



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

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

**Contributions to the Report of the UN Permanent Forum on  
Indigenous Issues**

**Twenty Second Session, 2023**

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# FAO SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS 2022

## FAO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNIT - Mission and Pillars of Work

### Mission Statement FAO Indigenous Peoples

#### Mission

Operationalize FAO'S Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in support of Indigenous Peoples's rights, Free Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge system in the global debates on climate action and sustainable food systems to achieve FAO's mandate of eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world.

#### Means

Under the overarching objective of eradicating hunger and malnutrition, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) brings together normative and technical capacity to generate knowledge and technical evidence on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, territorial governance and climate action to provide strategic advice to Member States and support their liaison with Indigenous Peoples and to drive changes at the global, regional and national levels.

The technical capacity and the earned trust of Member States, global UN agencies, scientific community, and Indigenous Peoples' representatives place FAO in a unique position to convene the key stakeholders to jointly discuss and reflect on key areas for Indigenous Peoples. In this sense, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit coordinates 3 key convenings initiatives to influence policy making:

1. The Secretariat of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
2. The Secretariat of the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples
3. The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

Figure 1: Mission statement FAO Indigenous Peoples

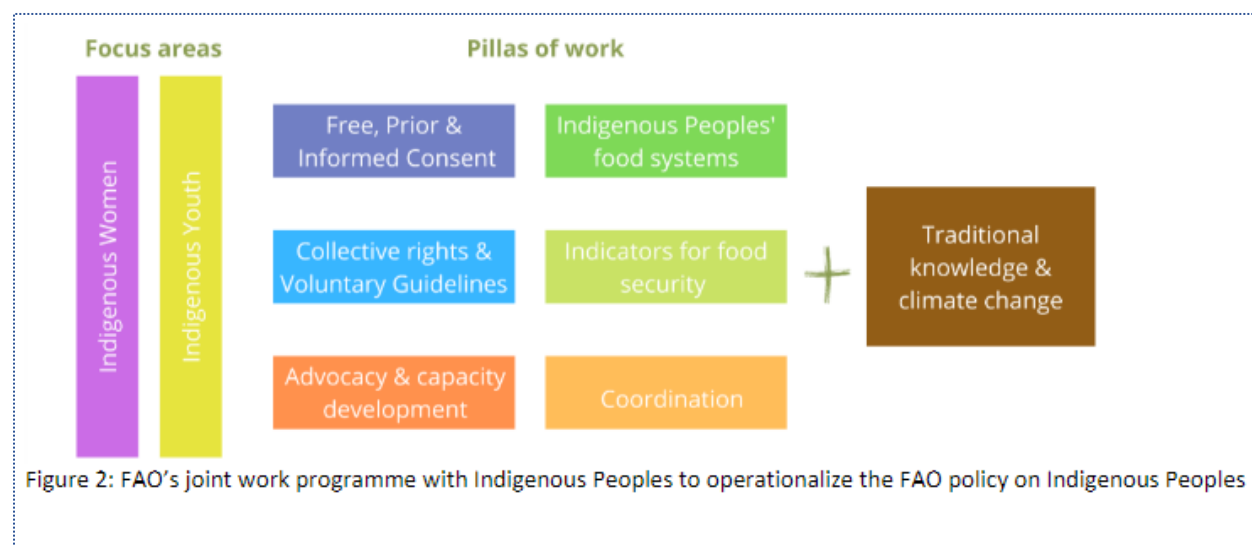


Figure 2: FAO'S joint work programme with Indigenous Peoples to operationalize the FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples

## PILLARS OF WORK

### Pillar 1: Indigenous Peoples' food systems

Indigenous Peoples food systems cut across FAO's different areas of work, being particularly relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sustainable Food Systems Framework, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, the UN Decade on Family Farming (2019-2028), Agroecology and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). PSUI has been leading FAO's work on Indigenous Peoples' food systems by profiling Indigenous Peoples' food systems and supporting knowledge co-creation through the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

### Pillar 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent

In line with UN and international legal framework, FAO developed a Policy on Indigenous Peoples that ensures the organisation makes all due efforts to respect, include and promote Indigenous issues in its work. The core principles of the policy are self-determined development; respect for Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, cultures and traditional practices that contribute to sustainable and equitable development; and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). PSUI has the corporate responsibility for the implementation of the FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and the FAO manual on FPIC. PSUI provides technical support to other units including the FAO Environmental and Management Guidelines Unit, GEF, GCF.

### Pillar 3: Climate change adaption, resilience & Traditional Knowledge

Indigenous youth requested in 2017 a new pillar of work, on Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and climate change. This pillar includes the ongoing work on Indigenous Biocentric restoration and the work in support of their intellectual property with respect to their cultural heritage.

### Pillar 4: Coordination

The coordination pillar encompasses the following main liaison, coordination and secretariat activities: The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems; the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples; The FPIC donor task force; The FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples; The UN Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG); Liaising with UNPFII, EMRIP and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus; The Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories.

### Pillar 5: Natural Resources, Collective Rights & VGGTs

In partnership with different Indigenous organisations and in collaboration with the tenure team, this pillar involves activities aimed at strengthening Indigenous Peoples' capacities towards the recognition and protection of their tenure rights and customary tenure systems using the VGGTs and the Small Scale Artisanal Fisheries guidelines as tools.

### Pillar 6: Advocacy and Capacity Development

To continue strengthening FAO's engagement with Indigenous Peoples worldwide, the unit takes part in relevant international events that promote discussions addressed to tackle the challenges of food security at the national, regional, and global levels. FAO supports the attendance of Indigenous representatives to discuss the importance of their traditional knowledge, sustainable livelihoods, and food system practices, among others.

### Pillar 7: Indicators for food security

Indigenous Peoples have drafted a list of indicators mainly related to their culture and ways of life, as well as to lack of secure access to lands, territories, and natural resources, their main obstacle for their food security. Indicators and lack of data is serious issue in assessing the level of food insecurity and poverty faced by Indigenous Peoples.

## Focus Areas

### Indigenous Youth

This focus areas' main aim is to ensure the role of Indigenous youth in the context of identity, preservation of traditional knowledge, poverty reduction, rights to land, territories, and resources, access and protection of their traditional food systems, and sustainable development is acknowledged by all actors and addressed within the SDGs implementation.

### Indigenous Women

The promotion of gender equity, equality, and women's empowerment are key to eradicating hunger and poverty, the FAO Policy on Gender Equality provides the framework for promoting the rights of Indigenous women within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Gender equality is a core principle for FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and it is mainstreamed across all the activities of the Unit.

## 2022 FAO MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

### Pillar 1: Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems

#### COALITION

- The first-ever global [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was launched. It is made up of seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain) and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the socio-cultural regions of the world, [selected during the 2022 regional consultations](#). The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples chairs the Coalition and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been appointed as Secretariat.
- Three Indigenous representatives participate in the “Stakeholders Engagement and Networking Advisory Group (SENA Group)” of the [UN Food Systems Coordination Hub](#), hosted by FAO. These representatives will provide technical advice and relevant guidance on best approaches to leverage the role of Indigenous Peoples to improve participatory consultation methods at the national level, for the Government-led design, and implementation of the National Pathways.

#### EVENTS / NETWORKS

- The side event [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Nurturing Mother Earth and preserving biodiversity](#), organized by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, provided an opportunity to discuss how Indigenous Peoples' food systems can contribute to that important goal, leaving no one behind.
- FAO North America started an Indigenous Peoples' Urban Food Systems working group to bring together urban Indigenous students, leaders, researchers and community-level organizations to advance food security, health and ecological restoration for urban Indigenous Peoples' communities.

#### PUBLICATIONS

- The “[Labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples' foods: Generating income while protecting and promoting Indigenous Peoples' values](#)” analyses the potential of labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples to market their food products for the first time to date. The book was [launched officially](#) on 12 September.
- “[Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change](#)” received the Hall of Fame Award from [Gourmand International](#) during the [Umeå Food Symposium](#).
- [The future of food and agriculture. Drivers and triggers for transformation](#) highlights the game changing nature of Indigenous Peoples food and knowledge system, the innovative lessons that they can bring to the world and warns of the risk of their disappearance.
- The [Policy Brief \(2022\): Inclusive and resilient mountain food systems: Opportunities and best practices](#) highlights the importance of mountain food systems – linked to Indigenous Peoples -, underlines major



challenges facing them, reveals key opportunities and provides practical examples for developing sustainable solutions.

- The [Map of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities living in Mountain Areas and database](#) are meant to provide international visibility to mountain peoples, mapping the world's mountain chains not only by their physical characteristics, but by the cultures and lifestyles of their inhabitants.

## Pillar 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent

### PROGRAMME

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is essential in FAO's work. In fact, FPIC is the cornerstone of [FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#), and it is made operational by the [FAO Manual on FPIC](#). FPIC is reflected in [FAO's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines](#) and in the Programme and Project Review Committee.
- FAO is currently implementing ongoing projects worth USD 6.8 billion, of which 31%, with an estimated value of over USD 2,1 billion, are projects involving Indigenous Peoples.
- The FAO – IFAD joint initiative “GeoTech4Tenure” is developing a module that will ensure the application of FPIC principles and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights over lands, territories and natural resources in combination with geotechnologies for securing tenure rights.
- In Panamá, FAO, the Government and Indigenous Peoples have elaborated a regulation on the Free Prior and Informed Consent procedure and presented it to the Indigenous Council in Panama. Currently a consultation process is taking place and it will be presented to the Panama government for adoption.
- Also in Panamá, a step-by-step approach to develop FPIC was developed as guidelines for REDD+ projects that consider the different Indigenous Peoples governments in Panama.
- In South America, three strategic FPIC processes were closely monitored and technically assisted in the framework of Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding proposals for REDD-plus results based payments in Argentina, Chile and Colombia.
- In Mesoamerica, FPIC processes were conducted in El Salvador (in the framework of RECLIMA), in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala (in the framework of a GCF project) and in western Honduras (based on the Framework Agreement made with the Lenca community in four municipalities)
- In India and Nepal, FAO supported FPIC processes. FAO also worked with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Evaluation Office on projects in the Philippines, Indonesia and Benin.

## EVENTS / NETWORKS

- At the 21st Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), PSUI organized the event [FPIC for Climate Action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity](#) to discuss the current challenges and good practices in the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes in climate action projects.

## Pillar 3: Climate change action, resilience & Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge

### BIOCENTRIC PROGRAMME / FINANCEPROGRAMME

- The [Biocentric Restoration Programme](#) has been implemented in Thailand, Peru, India and Ecuador by Indigenous Peoples Organizations (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, CINDES, NESFAS), grassroots organizations (INBAR), GIZ and FAO to restore an estimated of 1,000 has in Indigenous Peoples' territories. In Colombia, work has also started with Gaia Amazonas organization.
- The [Community Territorial Finance Alliance](#) aims to transform financing mechanisms for territories from the grassroots, as well as their relationship with community financing organizations and government organizations, banks, multilateral organizations and other actors that are interested in contributing to this vision, and it includes Indigenous Peoples organizations from 16 countries.
- The FAO Forest and Farm Facility and the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forest organized an international knowledge exchange on community mechanisms for territorial climate financing in México (7-9 October 2022) with the participation of organizations from Mesoamerica, Amazonia, Brazil, Africa and Asia.
- An inter-sectoral humanitarian response actions (protection, human rights, education, food security and nutrition) have been implemented in Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala with Indigenous Peoples and UN agencies (FAO, UNHCR, IOM, UNHCHR, UNICEF, WFP).

## EVENTS / NETWORKS

- The webinar [Indigenous Peoples' resilience and adaptation in face of the COVID-19 crisis](#) discussed on the value and application of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge throughout the COVID-19 crisis and explored opportunities for replication in other contexts.
- The [United Nations Collaborative Programme \(FAO-UNDP-UNEP\) on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries \(UN-REDD\)](#) crafts actions to enhance capacities and promote inclusion, active engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples through all its thematic areas but with the following three deserving special mention: [social inclusion](#); [forest tenure, governance and carbon rights](#); and [gender equality](#).

## PUBLICATIONS

- The publication “[Climate change, biodiversity and nutrition nexus: Evidence and emerging policy and programming opportunities](#)” highlights Indigenous Peoples’ role in the nexus of biodiversity conservation, climate change and food security through their food and knowledge systems.
- The article “Learning from Indigenous concepts in the face of the climate crisis” was published by FAO in the [INKOTA Dossier 25, Climate and Agriculture](#).
- A “[Compendium of community and indigenous strategies for climate change adaptation](#)” has been produced by the FAO Land and Water Division and published by [the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture](#) (WASAG). The compendium documents practices in six categories: 1) Weather forecasting and early warning systems; 2) Grazing and livestock management; 3) Soil and water management; 4) Water harvesting and storage practices; 5) Agroforestry management and 6) Integrated wetlands and fisheries management. [It was presented in September 2022](#).
- The publication on “[Indigenous Peoples and climate change in Latin America](#)” explores successful and scalable processes related to traditional practices that address climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of REDD+ and Community Forestry.
- The Brief “Un examen des droits forestiers des populations autochtones et des communautés locales pour un meilleur accès aux financements liés à la REDD+: Cas de la République du Congo”<sup>1</sup>, launched at COP27, provides a brief analysis of the positioning of the Republic of Congo to meet its commitment under the Glasgow Declaration by examining the existing mechanisms for transferring funding and emphasizes the need to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are beneficiaries of climate finance.

## Pillar 4: Coordination

- The Indigenous Peoples Unit continues performing three essential coordination/secretariat roles: i) Secretariat of the [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems](#); ii) Secretariat of the [Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples](#) (reaching 35 countries regularly meeting); and, iii) [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems](#) (including 21 organizations).
- FAO coordinates and convenes a) FAO’s Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, and b) the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples’ Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories.
- FAO participates in three key United Nations fora on Indigenous Peoples and one Inter-Agency Group, namely a) the [United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues \(UNPFII\)](#), b) the [Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(EMRIP\)](#), and c) the [Inter-Agency Support Group \(IASG\) on Indigenous Issues](#)
- The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean launched [a regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent](#) to foster greater collaboration with

<sup>1</sup> In English: A review of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' forest rights for better access to REDD+ finance: The case of the Republic of Congo.

Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, promote cultural relevance, full participation and the co-creation of sustainable rural development public policies, and respect and protect individual and collective rights to land tenure, territory and natural resources.

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the FAO Regional Office (RBLAC) has continued to strengthen the network of focal points for Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples' affairs (volunteers in more than 15 country offices across the region). Each month, the network meets to discuss common challenges, transfer of knowledge and identify common opportunities.
- A collaboration between the Regional Office FAO RBLAC and the [Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean \(FILAC\)](#) to identify best practices, emblematic cases and recurrent challenges among diverse economic sectors.

## Pillar 5: Governance of natural resources – Collective Rights, VGGTs and IYAFA

### PROGRAMME

- FAO is working with the GEO Indigenous Alliance to promote the use of satellite imagery among Indigenous communities worldwide and have already supported an [Indigenous Alliance 'hackathon'](#).

