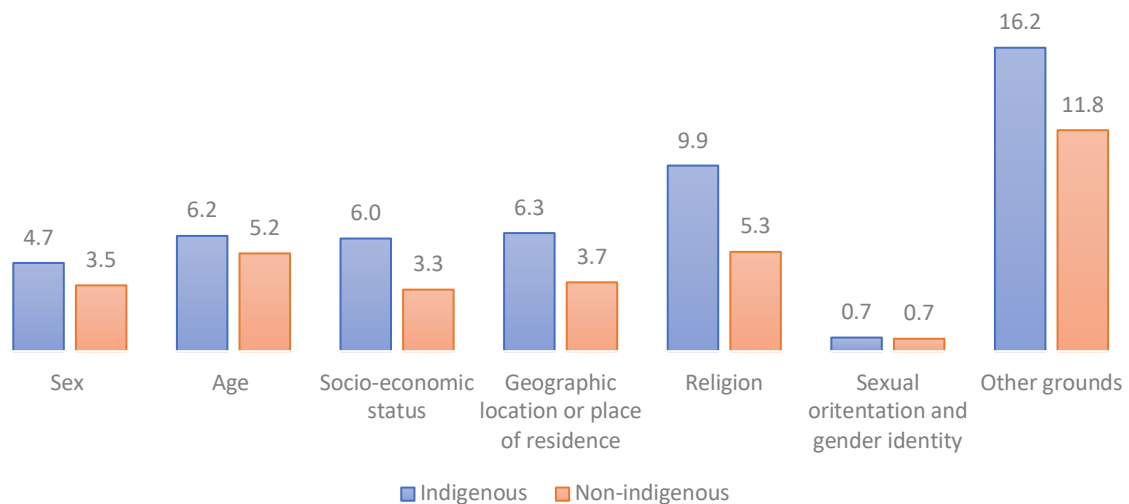
Questionnaire to UN system



Source: General Social Survey on Victimization 2014; **Notes:** Time period: refers only to occurrences in the last 5 years; Age: 15 years and over; All counts represent weighted data rounded to the nearest 1,000. The total sample size for the 2014 General Social Survey on Victimization in the provinces and territories of Canada was 35,167

Mexico

Fig. 4: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination

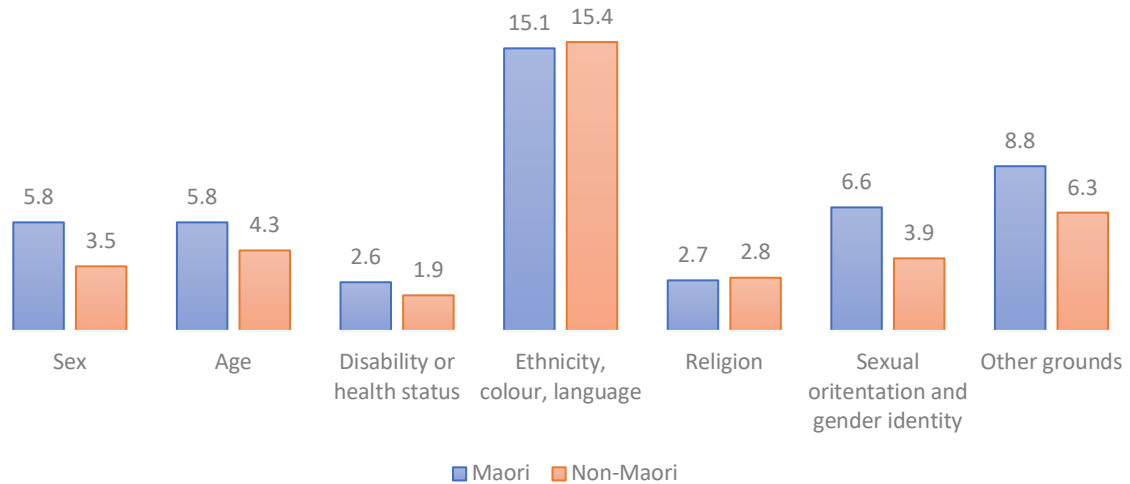


Source: National Survey on Discrimination 2017; **Notes:** Time period: refers only to occurrences in the last 12 months; Age: 18 years and over; Sample size: 39101 dwellings and 102245 person; Estimated with information of the booklet of modules for indigenous people