### EVENTS / NETWORKS

- The side event [Small in scale, big in value: Stocktaking, partnerships, and solutions in support of small-scale fisheries. A IYAFA 2022](#) event at the [UN Oceans Conference](#) in Lisbon, featured an Indigenous Peoples representative.
- The [Small Scale Fisheries Summit](#) (SSF), a preliminary event for the [FAO Committee on Fisheries](#) (COFI), hosted (2-4 September 2022), for the first time, a dedicated session on Indigenous Peoples where two Indigenous representatives from Kenya and Norway discussed the challenges Indigenous Peoples face regarding fishery.
- The Roundtable on "[Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Successes](#)", held by FAO's Liaison Office with the Russian Federation (FAOLOR), together with the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), paid special attention to Indigenous Peoples of the North and their fishing rights.
- FAO contributed to the establishment of the [Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers](#). This has been the first step to a broader participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) implementation and decision-making processes. Indigenous Peoples are now members of the inter-sectoral working group on SSF established by OSPESCA, CONFESPESCA and FAO to implement and monitor the uptake of the SSF Guidelines.

### PUBLICATIONS

- A study on the role of Collective rights in protecting land, territories, biodiversity and contribute to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa called "Study on Collective Tenure Rights and Climate Change. What Are Priority Investments in Rights for Africa to achieve long-term Sustainability of Forest Areas?" has been

launched by the FAO Land tenure Team and FAO Investment Centre to expand the knowledge on collective rights as follow up to the FAO/FILAC study launched in 2021 for Latin America. The study will be finalized in early 2023.

- The Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT) were translated into four Indigenous languages in India (Sadri, Kurux, Santhali and Gondi) and presented in the framework of the 10th Anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT). The FAO Land Tenure Unit and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit established a workstream to promote the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights.
- The policy brief "[COVID-19, land, natural resources, gender issues and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Asia](#)", prepared by FAO and OHCHR, raises awareness about Indigenous Peoples rights in Asia, as a pathway for sustainable and equitable social-economic development that leaves no one behind. It was presented in the side event [Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Natural Resources Rights in the Context of COVID-19: Trends and experiences from the Ground for Building Back Better](#), hosted by FAO, OHCHR and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, in the framework of the [2022 Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development](#).

## Pillar 6: Advocacy and Capacity development

### 21ST SESSION OF THE UNPFII

- At the [21st Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues \(UNPFII\)](#), FAO co-organized and participated in 6 side events:
  - [FPIC for Climate Action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity](#) to discuss the current challenges and good practices in the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes in climate action projects. The event was co-organized with UNEP, and McGill Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism.
  - During the side event [Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration: How Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems inform cosmogonic restoration processes](#), the central discussion was on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems strategies to inform global debates related to biocentric restoration, biodiversity conservation, climate change, and sustainable food systems. It was jointly organized by FAO, IMPECT, the Indigenous Partnership on Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP) and NESFAS, the Ärramät project and the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.
  - [Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests \(VGGT\) and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture \(IYAFA\) 2022](#), provided an opportunity to discuss emerging issues related to collective rights to lands, territories and resources. FAO, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), Ekta Parishad, and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022 were the organizers.
  - The event [Indigenous Peoples and Forest Governance for a Healthy, Prosperous and Peaceful World](#) was organized by FILAC, COICA, Conservation International, the Indigenous Forum of Abya Yala and

FAO, with the aim of generating a space for dialogue among experts to reflect and exchange points of view to contribute to the debates of the World Forum on Forests (May 3-6 in Korea).

- [Addressing the human rights of Indigenous Peoples in SDG 14 and the Blue Economy](#), organized by IWGIA and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, co-sponsored by the Indigenous Peoples' Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and supported by FAO.
- [The launch of the 'Sustainable and Resilient Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Improved Nutrition' digital toolbox](#) by IFAD.

## WATER DECADE

- [Dushanbe Water Process 2nd High-Level International Conference on International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028"](#), a session on "inclusive approaches to water in ecosystems, land, agriculture, and knowledge development" was organized by UNDP and UNESCO. FAO was invited to be part of the discussion and one of the members of the [Informal Reference group on water and Indigenous Issues](#) presented five main points on the needs of Indigenous Peoples related to water, such as the inclusive participation, capacity building and preservation of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, highlighting the recognition of Indigenous Peoples role in Water Security.

## FAO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

- At COAG28, FAO organized an event entitled [From COAG to COP27: Indigenous Peoples' food systems for sustainable and resilient food systems](#) to update member countries about the work done by the Global Hub since its endorsement in COAG27.

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

- During the Human Rights Council [50th Session](#), FAO Indigenous Peoples, for the first time, delivered a key note in support of the implementation of UNDRIP with special attention to Indigenous Women and youth.

## 2022 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- The [2022 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples](#), observed annually on 9 August, focused on the role of Indigenous Women in the preservation of traditional knowledge. On the day, FAO partnered with UNPFII to host a [Twitter Chat on the role of Indigenous Women in the preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge](#) in English and Spanish. In addition, [Venezuela Office](#) and the [FAO Liaison Office with the Russian Federation](#) held awareness raising events during the day.

## TOXICS

- In September, a [crucial discussion on how to better protect Indigenous Peoples from toxic agrochemicals](#), emphasizing the need to review the [International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management](#) and draw a roadmap to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples was held in FAO. It counted with the Chair of the UNPFII, the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, WHO and the International Indian Treaty Council.



## COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

- A CFS 50 side event on [“Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and biocentric restoration.”](#) was organized by FAO to call attention to the urgency and immeasurable cost of insecure rights of Indigenous Peoples on their lands, waters and territories in form of lost opportunities for climate mitigation, conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable food systems for the global community.

## WORLD FOOD FORUM / FAO SCIENCE AND INNOVATION FORUM

- At the World Food Forum and the FAO Science and Innovation Forum, the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry and FAO installed the [BOAŠŠU Food Lab](#), a Sámi nomadic tent to provide a unique space to share knowledge and influence the policy debate on the transformation of food systems, and ecosystem preservation. More than 200 Indigenous leaders from the seven socio-cultural regions participated, in person and online, in the global discussions for the future of food, youth action, science and innovations and investment.
- Global-Hub members participated in an FAO Science and Innovation Forum event on [“Innovations from Indigenous hunter-gatherers: A way of life in the forest by Indigenous Peoples”](#) and in the event [“Intercultural education is key to strengthen Indigenous hunter-gatherers’ food and knowledge systems”](#) at [the 13th session of the Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies](#) to advance the understanding and recognition of Indigenous hunter-gatherers’ food systems.

## COP27

- At COP 27, Indigenous Peoples and FAO worked together to ensure the recognition and the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as drivers for change in climate action. Within the framework of COP 27, [PSUI organized and participated in seven side events](#):
  - PSUI, FAO and the Regen10 partnered on the session [Indigenous peoples' food systems: regenerative, resilient and protectors of the land](#) to showcase the knowledge and learning from Indigenous Peoples' regenerative food systems and provide space for a discussion on opportunities to further strengthen such approaches.
  - Through the side event [“Indigenous Peoples’ food systems in the Arctic as game changers for climate action”](#) PSUI explored the game-changing solutions that Arctic Indigenous and Nomadic Peoples can share with the world.
  - PSUI attended the event [Agriculture in Water Scarce contexts](#) to discuss potential global actions for Agri-food systems transformation through climate-resilient agricultural practices.
  - The Unit also participated in the [“Climate-resilient Food Systems and Peace: Exploring the Interconnections”](#) side event organized by the Fighting Food Crises, HDP Nexus Coalition and the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance.
  - Finally, the event organized by PSUI [“Stories from the desert: Water management in pastoralists and nomadic Indigenous Peoples' food systems”](#) provided an opportunity to hear about the knowledge and territorial management systems of pastoralists and nomadic Indigenous Peoples.

- [Zero Hunger is possible: Solutions to accelerate transforming to climate-resilient agri-food systems](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples and producer organizations upscaling biocentric climate action](#)

## COP15

- In the framework of [COP15 on Biodiversity](#), the University of Alberta (Canada) organized a side event to present the [Ārramāt Project](#) and connect with Indigenous delegates, UN organizations, governments, academics, and others participating in COP15. The side event focused on the holistic approach to health and biodiversity and saw the participation of a series of speakers from the diverse membership of the Ārramāt Project.

## 22nd IUNS-ICN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NUTRITION

- FAO hosted a Special Symposium on [Indigenous Peoples' food systems: How they cover Indigenous Peoples' dietary needs and can help broaden the current food base](#) organized by the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the framework of the [22<sup>nd</sup> IUNS-ICN International Congress of Nutrition in Tokyo, Japan](#).

## OTHERS

- [FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit participated](#) in the [47th Apimondia International Apicultural Congress](#) to highlight the intrinsic connection between Indigenous Peoples and pollinators.
- In September 2022, GIZ organized its annual conference, the [GIZ Future Forum](#). PSUI participated in the session [“Knowledge, Power and Diversity – the role of local and Indigenous knowledge systems in Rethinking Development”](#) to showcase the characteristics of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, discuss and raise questions about knowledge, power and diversity to rethink development cooperation.
- The webinar on [Family Farming and Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Together for a more sustainable food system](#) was co-organized between the FAO Family Farming Unit and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) to explore the framework and policies on Family Farming and the importance of tailored policies on Indigenous Peoples. The Dialogue also explored replicable practices of labelling and certification conducted by Indigenous Peoples that could be example for family farmers all over the world.

## Pillar 7: Indicators for food security

- FAO has resumed work with Indigenous Peoples organizations to finalize the 1st thematic report on Food Security and Indigenous Peoples, and is working to set up the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Schools with Indigenous Peoples.



### Focus area: Indigenous women

- A [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#) has been launched by the Knowledge Makers Program (KM) of the Thompson Rivers University and FAO. This edition of the Knowledge Makers program will bring together an international cohort of 20 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research.
- A [guide on intersectionality to integrate the intersectional approach in projects and programmes](#) has been developed by the FAO Gender Team and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team of the FAO RBLAC, and the Gender Team in the Inclusive Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP).
- The [African Women's Collaborative for Healthy Food Systems](#) celebrated the 2022 International Women's Day and raised awareness through the event "Celebrating the contribution of Africa's peasant and indigenous women to sustainable food systems - A dialogue with women farmers, leaders and climate warriors".
- The sub-regional Mesoamerican programme "Technical assistance for the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous women capacities" supports Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Panamá in the definition of strategic national priorities to provide a catalytic effect regarding economic and productive inclusion opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous women.
- The [International Mountain Day 2022 "Women move mountains"](#) is an opportunity to raise awareness about the key role of mountain women, especially indigenous women, the importance of their effective participation in decision-making processes and the right to have equal opportunities and control over productive resources.

### Focus area: Indigenous Youth

- The [Indigenous Youth Campaign for Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) was launched on the main stage of the World Food Forum (WFF) by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, and supported by FAO. The Indigenous Youth campaign builds upon the momentum and key messages generated by the 2021 UN Global Forum on Indigenous Youth and has a trajectory for global advocacy towards the 2023 UN Global Forum on Indigenous Youth.
- The [BOAŠŠU Food Lab](#) hosted several activities co-coordinated by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and FAO. The workshop on [Indigenous Youth and territorial management](#) was one of them.

## 2022 FAO ongoing projects and programmes with Indigenous Peoples

### FAO PROJECT ALLOCATION BY REGION

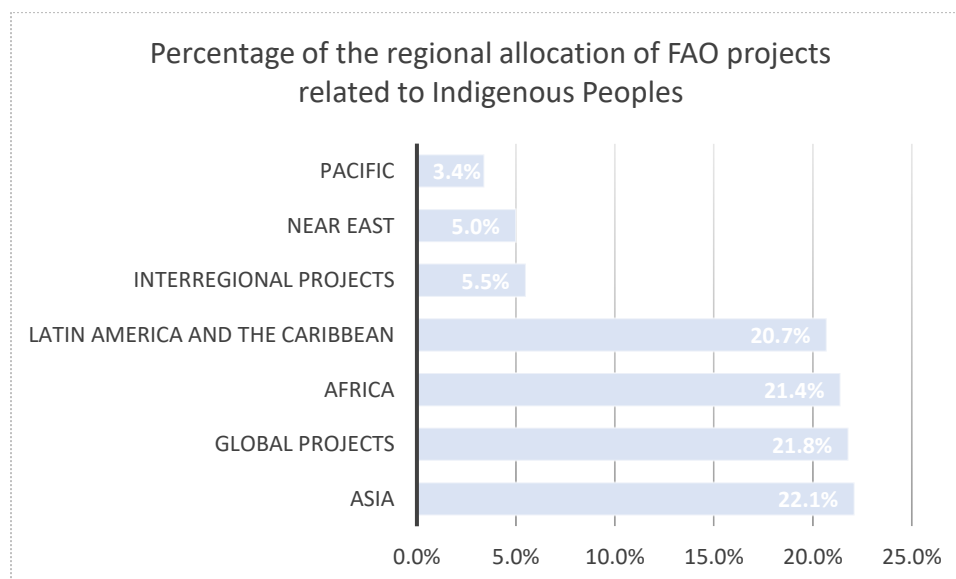
In 2022, FAO implemented projects worth USD 6,8 billion, out of which 31%, with an estimated value of over USD 2,1 billion, are projects involving Indigenous Peoples. In terms of geographical distribution, Asia (22%), Africa (22%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (21%) are the regions with the highest percentage of funds allocated to projects that involve Indigenous Peoples.

**Table 1.** Regional allocation of FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples by USD million,

Regions	USD million	Percentage
Projects in Asia	472	22,1%
Global Projects	466	21,8%
Projects in Africa	458	21,4%
Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean	443	20,7%
Interregional Projects	118	5,5%
Projects in Near East	106	5,0%
Projects in Pacific	73	3,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

**Figure 1.** Percentage of the regional allocation of FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples



Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

## FAO PROJECT ALLOCATION BY DONOR

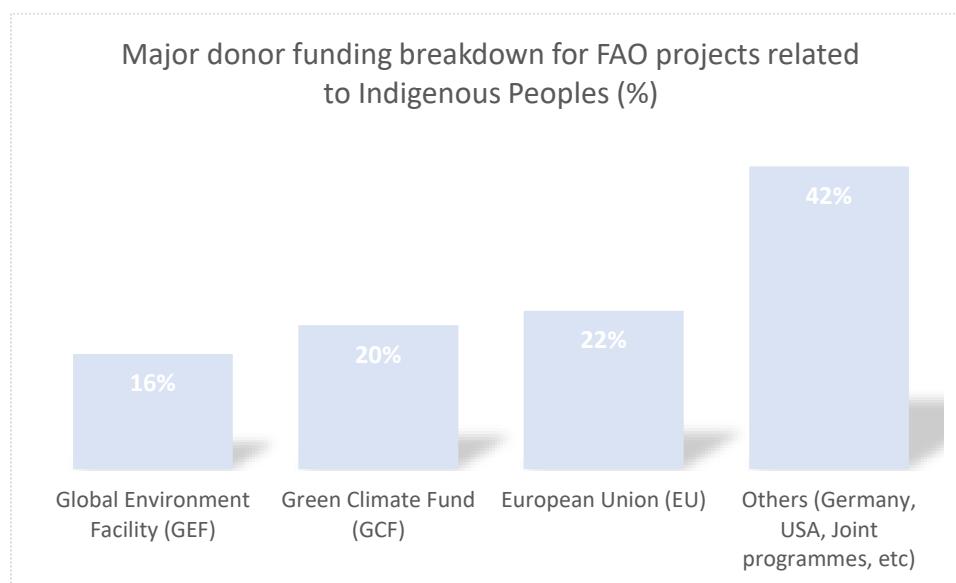
The major donors are the European Union (22%), the Green Climate Fund (20%) and the Global Environment Facility (16%). The other 42% is divided among other donors such as Germany, USA or Joint Programmes, among others.

**Table 2.** Allocation of FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples by USD million by donor.

Donors	USD Million	Percentage
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	341	16%
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	433	20%
European Union (EU)	465	22%
Others (Germany, USA, Joint programmes, etc)	897	42%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

**Figure 2.** Percentage of the major donor funding breakdown for FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples.



Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.



## 2022 FAO REPORT TO UNDESA/UNPFII

## A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2023 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
  - a. 2022 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO

The [Twenty first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2022](#), issued six specific recommendations to FAO.

**Green:** Completed

**Yellow:** Ongoing

**Red:** Unresolved

**Grey:** Unrelated to FAOs mandate

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2021
Recommendations
9. The Permanent Forum recommends that the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other relevant United Nations system agencies, in cooperation with the Permanent Forum, study and summarize practices regarding the implementation of free, prior and informed consent globally, that they widely disseminate successful experiences and that they present their findings to the Permanent Forum at its twentyfourth session, to be held in 2025.
57. The year 2022 is the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture. The Permanent Forum therefore recommends that FAO prepare a study on the impacts of industrial fishing on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in regard to traditional fishing. The Permanent Forum invites the Organization to share the findings of said study at the twenty-third session of the Permanent Forum, to be held in 2024.
73. The Permanent Forum recommends that, in the context of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO and ILO conduct a study on the human rights violations suffered by Indigenous Peoples in the fishing sector. The Permanent Forum invites those organizations to present their findings at the annual session of the Permanent Forum to be held in 2024.
77. The Permanent Forum requests that FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme, with the participation of Indigenous Peoples, develop a technical policy paper on Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security for submission to the Committee on World Food Security.
82. The Permanent Forum calls on FAO and WHO to amend the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management to take into account the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples.
91. The Permanent Forum applauds the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and will contribute to its efforts. Furthermore, the Permanent Forum will invite discussions on indigenous peoples' preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

**Rec 9. The Permanent Forum recommends that the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other relevant United Nations system agencies, in cooperation with the Permanent Forum, study and summarize practices regarding the implementation of free, prior and informed consent globally, that they widely disseminate successful experiences and that they present their findings to the Permanent Forum at its twentyfourth session, to be held in 2025 (ongoing)**

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is essential in FAO's work. In fact, FPIC is the cornerstone of [FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#), and it is made operational by the [FAO Manual on FPIC](#). FPIC is reflected in [FAO's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines](#) and in the Programme and Project Review Committee.
- FAO is currently implementing ongoing projects worth USD 6.8 billion, of which 31%, with an estimated value of over USD 2,1 billion, are projects involving Indigenous Peoples.
- The FAO – IFAD joint initiative “GeoTech4Tenure” is developing a module that will ensure the application of FPIC principles and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights over lands, territories and natural resources in combination with geotechnologies for securing tenure rights.
- In Panamá, FAO, the Government and Indigenous Peoples have elaborated a regulation on the Free Prior and Informed Consent procedure and presented it to the Indigenous Council in Panama. Currently a consultation process is taking place and it will be presented to the Panama government for adoption.
- Also in Panamá, a step-by-step approach to develop FPIC was developed as guidelines for REDD+ projects that consider the different Indigenous Peoples governments in Panama.
- In South America, three strategic FPIC processes were closely monitored and technically assisted in the framework of Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding proposals for REDD-plus results based payments in Argentina, Chile and Colombia. In each one on these projects, detail negotiations were held with the technical implementation teams, representatives from Indigenous Peoples organizations' as well as the governmental counterparts to ensure technical consistency with FAO's FPIC manual while supporting the design of Indigenous Peoples Plans.
- In Mesoamerica, FPIC processes were conducted in El Salvador (in the framework of RECLIMA), in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala (in the framework of a GCF project) and in western Honduras (based on the Framework Agreement made with the Lenca community in four municipalities)
- In India and Nepal, FAO supported FPIC processes. FAO also worked with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Evaluation Office on projects in the Philippines, Indonesia and Benin.
- At the 21st Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit organized the event [FPIC for Climate Action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity](#) to discuss the current challenges and good

practices in the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes in climate action projects.

**Rec 57. The year 2022 is the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture. The Permanent Forum therefore recommends that FAO prepare a study on the impacts of industrial fishing on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in regard to traditional fishing. The Permanent Forum invites the Organization to share the findings of said study at the twenty-third session of the Permanent Forum, to be held in 2024 (ongoing)**

- The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture is led by FAO and one of the objectives of the Organization is raising awareness on Indigenous Peoples fisheries. In this sense, different activities have been developed:
  - The August 2022 newsletter edition was dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, featuring an interview of the newly appointed President of the UNPFII.
  - UNPFII2022 side event on [‘Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the VGGT and the IYAFA 2022’](#), was jointly organized by FAO, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), Ekta Parishad, and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022.
  - The side event [Small in scale, big in value: Stocktaking, partnerships, and solutions in support of small-scale fisheries. A IYAFA 2022](#) event at the UN Oceans conference in Lisbon in June/July2022, featured an Indigenous Peoples representative.
  - Indigenous Peoples fisheries had a dedicated session in the [Small-Scale Fisheries Summit](#), held in Rome on 2-4 September 2022, and organized by the IPC Working Group on Fisheries, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), SSF Hub with support from FAO (see [report](#)). The FAO Committee on Fisheries recommended to organize such Small-Scale Fisheries Summit every two years, prior to the Committee’s meetings which provides an important future opportunity for Indigenous Peoples fishers to engage in global policy processes related to fisheries and other related issues.
  - Indigenous Peoples representatives attended the [FAO Committee on Fisheries](#), from 5-9 September, and held dedicated meetings with staff from the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division and the Indigenous Peoples Unit to discuss priority areas of support. Securing access to sources was identified as a key area, as well as the support of indigenous youth.
- FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and FAO Fisheries Unit have a full time expert dedicated to follow up the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- FAO’s Liaison Office with the Russian Federation (FAOLOR) has been promoting the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA), specifically, by involving regional partners and increasing awareness. One of them is the Murmansk region as a potential regional partner.

- FAOLOR, together with the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), held a Roundtable on “Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Successes” moderated by FAOLOR director. The panelists and participants paid special attention to Indigenous Peoples of the North and their fishing rights.

**Rec 73. The Permanent Forum recommends that, in the context of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO and ILO conduct a study on the human rights violations suffered by Indigenous Peoples in the fishing sector. The Permanent Forum invites those organizations to present their findings at the annual session of the Permanent Forum to be held in 2024 (ongoing)**

- FAO is preparing a series of webinars with Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights in the context of fisheries, this will include engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- FAO has approached ILO to discuss on this recommendation.

**Rec 77. The Permanent Forum requests that FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme, with the participation of indigenous peoples, develop a technical policy paper on indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security for submission to the Committee on World Food Security (ongoing)**

- A new White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples’ mobile livelihoods and collective rights to their territories, lands, waters, and natural resources is being coordinated by the [Global-Hub and Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems](#), with the support of FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, and with the contributions of Indigenous Peoples across the seven socio-cultural regions. The new policy paper will highlight the importance of securing collective rights to land, territories, water and natural resources for Indigenous Peoples’ food security and livelihoods, and their fundamental roles in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. The paper will be essential for that Indigenous Peoples’ voices, expertise, knowledge systems and recommendations are further included in the conservation, climate change and food security global discussions.
- A draft legislative study that presents an analysis of collective rights legislation worldwide with the aim of contributing from a legal perspective to the technical policy paper on Indigenous Peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources has been developed by the FAO Legal Office with Indigenous Peoples representatives. Along with the legislative study, a legal brief and a legal assessment tool for decision-makers, legislators, and legal advocates will be delivered. Therefore, it will be an input for the new White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples’ mobile livelihoods and collective rights to their territories, lands, waters, and natural resources.
- A study on the role of Collective rights in protecting land, territories, biodiversity and contribute to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa called “Study on Collective Tenure Rights and Climate Change. What Are Priority Investments in Rights for Africa to achieve long-term Sustainability of Forest Areas?” has been launched by the FAO Land tenure Team and FAO Investment Centre to expand the knowledge on collective rights as follow up to the FAO/FILAC study launched in 2021 for Latin America. The study will be finalized in early 2023.



- The Chair of the UNPFII participated in the 50th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to lead the request for Voluntary Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples.
- During the 50th Session of the CFS, a side event on [“Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and biocentric restoration”](#) was organized by FAO to call attention to the urgency and immeasurable cost of insecure rights of Indigenous Peoples on their lands, waters and territories in form of lost opportunities for climate mitigation, conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable food systems for the global community.

**Rec 82. The Permanent Forum calls on FAO and WHO to amend the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management to take into account the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples (ongoing)**

- In September, a [crucial discussion on how to better protect Indigenous Peoples from toxic agrochemicals](#), emphasizing the need to review the [International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management](#) and draw a roadmap to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples was held in FAO. It counted with the Chair of the UNPFII, the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, WHO and the International Indian Treaty Council.
- In November, the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and the WHO Gender, Equity and Human Rights Team explicitly addressed the topic of human rights, and in particular, the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the 15<sup>TH</sup> FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM). For this, FAO and WHO developed a joint paper on [“Human rights in the context of pesticides management”](#) that was presented at the meeting. The paper explains the international law obligations of States on human rights in the context of pesticide management, explains the implementation of these legal obligations and standards through concrete case law at national and international jurisdictions, and puts forward concrete recommendations to modify the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management according to the international human rights law. With regard to Indigenous Peoples rights, the FAO and WHO recommendations aim to revise the provisions of the Code of Conduct in order to align them with the right to free, prior and informed consent and the right of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination. In addition, FAO and WHO recommended a participatory process for the revision of the Code. The latter, in line with a human rights-based approach, recalling that HRBA is one of the Six Guiding principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework which is *“the most important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)”* as established in General Assembly Resolution 72/279.<sup>2</sup>

**91. The Permanent Forum applauds the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems and will contribute to its efforts. Furthermore, the Permanent Forum will invite discussions on indigenous peoples’ preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development (complete/ongoing)**

- The first-ever global [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was launched. It is made up of seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain) and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the socio-cultural regions of the world, [selected during the 2022 regional consultations](#). The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples chairs the Coalition and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been appointed as Secretariat.

b. 2021 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO (updated from 2021 FAO Report to UNDESA/UNPFII)

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) and four are ongoing (yellow). For the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, the update is included in the 2022 recommendations.

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2021
Recommendations
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.
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.
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.
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 [Updated under 2022 Recommendation 57].
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.
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.

**Rec 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 (ongoing).**

- The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme (Phase III), which closed in 2022, took steps to address the recommendations of the UNPFII. The Programme worked closely with Indigenous Peoples in the

Amazon region, establishing platforms and training independent monitoring (Peru), developing FPIC protocols (Honduras), and improving the scope and enforcement the land, forest and timber tenure or user rights of Indigenous Peoples. This work showcased the importance of partnerships with government authorities to achieve the sustainability of processes conducted in the communities. The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme's work in the Amazon region, as well as in Asia and Africa, enabled partnerships with a wide array of relatively new and unknown grantees, including Indigenous Peoples' organizations, who gained valuable project management experience and enabling access to future grants. Many Indigenous Peoples' organization who received Programme funding now have improved credibility leading to a stronger voice and greater access to national processes.

**Rec. 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. (complete/ongoing).**

- 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.
- 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.
- The [Ărramăt Network on Health and Nutrition joined the Global-Hub as the 19th partner](#) organization in 2021. The Ărramăt team includes 150+ people, is gender diverse and Indigenous-led with more than 60% of their Team being Indigenous.
- 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](#).

- 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.
- 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.
- [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.
- 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]
- 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.
- 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: 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 (complete).**

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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](#).
- FAO North America coordinated with FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the UNPFII Regional experts to coordinate the [North American regional dialogue](#) to support Indigenous Peoples in

preparing for and contributing to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. 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](#).

- [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].
- 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.

**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 ([ongoing](#)).**

- The FAO Liaison Office for Russia (FAOLOR) welcomes the decision to observe an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 and will continue supporting the preparation of ‘dossiers’ for GIAHS sites in the Russian Federation. In 2022, FAOLOR is working to promote a proposal from the Sakha Republic “The Tuimaada, Erkeeni, Ensieli Herding Systems Valleys”. Traditional practices of the Indigenous Sakha People – herd horse breeding, pastured meat and dairy cattle breeding – will be considered an important agricultural heritage system in need of acknowledgement and preservation.
- FAO North America in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture – United States Forest Service Office of Tribal Research is preparing a technical discussion series for 2023 on prairie restoration with the reintroduction of bison herds in the Midwest region of the country, in collaboration with Indigenous-led organizations working to revive bison herds in the United States of America.



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

All the recommendations to FAO issued during the 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2019 have been implemented (green).

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

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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)**

- 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.



- 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.
- 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.
- 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)**

- 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.

- 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.
- In Bolivia, FAO Bolivia, in coordination with the local government supported women of Moncoxon 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.
- 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.