New Zealand

Fig. 5: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination

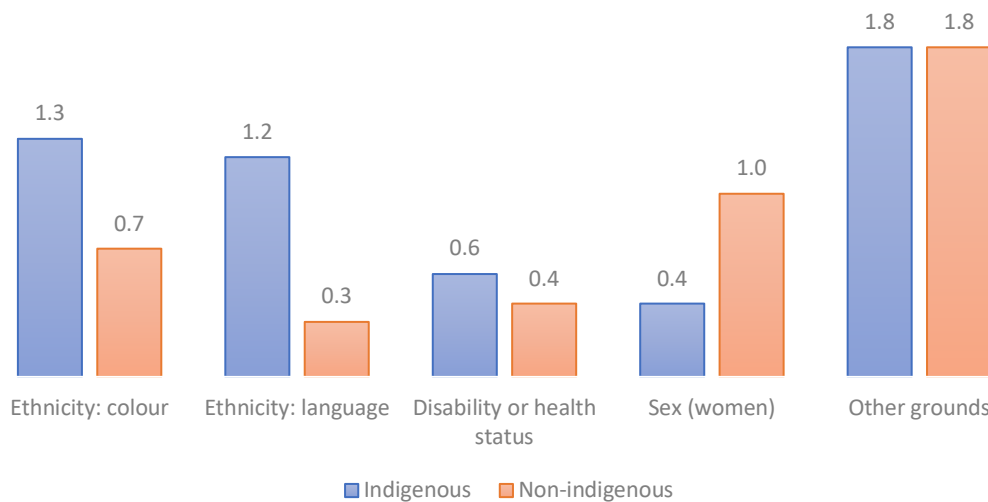
Questionnaire to UN system



Source: The General Social Survey 2018; **Notes:** Population: in private dwellings in the North Island, South Island, or Waiheke Island of New Zealand; Age: 15 years and over; Sample size: approximately 12000 households

Peru

Fig. 6: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination

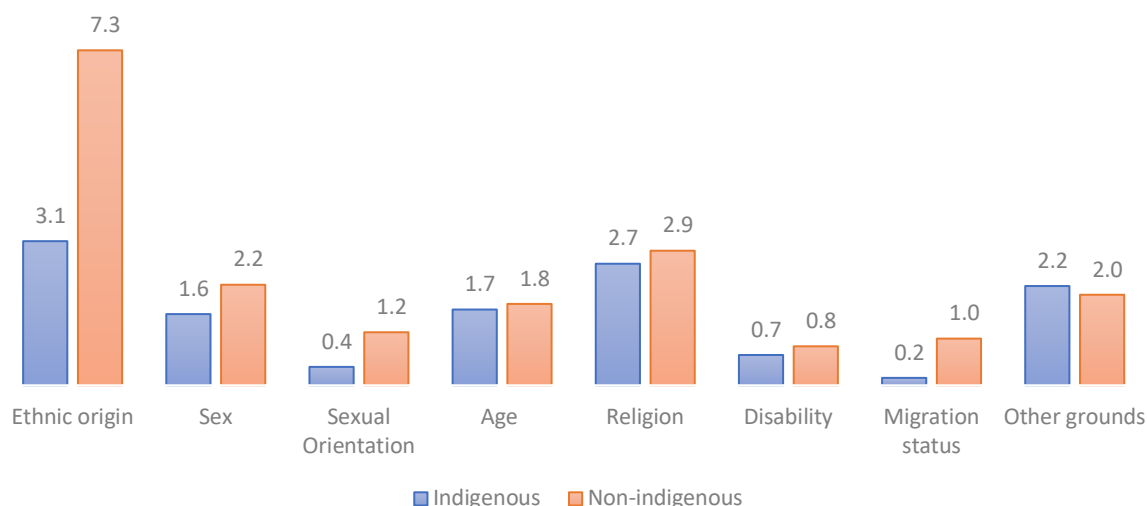


Source: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 2018. **Notes:** Time period: refers only to occurrences in the last 5 years; Age: 18 years and over

Suriname

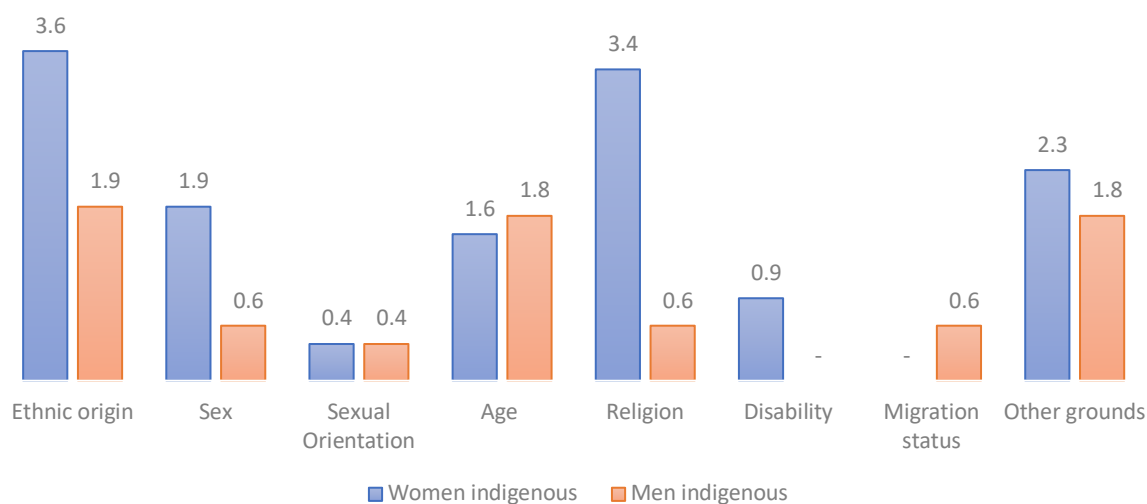
Fig. 7: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination

Questionnaire to UN system



Source: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 2018; **Notes:** Time period: refers only to occurrences in the last 12 months; Age: 15-49 years; Sample size: 7000 women and 2828 men; Estimates: the aggregated data for both sexes are an indirect estimation from data for women and men

Fig. 8: Proportion (%) of the indigenous population who have felt discriminated in the previous 12 months based on some grounds of discrimination by sex



Source: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 2018; **Notes:** Time period: refers only to occurrences in the last 12 months; Age: 15-49 years; Sample size: 7000 women and 2828 men; Estimates: the aggregated data for both sexes are an indirect estimation from data for women and men

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.