- ii. The theme of the 2023 PFII session is “Indigenous peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach”. Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

## TOXICS AND HEALTH

- In September, a [crucial discussion on how to better protect Indigenous Peoples from toxic agrochemicals](#), emphasizing the need to review the [International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management](#) and draw a roadmap to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples was held in FAO. It counted with the Chair of the UNPFII, the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, WHO and the International Indian Treaty Council.
- In November, the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and the WHO Gender, Equity and Human Rights Team explicitly addressed the topic of human rights, and in particular, the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the 15<sup>TH</sup> FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM). For this, FAO and WHO developed a joint paper on [“Human rights in the context of pesticides management”](#) that was presented at the meeting. The paper explains the international law obligations of States on human rights in the context of pesticide management, explains the implementation of these legal obligations and standards through concrete case law at national and international jurisdictions, and puts forward concrete recommendations to modify the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management according to the international human rights law. With regard to Indigenous Peoples rights, the FAO and WHO recommendations aim to revise the provisions of the Code of Conduct in order to align them with the right to free, prior and informed consent and the right of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination. In addition, FAO and WHO recommended a participatory process for the revision of the Code. The latter, in line with a human rights-based approach, recalling that HRBA is one of the Six Guiding principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework which is “*the most important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)*” as established in General Assembly Resolution 72/279.<sup>2</sup>

## CLIMATE ACTION

- The publication [Climate change, biodiversity and nutrition nexus: Evidence and emerging policy and programming opportunities](#) highlights Indigenous Peoples’ role in the nexus of biodiversity conservation, climate change and food security through their food and knowledge systems.
- The article “Learning from Indigenous concepts in the face of the climate crisis” was published by FAO in the [INKOTA Dossier 25, Climate and Agriculture](#).
- A “[Compendium of community and indigenous strategies for climate change adaptation](#)” has been produced by the FAO Land and Water Division and published by [the Global Framework on](#)

[Water Scarcity in Agriculture](#) (WASAG). The compendium documents practices in six categories: 1) Weather forecasting and early warning systems; 2) Grazing and livestock management; 3) Soil and water management; 4) Water harvesting and storage practices; 5) Agroforestry management and 6) Integrated wetlands and fisheries management. [It was presented in September 2022.](#)

- The policy brief [COVID-19, land, natural resources, gender issues and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Asia](#), prepared by FAO and OHCHR, raises awareness about Indigenous Peoples rights in Asia, as a pathway for sustainable and equitable social-economic development that leaves no one behind.
- The publication on “[Indigenous Peoples and climate change in Latin America](#)” explores successful and scalable processes related to traditional practices that address climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of REDD+ and Community Forestry.
- The United Nations Collaborative Programme (FAO-UNDP-UNEP) on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) crafts actions to enhance capacities and promote inclusion, active engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples through all its thematic areas but with the following three deserving special mention: [social inclusion](#); [forest tenure](#), [governance and carbon rights](#); and [gender equality](#).
- At [COP 27](#), Indigenous Peoples and FAO worked together to ensure the recognition and the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as drivers for change in climate action. Within the framework of COP 27, PSUI organized and participated in seven side events:
  - PSUI, FAO and the Regen10 partnered on the session [Indigenous peoples' food systems: regenerative, resilient and protectors of the land](#) to showcase the knowledge and learning from Indigenous Peoples' regenerative food systems and provide space for a discussion on opportunities to further strengthen such approaches.
  - Through the side event “[Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the Arctic as game changers for climate action](#)” PSUI explored the game-changing solutions that Arctic Indigenous and Nomadic Peoples can share with the world.
  - PSUI attended the event [Agriculture in Water Scarce contexts](#) to discuss potential global actions for Agri-food systems transformation through climate-resilient agricultural practices.
  - The Unit also participated in the “[Climate-resilient Food Systems and Peace: Exploring the Interconnections](#)” side event organized by the Fighting Food Crises, HDP Nexus Coalition and the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance.
  - Finally, the event organized by PSUI “[Stories from the desert: Water management in pastoralists and nomadic Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#)” provided an opportunity to hear about the knowledge and territorial management systems of pastoralists and nomadic Indigenous Peoples.
  - [Zero Hunger is possible: Solutions to accelerate transforming to climate-resilient agri-food systems](#)
  - [Indigenous Peoples and producer organizations upscaling biocentric climate action](#)
- During the 50th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the side event on “[Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food systems and biocentric restoration.](#)” called attention to the urgency and

immeasurable cost of insecure rights of Indigenous Peoples on their lands, waters and territories in form of lost opportunities for climate mitigation, conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable food systems for the global community.

- The FAO Forest and Farm Facility and the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forest organized an international knowledge exchange on community mechanisms for territorial climate financing in México (7-9 October 2022) with the participation of organizations from Mesoamerica, Amazonia, Brazil, Africa and Asia.
- A [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#) has been launched by the Knowledge Makers Program (KM) of the Thompson Rivers University and FAO. This edition of the Knowledge Makers program will bring together an international cohort of 20 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research. This program will support Indigenous women researchers in highlighting their worldview, knowledge and Indigenous vision. This Special Edition will focus on Indigenous women, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and Climate action.
- The [African Women's Collaborative for Healthy Food Systems](#) celebrated the 2022 International Women's Day and raised awareness through the event "Celebrating the contribution of Africa's peasant and indigenous women to sustainable food systems - A dialogue with women farmers, leaders and climate warriors".

- iii. Please provide information on efforts to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the international decades declared by the General Assembly, such as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, the International Decade of Indigenous Languages and other relevant international decades and processes.

#### United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

- The [Biocentric Restoration Programme](#) has been implemented in Thailand, Peru, India and Ecuador by Indigenous Peoples Organizations (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, CINDES, NESFAS), grassroot organizations (INBAR), GIZ and FAO to restore an estimated of 1,000 has in Indigenous Peoples’ territories. In Colombia, work has also started with Gaia Amazonas organization.
- The Capacity, Knowledge and Learning Action Plan for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, developed by the FAO-led Task Force on Best Practices and co-led by the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) team of the Forestry Division (NFO), includes the capacity development initiative number four “Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration Initiative”. It comprises two publications, one regional event and an outreach and communication strategy, as described below:
  - Compilation of case studies from FAO FLRM projects that highlight the role of Indigenous Peoples in forest and landscape restoration and good practices that will support future restoration initiatives and policy and normative work.
  - A publication with the best good practices in successful restoration initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples to strengthen Indigenous Peoples overall role as key partners for FLR activities by recognizing their knowledge systems.
  - Regional event on FLR and Indigenous Peoples that will highlight the synergies between scientific knowledge and traditional Indigenous Peoples knowledge in restoration practices. The event aims at providing insights, data and case studies for the publication on Indigenous Peoples and FLR.
  - Outreach and communication plan to highlight and showcase the role of Indigenous Peoples.
- Setting the basis to develop a process for targeted consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the Standards of Practice of Ecosystem Restoration to guide the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, a publication to be released in 2023 by the Task Force on Best Practices.

#### United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

- The [UNPFII 2022 side event Addressing human rights of Indigenous Peoples in SDG 14 and the blue economy](#), was organized by IWGIA and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, co-sponsored, by the Indigenous Peoples' Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and supported by FAO. The objective of the side event was to draw attention to the human rights issues faced by Indigenous Peoples engaged in fisheries and aquaculture in the context of the UNPFII's discussions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

#### International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development”

- In the framework of the [Dushanbe Water Process 2nd High-Level International Conference on International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028”](#), a session on “inclusive approaches to water in ecosystems, land, agriculture, and knowledge development” was organized by UNDP and UNESCO. FAO was invited to be part of the discussion and one of the members of [the Informal Reference group on water and Indigenous Issues](#) presented five main points on the needs of Indigenous Peoples related to water, such as the inclusive participation, capacity building and preservation of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, highlighting the recognition of Indigenous Peoples role in Water Security.

#### International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture

- The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture is led by FAO and one of the objectives of the Organization is raising awareness on Indigenous Peoples fisheries. In this sense, different activities have been developed:
  - The August 2022 newsletter edition was dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, featuring an interview of the newly appointed President of the UNPFII.
  - UNPFII2022 side event on [‘Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the VGGT and the IYAFA 2022’](#), was jointly organized by FAO, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), Ekta Parishad, and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022.
  - The side event [Small in scale, big in value: Stocktaking, partnerships, and solutions in support of small-scale fisheries. A IYAFA 2022](#) event at the UN Oceans conference in Lisbon in June/July2022, featured an Indigenous Peoples representative.
  - The [Small Scale Fisheries Summit](#) (SSF), a preliminary event for the [FAO Committee on Fisheries](#) (COFI), hosted (2-4 September 2022), for the first time, a dedicated session on Indigenous Peoples where two Indigenous representatives from Kenya and Norway discussed the challenges Indigenous Peoples face regarding fishery. The FAO Committee on Fisheries [recommended](#) to organize such Small-Scale Fisheries Summit every two years, prior to the Committee’s meetings which provides an important future opportunity for Indigenous



Peoples fishers to engage in global policy processes related to fisheries and other related issues.

- Indigenous Peoples representatives attended the [FAO Committee on Fisheries](#), from 5-9 September, and held dedicated meetings with staff from the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division and the Indigenous Peoples Unit to discuss priority areas of support. Securing access to sources was identified as a key area, as well as the support of indigenous youth.
- FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and FAO Fisheries Unit have a full time expert dedicated to follow up the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- FAO's Liaison Office with the Russian Federation (FAOLOR) has been promoting the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA), specifically, by involving regional partners and increasing awareness. One of them is the Murmansk region as a potential regional partner.
- FAOLOR, together with the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), held a Roundtable on ["Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Successes"](#) in the framework of the [V Global Fishery Forum](#). The panellists and participants paid special attention to Indigenous Peoples of the North and their fishing rights.
- FAO contributed to the establishment of the [Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers](#). This has been the first step to a broader participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) implementation and decision-making processes. Indigenous Peoples are now members of the inter-sectoral working group on SSF established by OSPESCA, CONFESPESCA and FAO to implement and monitor the uptake of the SSF Guidelines.



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

### i. Key Action Area 1: Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

#### GLOBAL

- The first-ever global [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was launched. It is made up of seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain) and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the socio-cultural regions of the world, [selected during the 2022 regional consultations](#). The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples chairs the Coalition and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been appointed as Secretariat.
- The [Indigenous Youth Campaign for Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) was launched on the main stage of the World Food Forum (WFF) by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, and supported by FAO. The Indigenous Youth campaign builds upon the momentum and key messages generated by the 2021 UN Global Forum on Indigenous Youth and has a trajectory for global advocacy towards the 2023 UN Global Forum on Indigenous Youth.
- During the Human Rights Council [50th Session](#), FAO Indigenous Peoples, for the first time, delivered a key note in support of the implementation of UNDRIP with special attention to Indigenous Women and youth.
- The [2022 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples](#), observed annually on 9 August, focused on the role of Indigenous Women in the preservation of traditional knowledge. On the day, FAO partnered with UNPFII to host a [Twitter Chat on the role of Indigenous Women in the preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge](#) in English and Spanish. In addition, [Venezuela Office](#) and the [FAO Liaison Office with the Russian Federation](#) held awareness raising events during the day.
- The [International Mountain Day 2022 "Women move mountains"](#) is an opportunity to raise awareness about the key role of mountain women, especially indigenous women, the importance of their effective participation in decision-making processes and the right to have equal opportunities and control over productive resources.
- The over 60 events held at different fora, the over 70 media appearances, as well as the over 350 000 twitter impressions and over 71 000 PSUI website visitors give testimony to the advocacy work of PSUI to raise awareness about Indigenous Peoples' rights, and their game-changing food and knowledge systems, while providing Indigenous Peoples a space at the table in these discussions.

## AFRICA

- A study on the role of Collective rights in protecting land, territories, biodiversity and contribute to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa called “Study on Collective Tenure Rights and Climate Change. What Are Priority Investments in Rights for Africa to achieve long-term Sustainability of Forest Areas?” has been launched by the FAO Land tenure Team and FAO Investment Centre to expand the knowledge on collective rights as follow up to the FAO/FILAC study launched in 2021 for Latin America. The study will be finalized in early 2023.
- The [FAO Regional Conference for Africa in 2022](#) encouraged Members to: “recognize and safeguard the role of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems to tackle emerging global challenges,” among others, in the efforts to place women, youth and the poor at the forefront of inclusive agrifood systems.
- The [African Women’s Collaborative for Healthy Food Systems](#) celebrated the 2022 International Women’s Day and raised awareness through the event “Celebrating the contribution of Africa’s peasant and indigenous women to sustainable food systems - A dialogue with women farmers, leaders and climate warriors”.The event gathered agroecology experts and female Indigenous women seed keepers who shared their knowledge and experience in native seed preservation and its importance for biological diversity and the economic agency of women in their communities. FAO also provided technical support in the drafting of a project concept note for the Collaborative on Indigenous seeds’ preservation and the establishment of community seed banks.
- FAO has committed to hold a High-Level Seminar in Africa on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems with the aim of raising the awareness and drive policy discussions and processes on Indigenous Peoples food and knowledge systems in the second region of the world with the highest proportion of Indigenous Peoples, but the one with less recognition. Meetings and consultations with Indigenous Peoples in Kenya have been conducted to meet the objective for next year.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- The policy brief “[COVID-19, land, natural resources, gender issues and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Asia](#)”, prepared by FAO and OHCHR, raises awareness about Indigenous Peoples rights in Asia, as a pathway for sustainable and equitable social-economic development that leaves no one behind. It was presented in the side event [Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Natural Resources Rights in the Context of COVID-19: Trends and experiences from the Ground for Building Back Better](#), hosted by FAO, OHCHR and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, in the framework of the [2022 Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development](#).

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

- The Roundtable on “[Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Successes](#)”, held by FAO’s Liaison Office with the Russian Federation (FAOLOR), together with the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), paid special attention to Indigenous Peoples of the North and their fishing rights.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean launched [a regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent](#) to foster greater collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, promote cultural relevance, full participation and the co-creation of sustainable rural development public policies, and respect and protect individual and collective rights to land tenure, territory and natural resources.
- An inter-sectoral humanitarian response actions (protection, human rights, education, food security and nutrition) have been implemented in Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala with Indigenous Peoples and UN agencies (FAO, UNHCR, IOM, UNHCHR, UNICEF, WFP). In addition to strengthening capacities of governments and strategic partners, the actions have raised awareness in the importance of including Indigenous Peoples in the anticipatory actions and facing disasters.

## NORTH AMERICA

- In 2022, FAO North America has coordinated a number of bilateral meetings with Canadian and United States agencies as well as legislators to raise awareness and coordination on initiatives to advance Indigenous Peoples’ food security and food sovereignty initiatives, as well as elevate Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge systems for biocentric restoration. Canadian agencies included Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Agriculture & Agri-foods Cultures, and Indigenous Services Canada. In the United States, these meetings included the United States Department of Agriculture – U.S. Forest Service, Agriculture Research Service, Tribal Colleges and Universities program, National Institution for Food and Agriculture.
- For the first time, FAO North America collaborated the Smithsonian Institution to co-host two Indigenous women chefs for a “Cooking Up History” programme highlighting and raising awareness about the importance of Indigenous Peoples’/Indigenous women’s food and knowledge systems. The National Museum of American History, with the National Museum of the American Indian with FAO co-hosted this event in November 2022. It is the beginning of a collaboration between FAO North America and the Smithsonian Institution on Indigenous Peoples’ priorities.

- With Chef Oropeza and Telemundo, FAO North America and FAO Indigenous Peoples coordinated four interviews/globally aired episodes to highlight North American Indigenous Peoples' initiatives for Indigenous Peoples' food systems and nutrition.

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

GLOBAL

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is essential in FAO's work. In fact, FPIC is the cornerstone of [FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#), and it is made operational by the [FAO Manual on FPIC](#). FPIC is reflected in [FAO's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines](#) and in the Programme and Project Review Committee.
- FAO is currently implementing ongoing projects worth USD 6.8 billion, of which 31%, with an estimated value of over USD 2,1 billion, are projects involving Indigenous Peoples.
- The major donors are the European Union (22%), the Green Climate Fund (20%) and the Global Environment Facility (16%). The other 42% is divided among other donors such as Germany, USA or Joint Programmes, among others. FAO has developed systematic procedures to include Indigenous Peoples in GCF and GEF projects.
- In the framework of the [Mountain Partnership](#), of which FAO is part, the [Aspen Declaration](#) was endorsed by delegates from 97 mountain countries during the Sixth Global Meeting of the Mountain Partnership in Aspen, United States of America. The Aspen Declaration recalls the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and promotes cooperation among mountain countries on a wide range of issues including the economy, social development, environment, culture, science and education, as well as promoting Indigenous Peoples knowledge and sustainable customary practices.
- The readiness processes of all UN-REDD projects in countries with Indigenous Peoples' presence involve them. In countries like Honduras, Myanmar, Panama and Paraguay FAO has actively involved Indigenous Peoples in broader national forest monitoring systems in their own territories, and national REDD governance. FAO has also boosted the capacity of Indigenous technicians and traditional authorities in forest management and governance.
- A "[Compendium of community and indigenous strategies for climate change adaptation](#)" has been produced by the FAO Land and Water Division and published by [the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture](#) (WASAG). The compendium documents practices in six categories: 1) Weather forecasting and early warning systems; 2) Grazing and livestock management; 3) Soil and water management; 4) Water harvesting and storage practices; 5) Agroforestry management and 6) Integrated wetlands and fisheries management. [It was presented in September 2022.](#)

## AFRICA

- In the Muanza–Inhaminga Corridor of Mozambique, the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme actively engaged Indigenous Peoples in developing the forest resources inventory and Forest Management Master Plan for the corridor.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, FAO works directly with Le Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers de la RDC (REPALEF-RDC), a network organization for Indigenous Peoples. In Equateur province, the provincial chapter of REPALEF participates in the governance of REDD+ Integrated programme (PIREDD Equateur), as a member of the Steering Committee. The programme addresses the drivers of deforestation while improving local livelihoods. Indigenous peoples have directly benefited from the six work areas including forestry, energy, agriculture, governance, land management, and family planning.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- The Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT) were translated into four Indigenous languages in India (Sadri, Kurux, Santhali and Gondi) and presented in the framework of the 10th Anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT). The FAO Land Tenure Unit and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit established a workstream to promote the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights.
- In India and Nepal, FAO supported FPIC processes. FAO also worked with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Evaluation Office on projects in the Philippines, Indonesia and Benin.
- In India, the project “Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP)” seeks active participation of Indigenous Peoples in project planning, implementation, and monitoring. A Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process was held in Indigenous Peoples language, with the support of local organizations. The consultations were conducted in 82 villages covering 18 Indigenous Peoples communities, and counted with the participation of 37% of Indigenous women.
- In Nepal, Indigenous Peoples engaged in forest and natural resources management are at the center of the planning and implementation process of a project in which FAO with the Government of Nepal works on river systems-based ecosystem restoration plans in the fragile landscapes of the Churia, Dun Valley, and Terai regions of Nepal. FAO is working in collaboration with the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN). The project has also organized a training on Free, Prior and Informed consent targeted to project staff, Project Management Unit (PMU), Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) and service providers that will be developing Indigenous Peoples Plans in the 26 river systems that correspond to the project intervention area. FPIC protocols for engagement with Indigenous Peoples are currently being drafted and will be rolled out.

- In Solomon Islands, Indigenous Peoples in Choiseul Province have established four Protected Areas (PAs) in their customary lands, covering a total of 8,000 hectares of forests, with support from FAO and the Government of Solomon Islands. In addition, Indigenous Peoples in Makira province will soon declare 7,000 hectares of forests as PAs after completion of formalities with the government.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Throughout 2022, three strategic FPIC processes were closely monitored and technically assisted in the framework of Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding proposals for REDD-plus results based payments in Argentina, Chile and Colombia. Specifically:
  - In Argentina, an Indigenous People's planning framework was established, and guidelines for FPIC were updated in 2022. While important for the implementation of the entire project, the plan and guidelines are critically important for supporting the activities of the Territorial Forest Management component of the project. Additionally, the project set in place a REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism and specific consultation platforms at provincial level.
  - In Chile, the mechanism for sharing benefits has been elaborated with priority given to women and Indigenous Mapuche Peoples' communities in order to support direct implementation in their territories under the National Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Strategy (ENCCRV). Some of the ENCCRV activities include afforestation and revegetation as well as restoration of affected forest ecosystems in the wake of forest fires. Also, as part of improving the enabling conditions, guidelines for the FPIC process have been elaborated.
  - In Colombia, a joint workplan with the [Organización Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombia \(OPIAC\)](#), has been developed and covers several topics: i) food security and Indigenous Peoples food systems, ii) sustainable forests management with an Indigenous Peoples approach and iii) opportunities to strengthen capacities of Indigenous Peoples on REDD+.
- In Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela, FAO has supported 12,237 households (73,422 individuals) of Indigenous Peoples to recover their agricultural livelihoods and have access to food, through the implementation of response and rehabilitation actions after emergencies that affected their agriculture, livelihoods and food security. These actions included capacity building and technical assistance, establishment of grain and seed banks, delivery of inputs for emergency agricultural production, animal husbandry and fishing, animal health brigades and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, among others.
- In Colombia, in the framework of the implementation of REDD+ RBP project, FAO has accompanied two discussion spaces between Colombia's national government and the [Mesa Regional Amazónica \(MRA\)](#) as a guarantee of due process of Prior Consultation to [Programa Visión Amazonía](#). In this context, FAO has provided information related to its Indigenous Peoples Policy and its guidelines for FPIC.

- In Colombia, and as part of a long and consistent presence of FAO in La Guajira building trust with Indigenous Peoples and respecting their rights and traditional knowledge, FAO developed a Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation to cope with potential food crises and rapidly boost local food production and help families protect the assets they still had. On this occasion, the Special Fund provided a rapid support 600 households in the municipalities of Manaure, Albania, Maicao, Uribe and Riohacha (La Guajira). Additionally, FAO established a plan of 4 activities: establishment of community fields for rapid crop production, distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to individual households, animal health support, and rehabilitation of water infrastructure.
- In Costa Rica, FAO is developing a pilot case for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in two indigenous territories in the Talamanca area.
- In Ecuador, FAO and the Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de San Pablo de Lago (UNCISPAL) collaborate to profile an Indigenous People's food system of the Kichwa Casco Valenzuela community in Imbabura. This adds to the eight existing profiles undertaken within the last two years and will be analysed towards an upcoming publication in 2023.
- In El Salvador, a FPIC process was conducted in the framework of RECLIMA (where the 4% of the 19,416 families identified are Indigenous Peoples). Three actions have been undertaken: 1) a focal point appointed on the Salvadoran Indigenous Coordination Council (CCNIS) in order to follow up on the FPIC agreement signed with FAO; 2) an action plan drafted in discussion with Indigenous Peoples; 3) and the participation of new Indigenous Peoples and afro-descendant organizations in all discussions during this period: Indigenous Peoples Council in the municipality of Tacuba (Pre Maya); Afro-descendant Salvadorans (AFROOS); Associations of the Kakawira Indigenous Ecological Community (ACEINKA) and the Kakawira Indigenous Council (CINKA). Through the CCNIS focal point, there is ongoing monitoring of the Indigenous Peoples Plan and each activity is brought up for discussion.
- In the Dry Corridor of Guatemala, a GCF project aims to bolster the resilience of the most vulnerable Indigenous Peoples in the Mayan landscapes. FAO, in collaboration with MAGA, carried out a Free, Prior and Informed Consent process in January 2019, engaging Indigenous Peoples of 29 municipalities, including Maya Q'eqchi, Maya Poqomchi, Maya Achi, and Maya Ch'orti. In total, 184 people (of which 57% women) participated. The implementation of the project was accepted and the active engagement with Indigenous Peoples is foreseen for the successful achievement of objectives.
- In Honduras, based on the Framework Agreement made with the Lenca community in four municipalities of Western Honduras elaborated with an FPIC process, FAO continues to strengthen the advocacy of the Lenca communities on Indigenous Peoples Rights. Additionally, technical support has been provided for Indigenous women to establish farms with climate smart agricultural practices that integrate ancestral practices like *Quesungual*. Time-saving technologies were also provided to women, for example, "eco burners" to reduce time spent on cooking and collecting firewood, reducing pressure as well on forests. These actions were 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 Panamá, FAO, the Government and Indigenous Peoples have elaborated a regulation on the Free Prior and Informed Consent procedure and presented it to the Indigenous Council in Panama. Currently a consultation process is taking place and it will be presented to the Panama government for adoption.
- In Venezuela, FAO supported the Indigenous Peoples enterprise Tukupu, [with a 100% Indigenous women board](#), in obtaining a new forestry concession, increasing the area of forest allocated by the Venezuelan state by 47,916 new hectares. This is a recognition of the work carried out over the last two years by the Kariña communities of the Imataca Forest Reserve, with a total of 54,403.12 hectares under the application of the co-management forestry model. The communities living there obtain the 90% of the profits. In addition, FAO has promoted a model of participatory forest monitoring by Indigenous Peoples, covering a pilot area of more than 15,000 hectares; and 10 family and community nurseries have been installed. They have produced more than 130,000 forest and fruit plants that have been used to intervene or restore a total of 723 hectares of degraded forests in the RFI.

#### NORTH AMERICA

- A [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#) has been launched by the Knowledge Makers Program (KM) of the Thompson Rivers University and FAO. This edition of the Knowledge Makers program will bring together an international cohort of 20 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research. This program will support Indigenous women researchers in highlighting their worldview, knowledge and Indigenous vision. This Special Edition will focus on Indigenous women, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and Climate action.
- FAO North America in collaboration with the FAO Nutrition Division is finalizing a research publication about the participatory process with Indigenous Peoples to inform the development of the Canadian Food Based Dietary guidelines in 2007 and 2019. This publication will serve as research to inform how more countries can lead more inclusive and representative processes in their national food based dietary guidelines. This publication is scheduled to come out in Spring 2023.

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

- FAO conducted an Evaluation of FAO's support to climate action (SDG 13) and the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change and is following up these two recommendations to be addressed:
  - Recommendation 7. To ensure the meaningful engagement of all population groups in striving for better and more inclusive climate action, FAO should mainstream the "leave no one behind" core principle of the 2030 Agenda into all its climate change-related work. Indigenous peoples should be clearly defined in climate change-related initiatives.
  - Recommendation 8. FAO should systematically link Indigenous Peoples and pastoralists to its work on climate action, ensuring this is mainstreamed into key technical units and at decentralized level. It should value innovative solutions that Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, territorial management and food systems can bring to climate action in all relevant countries. To maximize effectiveness, FAO should build a better knowledge base on individual and collective tenure and access rights. Its work with Indigenous Peoples leverages off FAO's work at global level, such as the Global-Hub on Indigenous Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on Agriculture, and it should strengthen its links with the UNFCCC platform on Indigenous People. To achieve this target, the report recommends strengthening its Indigenous Peoples Unit.

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

GLOBAL

- The FAO – IFAD joint initiative "GeoTech4Tenure" is developing a module that will ensure the application of FPIC principles and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights over lands, territories and natural resources in combination with geotechnologies for securing tenure rights.
- A Community Rights Based Approach (CRBA) to ensure full consideration of Indigenous Peoples' rights has been developed by the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme of the FAO Forestry Division (NFO). Each activity of sites' yearly work-plan will have to be compliant with the CRBA and therefore contribute to 1) empower people (rights-holders) to claim and exercise their rights; 2) strengthen the capacity of actors (duty-bearers) who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect, and fulfil rights of the poorest, weakest, most marginalized, and vulnerable; and, 3) ensure no-harm is created to any individuals or group the SWM engages with, instead to contribute to promote and fulfil their human rights. In this regard, the SWM Programme has developed site-specific FPIC protocols adapted to the local contexts to ensure

that Indigenous Peoples are involved in decision-making processes regarding any project activity that may affect. Successful processes have been held in the Republic of the Congo (the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples officially and for the first time in the country, validated the SWM Programme FPIC process) and in Guyana (the SWM programme will facilitate the development of FPIC materials at the community level in one pilot village per sub-district).

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean launched [a regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent](#) to foster greater collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, promote cultural relevance, full participation and the co-creation of sustainable rural development public policies, and respect and protect individual and collective rights to land tenure, territory and natural resources.
- A [guide on intersectionality to integrate the intersectional approach in projects and programmes](#) has been developed by the FAO Gender Team and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team of the FAO RBLAC, and the Gender Team in the Inclusive Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP). 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 seeks greater programmatic coherence in the implementation of FAO's social and environmental safeguards.
- In Central America, FAO has supported capacity building on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines), which contributed to improve the relationship between the public institution and vulnerable groups and achieved positive collaborations with women and Indigenous Peoples in the implementation and monitoring of the uptake of the SSF Guidelines.
- In Panamá, a step-by-step approach to develop FPIC was developed as guidelines for REDD+ projects that consider the different Indigenous Peoples governments in Panama. Knowledge products (i.e., videos) in the 7 indigenous languages are under production with key messages for REDD+ implementation in the country. In addition, the first safeguards Summary of Information (Sol) for the Republic of Panama was developed, and three of them as specifically related to Indigenous Peoples. This document described the main advances in the preparation process for REDD+ and the early implementation actions carried out during the reporting period 2009-2022.
- In Venezuela, the capacities of 10 officials of the Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples were strengthened through a virtual course on FPIC. This initiative is part of a regional strategy for actively promoting the use of FPIC in all activities and projects, the strengthening of the role of the focal points on Indigenous Peoples in FAO National Office, as well as the delivery of guidelines on the FAO Regional Strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent.

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

GLOBAL

- All UN-REDD projects implemented by FAO in countries with Indigenous Peoples' presence involve them in the readiness process. In countries like Honduras, Myanmar, Panama and Paraguay, FAO has actively involved Indigenous Peoples in broader national forest monitoring systems in their own territories, and national REDD governance. FAO has also boosted the capacity of Indigenous technicians and traditional authorities in forest management and governance.
- The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) has been working to support Indigenous Peoples strengthening their capacity to receive climate funds ([following the recognition, during COP26](#), of the strategic contribution of Indigenous Peoples to climate action and the small percentage of climate finance invested in them despite their key role). It provides training, linkages with private sectors, roundtables with stakeholders, and works with governments to obtain recognition of their role. It builds the technical and administrative capacity of existing territorial funds receiving finance and supports donors to monitor allocations of funding.
- In 2022, FFF has organized together other partners a exchange of knowledge on community-based mechanisms for territorial finance. As result, participants decided to create robust Indigenous Peoples-specific community mechanisms, combine different funding sources and add training elements and promote greater participation of the youth and women in the creation and management of funds and territorial.
- At the country level, the Forest and Farm Facility funds and provides training and information to Indigenous Peoples in Bolivia, Ecuador, Nepal, and Vietnam. This supports Indigenous Peoples managed community enterprises, which may take the form of cooperatives, associations, or some other type. It supports them to improve their climate resiliency, communicate with their members, advocate more effectively for favorable policies, and in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic had facilitated their efforts to organize COVID-19 response. In all the activities, there is a major focus on gender equality.