Regional fora on sustainable development:

- **ECLAC:** UN High Commissioner for human rights addressed the forum, noting, inter alia, that growth of poverty, economic recession, and unemployment, including as a consequence of the pandemic, are having a bigger impact on marginalized groups, noting that people and human rights should be at the centre of sustainable development and pandemic recovery

Questionnaire to UN system

- **ECLAC:** OHCHR contributed to a side event entitled “Rights-based sustainable recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean – placing human rights and the 2030 Agenda at the core of the responses to build back better”, 16 March 2021
- **ESCAP:** OHCHR contributed to the following side events:
 - The Role of Environmental Human Rights Defenders (EHRDs) in supporting and enhancing sustainable Covid-19 recovery, 25 March 2021, with Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, former UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples’ participation
 - Enabling sustainable recovery with greater access to information, access to justice and public participation in environmental decision-making, 22 March 2021
 - The Rights Path to Recovery – How countries place human rights at the centre in responding and building back better, 23 March 2021
- **ESCAP:** OHCHR contributed to the Preparatory Workshop for ESCAP Region VNR Countries, 16-18 March 2021

2021 High-level political forum on sustainable development: OHCHR contributed to the drafting of several background documents for the 2021 HLPF sessions, facilitated the submission of official inputs to the 2021 HLPF by UN Treaty Bodies, Human Rights Council (including its UPR mechanism), and the UN Human Rights Office, and upon request provided technical assistance to the UN System and other stakeholders in the preparation of the VNRs for instance in Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Zimbabwe, (kindly also note the 2021 VNR country-specific documents mentioned in question ii above).

In addition, OHCHR organized, on 13 January 2021, the third UN Human Rights Council Intersessional meeting on human rights and the 2030 Agenda. The report of this meeting constitutes one of the official inputs of the 2021 High-level political forum.

Selection of the most relevant activities at the HLPF:

- OHCHR co-organized a learning event entitled “Tools and Lessons for inclusive and sustainable recovery to secure, regain and sustain SDG momentum”, 8 July 2021
- OHCHR co-organized or contributed to the following side events:
 - From Disparity to Dignity: How to combat discrimination in development, 14 July 2021, an event which served to present the MRG’s annual Minority & Indigenous Trends report, focusing on the impact of COVID-19 on minorities and indigenous peoples, and the findings of a research project led by the UN Special Rapporteur on modern slavery ‘Good practice in protecting people from modern slavery during the COVID-19 pandemic’
 - Accelerating the SDGs Monitoring and Implementation actions using SDG 16+ hosted by the National planning Commission of Nepal on 7 July 2021
 - Building Back Fairer: Equality in a Post-COVID World, 8 July 2021
 - Ensuring a sustainable recovery that delivers on human rights and the 2030 Agenda, 13 July 2021

D. COVID-19 pandemic

Questionnaire to UN system

- 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.

Despite indigenous peoples being explicitly identified by the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development as a vulnerable group whose needs are reflected in the ambition of the 2030 Agenda and a group that must be empowered (Para 23), indigenous peoples are often not only left behind in efforts aiming to achieve sustainable development, they are also among the groups furthest behind. In the context of the global pandemic, we see vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, being pushed even further behind through the impact of exacerbated inequalities, including in access to adequate and quality health care as well as COVID-19 vaccines. Closely linked to this are Member State's and UN's COVID-19 socio-economic response and recovery plans, which do not always pay adequate attention to the specific situation and needs of indigenous peoples, thus carrying the risk of resulting in interventions that are not tailored enough or do not adequately tackle the root causes of deprivation or exclusion specific to indigenous peoples. The pre-existing structural inequalities and pervasive discrimination have deepened and worsened the longstanding social grievances and constant threats they face.

During 2021, through the redesigned OHCHR Fellowship programme, OHCHR Senior Indigenous Fellows supported efforts related to the pandemic, at regional and national level, through the deployment of Indigenous Fellows in OHCHR field presences and a few UN Country Teams, in Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Guatemala, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Malaysia, Kenya, Thailand and Mauritania. They provided inputs for UNCTs and compiled existing practices on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples, assessing the impact of COVID-19 related state policies and programmes on their rights, and organizing capacity-building and training activities as well as national and regional consultations to discuss experiences and challenges faced by indigenous communities and explore common strategies, including in recovery efforts.

Thank you very much