AFRICA

- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the [Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems \(REPALEF\)](#) trained 30 forest operators from Indigenous Peoples communities to conduct legal and sustainable logging in Mbandaka.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, FAO trained Indigenous Peoples on sustainable forest management and independent monitoring offering them a means to defend their rights and generate livelihoods from their forest resources.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- In India, in the framework of the project “Strengthening Spice Value Chain in India and Improving Market Access through Capacity Building”, FAO conducted a participatory training programme on food safety in the processing of black pepper to Indigenous Peoples farmers in Paderu and Arakku Valley of Andhra Pradesh. Women farmers were trained on the value addition of mature and ripe black pepper berries for producing white pepper. Through such initiatives, the project aims to develop a model for addressing sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues in black pepper, increase the incomes of the tribal farmers, empower women, and help reduce poverty and hunger in the region.
- In India, under the project “Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP)” , FAO organized capacity building workshops for the project staff, at both state and district levels, to create awareness on consultation process with Indigenous Peoples during planning and implementation modalities of Green Landscape Management Plans. An interactive session on FPIC was organized as part of the inception workshop at the states for the project teams. Refresher sessions were also organized for the team before initiating the FPIC process in the field. Communication products in local languages have been developed
- In Nepal, FAO has organized trainings on Free, Prior and Informed consent targeted to project staff, Project Management Unit (PMU), Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) and service providers that will be developing Indigenous Peoples Plans in the 26 rivers systems-based ecosystem restoration plans in the fragile landscapes of the Churia, Dun Valley, and Terai regions of Nepal.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the FAO Regional Office (RBLAC) has continued to strengthen the network of focal points for Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples' affairs (volunteers in more than 15 country offices across the region). Each month, the network meets to discuss common challenges, transfer of knowledge and identify common opportunities.
- Additionally, two trainings were organized during 2022:
  - Internal symposium to FAO RBLAC staff (August 02, 2022) with Mr. Francisco Cali Tzay, Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to deepen their understanding on the relevance of Free Prior and Informed Consent from a human rights based approach.
  - Under the leadership of the Field Programme Unit, a new network of FAO project managers was launched to promote greater understanding of FAO's FPIC manual as well as to discuss the importance of an intercultural approach in project implementation processes, a two-session capacity development activity was developed with the support of RLC's Nucleus for Capacity Development.

- The FAO Investment Centre is collaborating with the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean to design and develop a regional virtual learning cycle in Latin America related to the investment in the delimitation and recognition of land rights in Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent territories. This initiative will include the participation of Indigenous Peoples and afro descendant organizations (national and regional), national institutions, academia, and international financing institutions. The virtual learning cycle will begin in 2023 and will draw on a systematization of 22 experiences of delimitation and recognition of indigenous and afro-descendant territories.
- In Central America (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), in the framework of the project "Support to the Comprehensive Development Plan for Central America in the framework of the European Union's overall response to COVID-19":
  - 38 people have been trained in technical assistance to Indigenous Peoples;
  - 223 Indigenous Peoples were trained in strengthening agricultural and non-agricultural activities with the potential to become businesses that generate employment and income, and, on the other hand, to address the disruptions caused by the COVID 19 pandemic in the value chains of agricultural and rural products in general.
  - In Honduras, with the objective of strengthening the capacities of producer families and technicians of the UAFs in climate-smart sustainable practices, 29 workshops have been held, with the attendance of 165 Indigenous Peoples (representing 25% of the total participating population). In Guatemala, 13 workshops have been held, attended by 119 Indigenous Peoples (representing 7% of the total participating population).
- In Colombia, FAO will seek to strengthen Indigenous Peoples capacities in the conservation and sustainable management and preservation of the forest in their territories, by strengthening their capacity for territorial governance according to their knowledge and sustainable productive practices. These actions will be carried out in the context of the Integrated Strategy of Deforestation Control and Forest Management (EICDGB) and investing the results-based payments (RBP) that emerged from the REDD+ results for 2015-2016.
- In Guatemala, the programme [Integrated Country Approach \(ICA\) for boosting decent jobs for youth in the agrifood system, ICA](#), supports countries in adopting and implementing youth-inclusive and employment-centred agri-food system development policies, strategies and programmes. In Guatemala, the membership is mostly (78%) composed of Indigenous Peoples. With the aim of supporting their productive engagement in agri-food value chains, ICA provides rural youth with training, technical and organizational support, as well as facilitated access to finance and markets. Additionally, the platform called [ChispaRural.gt](#), allows Indigenous Youth to access agricultural related information and trainings. In fact, during 2022, 103 young entrepreneurs were trained on topics such as the use of Zoom, digital marketing, agricultural value chains, among others), as well as share their products, experiences and solutions. Due to the well-established experience of FAO Guatemala in working with Indigenous People, the project could easily adapt the proposed approaches to Indigenous Peoples needs and suggestions.

- In Ecuador, FAO has joined forces with the National University of Loja, [PROAMAZONIA](#) (Ministry of Environment and Water of Ecuador, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and UNDP) to strengthen capacities of 77 Indigenous Peoples communities for the conservation and management of the forest. Additionally, edu-communicational booklets and infographics were elaborated.
- FAO Panamá, FAO Investment Centre and the Inter-American Development Bank designed and implemented a training programme for Indigenous coffee producers of Panama to improve coffee production systems and strengthen indigenous producers' organizations linked to the market.
- In Peru, the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme supported Indigenous Peoples' organizations in Ucayali and San Martín, to undertake independent monitoring, including training Indigenous leaders and communities to form a network of Indigenous Peoples monitoring for the country's Amazonian forests. The Programme's technical assistance enabled the Council for the Development and Defence of Indigenous Peoples of the San Martín Region (CODEPISAM) to develop videos and graphics explaining the importance of IFM for Indigenous Peoples.
- In Suriname, 15 Indigenous Peoples communities, who make up the bulk of the pineapple producers in the country, were supported by FAO, UNIDO, ILO and UNFPA through systems-based solutions (such as cooperatives, innovation hubs and collateral loan facilities) to gain greater income from pineapple production, processing and marketing while adhering to high social and environmental standards. Free Prior Informed Consent has been followed. This project falls under the global Agri-Food Systems Transformation Accelerator (ASTA) program, co-led by FAO and UNIDO.

vi. [Key Action Area 6: Advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples at the UN](#)

GLOBAL

- Three Indigenous representatives participate in the “Stakeholders Engagement and Networking Advisory Group (SENA Group)” of the [UN Food Systems Coordination Hub](#), hosted by FAO. These representatives will provide technical advice and relevant guidance on best approaches to leverage the role of Indigenous Peoples to improve participatory consultation methods at the national level, for the Government-led design, and implementation of the National Pathways.
- The [Community Territorial Finance Alliance](#) aims to transform financing mechanisms for territories from the grassroots, as well as their relationship with community financing organizations and government organizations, banks, multilateral organizations and other actors that are interested in contributing to this vision, and it includes Indigenous Peoples organizations from 16 countries.



- The FAO Forest and Farm Facility supports regional and global Indigenous Peoples networks and organizations to increase their visibility and influence through regional and global events, communication activities and efforts to improve specific aspects of their work. In addition, the FAO FFF uses the analytical and communication capacity of four partner organizations (FAO, IIED, IUCN and AgriCord) to raise the international profile of these grassroots organizations and share lessons from their work.
- The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) has been working to support Indigenous Peoples strengthening their capacity to receive climate funds ([following the recognition, during COP26](#), of the strategic contribution of Indigenous Peoples to climate action and the small percentage of climate finance invested in them despite their key role). It provides training, linkages with private sectors, roundtables with stakeholders, and works with governments to obtain recognition of their role. It builds the technical and administrative capacity of existing territorial funds receiving finance and supports donors to monitor allocations of funding.
- To support the implementation of the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the capacities of governments and strategic partners were strengthened for the inclusion of the gender approach and cultural relevance in programmes, public policies and planning instruments related to Disaster Risk Management, Anticipatory Action and Social Protection through the development of methodologies, good practices and studies. The findings are used for awareness-raising and training programmes to put in place mitigation (anticipatory) actions in the face of disasters and crises and social protection with emphasis on these groups.
- In the framework of [COP15 on Biodiversity](#), the University of Alberta (Canada) organized a side event to present the [Ärramät Project](#) and connect with Indigenous delegates, UN organizations, governments, academics, and others participating in COP15. The side event focused on the holistic approach to health and biodiversity and saw the participation of a series of speakers from the diverse membership of the Ärramät Project

## AFRICA

- The FAO Regional Office for Africa (FAO RAF) counts with 2 Indigenous interns to provide technical advice on Indigenous Peoples food and knowledge systems.
- Representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations participated in the Regional Civil Society Consultation held virtually in March 2022, prior to the 32<sup>nd</sup> session of the FAO Regional Conference for Africa (ARC32).
- In Kenya, FAO RAF is working with the Ogiek of ChepKitale and has invited them to be part of the CSO's in the consortium to work with the Digital Land Governance Programme. Digital Land Governance Programme works in supporting Indigenous communities' inclusion and securing of tenure. The programme is working closely with Government of Kenya, Civil Societies Organization and communities directly.

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

- The FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (FAO REU) established a REU-Civil Society Facilitation Committee in 2016, as a participatory inclusive mechanism, which includes Indigenous Peoples representatives of the Region. FAO REU regularly consults with the Facilitation Committee and ensures that Indigenous Peoples are taken into account and duly reflected, where appropriate.
- FAO's Liaison Office with the Russian Federation (FAOLOR) increased the presence of Indigenous Peoples in the office by supporting the internships of two Indigenous youths from the Russian Federation. In addition, FAOLOR has opened the position for an Indigenous Peoples focal point in coordination with FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit.
- FAOLOR is given the first steps to establish a Technical Committee for Indigenous Peoples to work with Indigenous Peoples along the Federation.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- FAO contributed to the establishment of the [Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers](#). This step has meant the transition from a limited participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) implementation and decision-making processes to currently being members of the inter-sectoral working group on SSF established by OSPESCA, CONFESPESCA and FAO to implement and monitor the uptake of the SSF Guidelines.
- An inter-sectoral humanitarian response actions (protection, human rights, education, food security and nutrition) have been implemented in Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala with Indigenous Peoples and UN agencies (FAO, UNHCR, IOM, UNHCHR, UNICEF, WFP). In addition to strengthening capacities of governments and strategic partners, the actions have raised awareness in the importance of including Indigenous Peoples in the anticipatory actions and facing disasters.

## NORTH AMERICA

- FAO North America conducted a strategic planning process to define the priorities and pillars of work to guide and structure the work of the liaison office. "Elevating populations in situations of inequity in North America agrifood systems", including Indigenous Peoples, was defined as a top tier priority, including strategic objectives of "Evidence of knowledge systems of populations in situations of inequity amplified" as well as "Meaningful engagement of populations in situations of inequity in North American agrifood systems". These priorities will define FAOLOW's future work with Indigenous Peoples of North America.

- FAO North America started an Indigenous Peoples' Urban Food Systems working group to bring together urban Indigenous students, leaders, researchers and community-level organizations to advance food security, health and ecological restoration for urban Indigenous Peoples' communities.

## C. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- i. Please describe any activities your entity has organized since the last reporting period to accelerate progress across a range of SDGs, demonstrating the interlinkages across goals and targets and if applicable, providing examples of translating global goals into local actions. In your response, please consider referring to SDGs relevant to the theme of the 2023 session of the Forum.
- The [UNPFII 2022 side event Addressing human rights of Indigenous Peoples in SDG 14 and the blue economy](#), was organized by IWGIA and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, co-sponsored, by the Indigenous Peoples' Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and supported by FAO. The objective of the side event was to draw attention to the human rights issues faced by Indigenous Peoples engaged in fisheries and aquaculture in the context of the UNPFII's discussions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
  - FAO conducted an Evaluation of FAO's support to SDG 13 and the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change and is following up these two recommendations to be addressed:
    - Recommendation 7. To ensure the meaningful engagement of all population groups in striving for better and more inclusive climate action, FAO should mainstream the "leave no one behind" core principle of the 2030 Agenda into all its climate change-related work. Indigenous peoples should be clearly defined in climate change-related initiatives.
    - Recommendation 8. FAO should systematically link Indigenous Peoples and pastoralists to its work on climate action, ensuring this is mainstreamed into key technical units and at decentralized level. It should value innovative solutions that Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, territorial management and food systems can bring to climate action in all relevant countries. To maximize effectiveness, FAO should build a better knowledge base on individual and collective tenure and access rights. Its work with Indigenous Peoples leverages off FAO's work at global level, such as the Global-Hub on Indigenous Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on Agriculture, and it should strengthen its links with the UNFCCC platform on Indigenous People. To achieve this target, the report recommends strengthening its Indigenous Peoples Unit.

## 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 building back better from COVID-19 while advancing the full implementation of Agenda 2030 for Indigenous Peoples.

### GLOBAL

- In the context of [FAO's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme](#), the Organization received a [contribution from Canada](#) to boost the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable communities – especially women, youth and indigenous peoples – reeling from the impacts of COVID-19 in nine countries across Africa and Latin America. Vulnerable communities at risk of or experiencing high acute food insecurity in Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Niger, Peru, South Sudan and the Sudan benefitted from such contribution.
- The webinar [Indigenous Peoples' resilience and adaptation in face of the COVID-19 crisis](#) discussed on the value and application of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge throughout the COVID-19 crisis and explored opportunities for replication in other contexts.

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- The policy brief "[COVID-19, land, natural resources, gender issues and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Asia](#)", prepared by FAO and OHCHR, raises awareness about Indigenous Peoples rights in Asia, as a pathway for sustainable and equitable social-economic development that leaves no one behind. It was presented in the side event [Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Natural Resources Rights in the Context of COVID-19: Trends and experiences from the Ground for Building Back Better](#), hosted by FAO, OHCHR and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, in the framework of the [2022 Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development](#).
- In Indonesia, Regional Civil Society Organizations supported Indigenous Peoples in their participation in Indonesian Forest Monitoring Fund (IFM). Following the outbreak of COVID-19, Indigenous Peoples have become important partners in monitoring activities due to a reduced

presence of law enforcement. The projects were found to have significant return on investment with the skills being applied well beyond the project's lifetime. The Programme also supported the identification of funding models, this included lobbying the Government to allocate a percentage of the FLEGT Licensing Fee for IFM and requesting that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry include IFM in the Indonesian Environment Fund, which would make Indigenous IFM more sustainable.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- In the Region, COVID-19 represented a new threat to the health, survival and well-being of Indigenous Peoples, who have historically experienced great socioeconomic marginalization with high rates of poverty, less access to health, education and less human capital, in addition to higher levels of labour precariousness and informality, with a particular impact on women, youth and children. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the region shows a 15-year setback in the prevalence of undernourishment and more than 20 years in the number of people affected by hunger. In this regard, Indigenous and Amazonian peoples were among those more affected in the area of health because they do not have the conditions to prevent contagion and suffered worse socioeconomic consequences due to the restrictions of the extraordinary measures imposed by governments to contain the virus.
- In Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru, the Programme *"Impulsando la Resiliencia de los Pequeños Productores para la Recuperación del COVID 19 en América Latina"*, funded by the Government of Canada, has contributed to FAO's support to the recovery of small producers affected by the pandemic. It will benefit a total of 48 000 people in the four countries through prevention, increase of resilience and promotion of the recovery and sustainable transformation of agrifood systems, reducing gender gaps and taking into account the intercultural elements in each country.
- In Central America (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), the project "Support to the Comprehensive Development Plan for Central America in the framework of the European Union's overall response to COVID-19" aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis through the improvement of long-term resilience and the reduction of forced and/or irregular migration flows among the target population. The project is working with 5,159 households (of the 5,400 established as a total target in the three countries), of which 41% are headed by an Indigenous person, belonging to the Mam and Sipacapense ethnic groups in Guatemala and Lenca in Honduras.
- In Guatemala and Honduras, a strategy for mainstreaming gender, youth and Indigenous Peoples has been developed and FPIC processes were conducted (277 people participated and a work plan was drawn up to follow up on the agreements). These are the main results to the date:
  - 360 business/investment plans have been designed in a participatory manner with the support of the Project. In Guatemala, 1120 Indigenous Peoples are part of the associative groups that have approved investment plans.

- Regarding to building capacities:
  - 38 people have been trained in technical assistance to Indigenous Peoples;
  - 223 Indigenous Peoples were trained in strengthening agricultural and non-agricultural activities with the potential to become businesses that generate employment and income, and, on the other hand, to address the disruptions caused by the COVID 19 pandemic in the value chains of agricultural and rural products in general.
  - In Honduras, with the objective of strengthening the capacities of producer families and technicians of the UAFs in climate-smart sustainable practices, 29 workshops have been held, with the attendance of 165 Indigenous Peoples (representing 25% of the total participating population). In Guatemala, 13 workshops have been held, attended by 119 Indigenous Peoples (representing 7% of the total participating population).
  - 561 enterprises have been identified and selected to date (out of a total target of 600 in the three countries) to be financed under the Project. In the case of Guatemala, 118 groups are made up entirely of Indigenous Peoples, belonging to 31 organizations.
- In Peru, a rapid response to build back better the productive capacities of 43 indigenous amazon communities in Atayala, Ucayali and Satipo, Junín will be designed in the framework of the Canada funded project titled [Guarantee Food and Nutritional Security and strengthen the resilience of the livelihoods of the Amazonian Indigenous Peoples of Peru affected by COVID-19](#). A detailed FPIC process was carried out in coordination with national Indigenous Peoples organizations, such as AIDSEP, CONAP, ONAMIAP, regional Indigenous Peoples organizations such as URPIA, ARPI, as well as local Indigenous Peoples organizations such as CART and CORPIAA, thus setting an excellent example of intercultural governance and coordination with Indigenous Peoples authorities. Additionally, FAO Peru has develop a [strong communication strategy](#) to ensure greater visibility of the intervention while advocating for the protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples in the country.
- In Venezuela, the project [“Emergency agricultural assistance to vulnerable, food-insecure populations, affected by COVID -19 in the border states of Venezuela \(Bolivarian Republic of\) - Mérida, Táchira and Zulia”](#) was launched in the framework of the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) and supported by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium,. The aim is to support the livelihoods recovery, and improve the food security and nutrition of 1, 275 vulnerable households (5,100 people), including returnees, Indigenous Peoples, schoolchildren, female-headed households and elderly people. Among the results, a Savings and Credit Organisation "Napajala Kay Numa Kashi" was formed with 22 members led mainly by Wayuu women to carry out income-generating activities developed by each association: production of handmade weavings, community shops for the sale of groceries, production of vegetables for sale to local markets.

## ANNEX 1: FAO ongoing projects and programmes with Indigenous Peoples

### FAO PROJECT ALLOCATION BY REGION

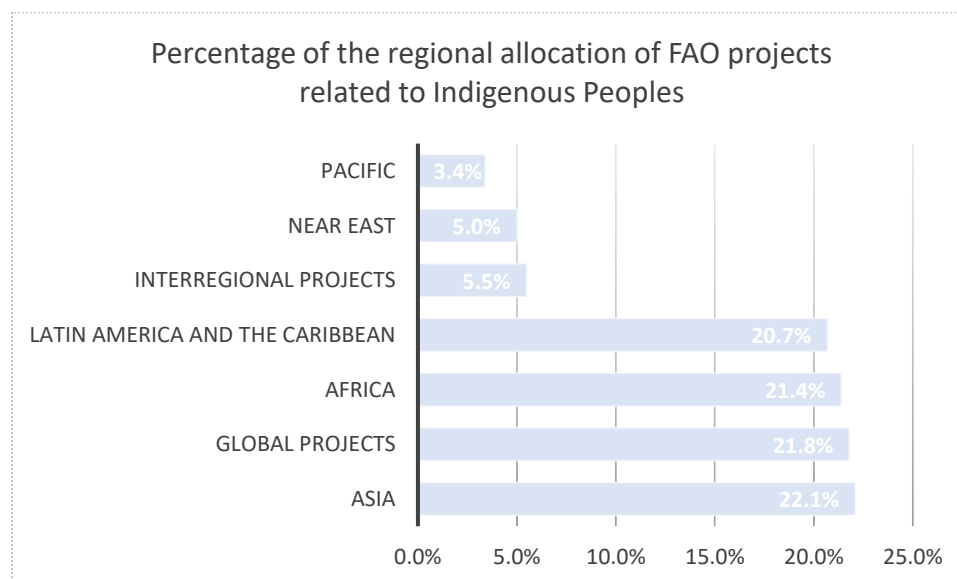
In 2022, FAO implemented projects worth USD 6,8 billion, out of which 31%, with an estimated value of over USD 2,1 billion, are projects involving Indigenous Peoples. In terms of geographical distribution, Asia (22%), Africa (22%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (21%) are the regions with the highest percentage of funds allocated to projects that involve Indigenous Peoples.

**Table 1.** Regional allocation of FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples by USD million.

Regions	USD million	Percentage
Projects in Asia	472	22,1%
Global Projects	466	21,8%
Projects in Africa	458	21,4%
Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean	443	20,7%
Interregional Projects	118	5,5%
Projects in Near East	106	5,0%
Projects in Pacific	73	3,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

**Figure 1.** Percentage of the regional allocation of FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples.



Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.



## FAO PROJECT ALLOCATION BY DONOR

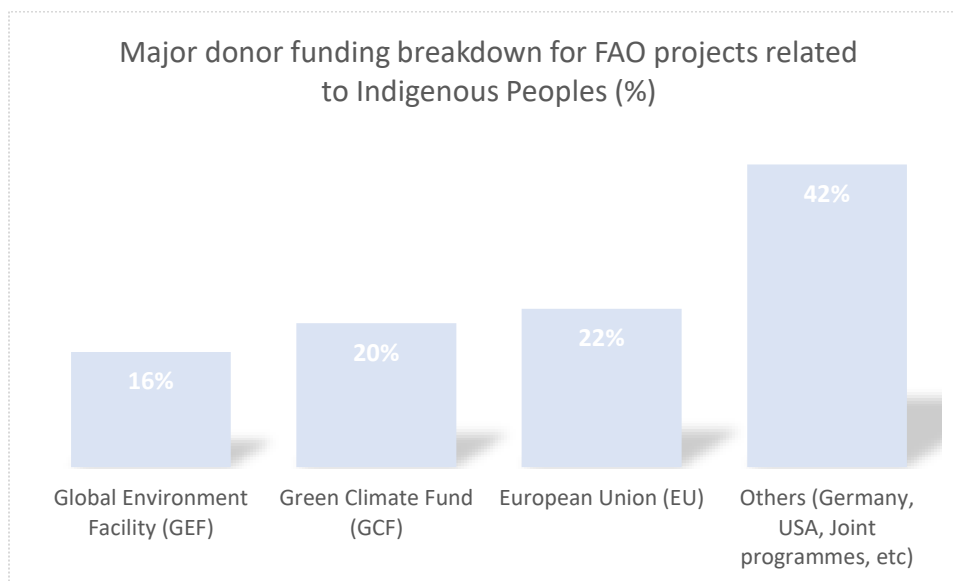
The major donors are the European Union (22%), the Green Climate Fund (20%) and the Global Environment Facility (16%). The other 42% is divided among other donors such as Germany, USA or Joint Programmes, among others.

**Table 2.** Allocation of FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples by donor.

Donors	USD Million	Percentage
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	341	16%
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	433	20%
European Union (EU)	465	22%
Others (Germany, USA, Joint programmes, etc)	897	42%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

**Figure 2.** Percentage of the major donor funding breakdown for FAO projects related to Indigenous Peoples.



Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

## FAO PROJECT ALLOCATION BY TECHNICAL DIVISIONS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

Projects involving Indigenous Peoples total an average of USD 2.1 billion. In terms of project management, Table 3 reflects the Technical Divisions and Regional Offices leading the implementation.

The Forestry Division and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division are the Technical Divisions with the highest percentage of projects involving Indigenous Peoples under their led.

On the other hand, the sub-regional offices, and the Regional Offices for Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa, are the ones that lead the ranking in percentage of projects involving Indigenous Peoples under their management.

**Table 3.** Breakdown of the main FAO Technical and Regional Offices implementing projects related to Indigenous Peoples.

TECHNICAL DIVISIONS AND REGIONAL OFFICES	USD Million	%
Subregional offices	386	18.1%
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)	327	15.3%
Forestry Division (NFO)	312	14.6%
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC)	261	12.2%
Regional Office for Near East and North Africa (RNE)	238	11.1%
Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI)	116	5.4%
Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)	105	4.9%
Land and Water Division (NSL)	102	4.8%
Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)	93	4.4%
Other Departments	44	2.1%
Regional Office for Africa (RAF)	38	1.8%
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (EU)	32	1.5%
Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB)	20	0.9%
Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER)	20	0.9%
Partnerships and Outreach stream (PS)	19	0.9%
FAO Investment Centre (Investment Solutions for Sustainable Food and Agriculture) (CFI)	13	0.6%
Animal Production and Health Division (NSA)	10	0.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

## REGIONAL FOCUS ON FAO TECHNICAL DIVISIONS

In terms of regional allocation of projects, the Forestry Division-led projects involving Indigenous Peoples are mostly global projects, followed by projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa.

**Table 4.** Number of Forestry Division-led projects involving Indigenous Peoples by region

Region	Number of Projects	%
Global projects	124	39.74%
Latin America and the Caribbean	99	31.73%
Africa	77	24.68%
Interegional projects	10	3.21%
Pacific	2	0.64%
TOTAL	312	0.00%

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

The projects involving Indigenous Peoples led by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division are mainly global projects.

**Table 5.** Number of Fisheries and Aquaculture Division-led projects involving Indigenous Peoples by region

Region	Number of Projects	%
Global projects	101	87%
Africa	8	7%
Interegional project	7	6%
TOTAL	116	0%

Source: FAO PSUI elaboration based on Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) data.

## ANNEX 2: 2022 Publications

Title	Type	Description
<a href="#">Labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples' foods: Generating income while protecting and promoting Indigenous Peoples' values</a>	Book	This review, for the first time to date, analyses the potential of labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples to market their food products. Specifically, it looks at those schemes that are designed by, with and for Indigenous Peoples, and that can provide economic, social and environmental benefits while protecting and promoting their unique values centered around the respect of life and Mother Earth.
<a href="#">Climate change, biodiversity and nutrition nexus: Evidence and emerging policy and programming opportunities</a>	Book	The publication highlights Indigenous Peoples' role in the nexus of biodiversity conservation, climate change and food security through their food and knowledge systems.
<a href="#">"Learning from Indigenous concepts in the face of the climate crisis"</a>	Article	The article was published by FAO in the <a href="#">INKOTA Dossier 25, Climate and Agriculture</a> .
<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change</a>	Book	The 2021 flagship publication received, in June 2022, the Hall of Fame Award from <a href="#">Gourmand International</a> during the <a href="#">Umeå Food Symposium</a> .



## Questionnaire to UN System

<a href="#">The future of food and agriculture. Drivers and triggers for transformation.</a>	Book	The 2022 Future of Food and Agriculture (FOFA) highlights the game changing nature of Indigenous Peoples food and knowledge system, the innovative lessons that they can bring to the world and warns of the risk of their disappearance.
<a href="#">Indigenous World 2022 Report</a>	Book	The internationally renowned publication of the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), included again FAO's work with Indigenous Peoples in the 2022 edition.
<a href="#">Compendium of community and indigenous strategies for climate change adaptation</a>	Working document	The <a href="#">Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG)</a> published this compendium produced by the FAO Land and Water Division. The compendium documents practices in six categories: 1) Weather forecasting and early warning systems; 2) Grazing and livestock management; 3) Soil and water management; 4) Water harvesting and storage practices; 5) Agroforestry management and 6) Integrated wetlands and fisheries management.
<a href="#">Policy Brief (2022): Inclusive and resilient mountain food systems: Opportunities and best practices</a>	Policy brief	The policy brief highlights the importance of mountain food systems – linked to Indigenous Peoples -, underlines major challenges facing them, reveals key opportunities and provides practical examples for developing sustainable solutions.
<a href="#">Map of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities living in Mountain Areas and Database</a>	Map Database	The map and the database are meant to provide international visibility to mountain peoples, mapping the world's mountain chains not only by their physical characteristics, but by the cultures and lifestyles of their inhabitants.



## Questionnaire to UN System

<a href="#">COVID-19, land, natural resources, gender issues and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Asia</a>	Policy brief	The policy brief on COVID-19 prepared by FAO and OHCHR, raises awareness about Indigenous Peoples rights in Asia, as a pathway for sustainable and equitable social-economic development that leaves no one behind.
Un examen des droits forestiers des populations autochtones et des communautés locales pour un meilleur accès aux financements liés à la REDD+: Cas de la République du Congo	Internal Brief	This brief provides a brief analysis of the positioning of the Republic of Congo to meet its commitment under the Glasgow Declaration by examining the existing mechanisms for transferring funding, benefits to the local level, and emphasizes the need to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are beneficiaries of climate finance.
<a href="#">FAO regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent</a>	Book	The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean launched a regional strategy to foster greater collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, promote cultural relevance, full participation and the co-creation of sustainable rural development public policies, and respect and protect individual and collective rights to land tenure, territory and natural resources.
<a href="#">A guide on intersectionality to integrate the intersectional approach in projects and programmes</a>	Guide	This guide has been developed by the FAO Gender Team and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team of the FAO RBLAC, and the Gender Team in the Inclusive Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP).
<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and climate change in Latin America</a>	Book	In the context of REDD+ and Community Forestry, the publication explores successful and scalable processes related to traditional practices that address climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## ANNEX 3: 2022 Key webinars, workshops and meetings

Date	Event title	Organizers
<b>2019</b>		
2 September 2019	The establishment of the <a href="#">Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers</a>	IOM, UNFAO, UNHCR, UNHCHR, UNICEF, WFP
<b>2021</b>		
5 November 2021	The <a href="#">hackathon</a> on creative solutions to climate hazards faced by Indigenous communities	GEO, UNFAO
<b>2022</b>		
<b>February</b>		
10 February	<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples' resilience and adaptation in face of the COVID-19 crisis</a> was the final event in <a href="#">a webinar series on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) for COVID-19 prevention along the food supply chain.</a>	EU, UNFAO, USAID
<b>March</b>		
9 March	Awareness-raising event in celebration of the 2022 International Women's Day, entitled " <a href="#">Celebrating the contribution of Africa's peasant and indigenous women to sustainable food systems - A dialogue with women farmers, leaders and climate warriors</a> ".	<a href="#">African Women's Collaborative for Healthy Food Systems</a> , UNFAO
30 March	The side event <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Natural Resources Rights in the Context of COVID-19: Trends and experiences from the Ground for Building Back Better</a> during the <a href="#">9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)</a> .	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), OHCHR, UNFAO,
<b>April</b>		
26 April	UNPFII side event <a href="#">FPIC for Climate Action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity</a>	UNFAO, UNPFII
28 April	UNPFII side event <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration: How Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and food systems inform cosmogonic restoration processes</a>	Ärramät project, Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, IMPECT, NESFAS, TIP, UNFAO



## Questionnaire to UN System

29 April	UNPFII side event <a href="#">Addressing the human rights of Indigenous Peoples in SDG 14 and the Blue Economy</a>	Danish Institute for Human Rights, IWGIA, co-sponsored by the Indigenous Peoples' Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and supported by FAO
<b>May</b>		
4 May	UNPFII side event <a href="#">The launch of the 'Sustainable and Resilient Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Improved Nutrition' digital toolbox</a>	IFAD
5 May	UNPFII side event <a href="#">Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the VGGT and the IYAFA 2022</a>	UNFAO
5 May	UNPFII side event <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and Forest Governance for a Healthy, Prosperous and Peaceful World</a>	COICA, Conservation International, FILAC, Indigenous Forum of Abya Yala, UNFAO
<b>June</b>		
6 June	<a href="#">Dushanbe Water Process 2nd High-Level International Conference on International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028"</a>	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFAO
27 June	The side event <a href="#">Small in scale, big in value: Stocktaking, partnerships, and solutions in support of small-scale fisheries. A IYAFA 2022 event at the UN Oceans Conference</a> in Lisbon.	International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022 International Steering Committee (ISC), Norway, Sweden, UNFAO
<b>July</b>		
18 July	<a href="#">From COAG to COP27: Indigenous Peoples' food systems for sustainable and resilient food systems</a>	UNFAO
13 June – 8 July	During the Human Rights Council <a href="#">50th Session</a> , FAO Indigenous Peoples, for the first time, delivered a key note in support of the implementation of UNDRIP with special attention to Indigenous Women and youth.	OHCHR, UNFAO

## Questionnaire to UN System

August		
9 August	<a href="#">Twitter Chat on the role of Indigenous Women in the preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge</a>	UNFAO, UNPFII
25 August	<a href="#">The intrinsic connection between Indigenous Peoples and pollinators</a>	APIMONDIA, UNFAO
September		
2-4 September	Indigenous Peoples fisheries had a dedicated session in the <a href="#">Small-Scale Fisheries Summit</a> .	IPC Working Group on Fisheries, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), SSF Hub, with support from UNFAO
5-9 September	Indigenous Peoples representatives attended the <a href="#">FAO Committee on Fisheries</a> , and held dedicated meetings to discuss priority areas of support.	UNFAO
12 September	<a href="#">Book launch: Labelling and certification schemes for Indigenous Peoples' foods.</a>	UNFAO
14 September	<a href="#">“Knowledge, Power and Diversity – the role of local and Indigenous knowledge systems in Rethinking Development”</a> in the framework of the <a href="#">GIZ Future Forum</a> .	GIZ
16 September	The webinar on <a href="#">Family Farming and Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Together for a more sustainable food system</a>	UNFAO
23 September	PSUI organized a meeting with the Chair of the UNPFII, the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, WHO and the International Indian Treaty Council for a <a href="#">crucial discussion on how to better protect Indigenous Peoples from toxic agrochemicals</a> , emphasizing the need to review the <a href="#">International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management</a> and draw a roadmap to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples.	UNFAO

## Questionnaire to UN System

26 September	A Roundtable on “ <a href="#">Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Successes</a> ” in the framework of the <a href="#">V Global Fishery Forum</a>	UNFAO, VINIRO (Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography)
<b>October</b>		
7 October	<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: Nurturing Mother Earth and preserving biodiversity</a>	UNFAO
7-9 October	An international knowledge exchange on community mechanisms for territorial climate financing with the participation of organizations from Mesoamerica, Amazonia, Brazil, Africa and Asia.	Forest and Farm Facility, Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forest
10 October	Representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations from 16 countries are part of the creation of the <a href="#">Community Territorial Finance Alliance</a>	Global NGOs
12 October	A CFS 50 side event on “ <a href="#">Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and biocentric restoration.</a> ”	UNFAO
14 October	In the framework of the FAO Science and Innovation Forum, <a href="#">Innovations from Indigenous hunter-gatherers: A way of life in the forest by Indigenous Peoples</a>	UNFAO
14 October	In the framework of the FAO Science and Innovation Forum, <a href="#">Intercultural education is key to strengthen Indigenous hunter-gatherers’ food and knowledge systems</a>	UNFAO
17-21 October	<a href="#">BOAŠŠU Week</a> in the framework of the <a href="#">World Food Forum 2022</a> .	UNFAO
17-21 October	Five Indigenous Innovation labs on themes like entrepreneurship and agrifood systems start-ups, innovative initiatives, innovative storytelling through photography, honey extraction, and bee communication were held in the Boaššu FoodLab nomadic tent during the <a href="#">FAO Science and Innovation Forum</a> .	UNFAO

Questionnaire to UN System

18 October	Launching <a href="#">Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems</a>	UNFAO
<b>November</b>		
9 November	<a href="#">Indigenous peoples' food systems: regenerative, resilient and protectors of the land</a>	Rege10, UNFAO
10 November	COP27 Side event " <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the Arctic as game changers for climate action</a> ".	UNFAO
11 November	COP27 Side event <a href="#">Agriculture in Water Scarce contexts</a>	IWMI, UNFAO
11 November	COP27 Side event " <a href="#">Climate-resilient Food Systems and Peace: Exploring the Interconnections</a> ".	Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance, Fighting Food Crises, HDP Nexus Coalition, UNFAO
11 November	COP27 Side event " <a href="#">Stories from the desert: Water management in pastoralists and nomadic Indigenous Peoples' food systems</a> "	UNFAO
14 November	COP27 Side event <a href="#">Zero Hunger is possible: Solutions to accelerate transforming to climate-resilient agri-food systems</a>	UNCC
16 November	COP27 Side event <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and producer organizations upscaling biocentric climate action</a>	CGIAR, Rockefeller Foundation, UNFAO
17 November	The Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and the WHO Gender, Equity and Human Rights Team explicitly addressed the topic of human rights, and in particular, the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the 15 <sup>TH</sup> FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM).	UNFAO
<b>December</b>		
7-19 December	In the framework of <a href="#">COP15 on Biodiversity</a> , the University of Alberta (Canada) organized a side event to present the <a href="#">Ărramăt Project</a> and connect with Indigenous delegates, UN organizations, governments, academics, and others participating in COP15.	<a href="#">Ărramăt Project</a> , University of Alberta (Canada)

## Questionnaire to UN System

8 December	Special Symposium on <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples' food systems: How they cover Indigenous Peoples' dietary needs and can help broaden the current food base</a> in the framework of the <a href="#">22<sup>nd</sup> IUNS-ICN International Congress of Nutrition in Tokyo, Japan</a> .	Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems and hosted by UNFAO.
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## ANNEX 4: 2022 FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit media activities

*Disclaimer: All links were accessed and working the last time on 21 November 2022\**

- The Mongabay series: Indigenous Peoples' food systems can provide game-changing solutions for humankind <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1469089/>
- RCCE for COVID-19 prevention Webinar IV | Indigenous Peoples' resilience and adaptation in face of the COVID-19 crisis <https://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/news-and-events/events-details/en/c/1471079/>
- Young people reconnecting to ancestral food systems <https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1471279/>
- Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Natural Resources Rights in the Context of COVID-19: Tends and Experiences from the Ground for Building Back Better <https://bangkok.ohchr.org/apfsdsideevent2022/>
- FPIC for Climate Action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1506669/>
- Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration: How Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and food systems inform cosmogonic restoration processes <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1506958/>
- FAO at the 21st Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1505198/>
- Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the VGGT and the IYAFA 2022 <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1513007/>
- FAO at the 21st Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1507850/>
- Regional Consultation on the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1513912/>
- FAO Publications recognized at Umeå food symposium <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1539999/> Intercultural education is key to strengthen Indigenous hunter-gatherers' food and knowledge systems <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1600525/>
- From COAG to COP27: Indigenous Peoples' food systems for sustainable and resilient FoodSystems <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1607799/>
- Celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples! <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1601721/>
- The resilience of Indigenous Youth <https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1598985/>
- Indigenous Women lead research on artisanal fisheries in the Colombian Amazon <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1603156/>

- IYAFa: Interview with Darío José Mejía Montalvo, President, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1603155/>
- Thematic Dialogue: Family Farming and Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1604487/>
- FAO and the Alliance of Bioversity-International and CIAT launch a new publication focused on Labelling and Certification Schemes for Indigenous Peoples' Food <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1606173/>
- Family Farming and Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Together for a more sustainable food system <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1606175/>
- Better protecting Indigenous Peoples from toxic agrochemicals <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1611444/>
- Innovations from Indigenous hunter-gatherers: A way of life in the forest by Indigenous Peoples <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1617810/>
- Indigenous Peoples arrive at headquarters to participate in the WFF 2022 as key actors in the global discussions on the future of food <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1609306/>
- Boaššu FoodLab: the nomadic tent hosting Indigenous Peoples' discussions at the World Food Forum <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1608755/>
- Director-General emphasizes the value of indigenous Peoples' knowledge <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1609774/>
- The Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems gains momentum at its launch and calls upon more members to join <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1617890/>
- Launch of the Indigenous Youth Campaign "My food vision is..." <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1616734/>
- FAO & Indigenous Peoples at COP27 <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1616520/>
- The intrinsic connection between Indigenous Peoples and pollinators <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1620257/>
- Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food systems and biocentric restoration <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1620260/>
- GIZ Future Forum embraces Indigenous Peoples' knowledge <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1620265/>
- Indigenous Peoples' holistic and inclusive approaches to water at the Dushanbe Water Process <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1620267/>

#### FAO Stories with Indigenous Peoples in all UN Languages

- [The resilience of Indigenous Youth](#)
- [Young people reconnecting to ancestral food systems](#)
- [Pineapple potential written all over the sandy soil of Suriname](#)



- [Indigenous Women take the lead to improve food security in their Costa Rican communities](#)
- [Algae offers Indigenous fishers new prospects in Panama](#)
- [Protecting wildlife and Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods in the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

#### Opinion pieces and Journal articles:

- [El País : Algo habrán hecho bien los aborígenes para que su sistema alimentario perdure hasta hoy](#)
- [Mongabay: Indigenous food systems can provide game-changing solutions for humankind](#)
- [INKOTA-Dossier 25: Von indigenen Konzepten lernen: Im Angesicht der Klimakrise lohnt ein genauer Blick auf historisches Wissen](#) [print only].

#### Webinars and videos:

- [Launch of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#)
- [Launch of the Indigenous Youth Campaign "My food vision is..."](#)
- [Innovations from Indigenous hunter-gatherers: A way of life in the forest by Indigenous Peoples](#)
- [Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food systems and biocentric restoration](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems - Nurturing Mother Earth and preserving biodiversity](#)
- [FAO and the Alliance of Bioversity-International and CIAT launch a new publication focused on Labelling and Certification Schemes for Indigenous Peoples' Food](#)
- [COAG 28 Side-Event "From COAG to COP27: Indigenous Peoples' food systems for sustainable and resilient food systems"](#)
- [Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the VGGT and the IYAFA 2022](#)
- ["FPIC for climate action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity"](#)
- ["Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration: How Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems inform cosmogonic restoration processes"](#)
- ["Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration: How Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems inform cosmogonic restoration processes"](#)
- ["Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests \(VGGT\) and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture \(IYAFA\) 2022"](#)
- [RCCE for COVID-19 prevention Webinar IV | Indigenous Peoples' resilience and adaptation in face of the COVID-19 crisis](#)
- [Mongabay series: Indigenous Peoples' food systems can provide game-changing solutions for humankind](#)

#### COP27 Events

- [Indigenous Peoples' food systems: regenerative, resilient and protectors of the land](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the Arctic as game changers for climate action](#)
- [Agriculture in Water Scarce contexts event](#)

- [Climate-resilient Food Systems and Peace: Exploring the Interconnections](#)
- [Stories from the desert: Water management in pastoralists and nomadic Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#)
- [Zero Hunger is possible: Solutions to accelerate transforming to climate-resilient agri-food systems](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples and producer organizations upscaling biocentric climate action](#)

**Social Media Videos**

- [On this #IndigenousDay, listen to @chefjoseandres on what we can learn from #IndigenousPeoples' approaches that consider food, environment, health, spirituality & culture holistically.](#)
- [What can the rest of humanity learn from #IndigenousPeoples and their #FoodSystems? 🎧 Listen to @chefjoseandres' inspiring call for action!](#)
- [Impressions from the Boaššu FoodLab, the nomadic Indigenous Peoples tent at the #WorldFoodForum](#)
- [Impressions from Day 2 of the Boaššu FoodLab](#)
- [Impressions from Day 3 of the Boaššu FoodLab, the nomadic Indigenous Peoples tent at the #WorldFoodForum](#)
- [Impressions from Day 4 of the Boaššu FoodLab, the nomadic Indigenous Peoples tent at the #WorldFoodForum](#)

**Podcasts**

- [Episode 1: Indigenous Youth working together for a better future](#)
- [Episode 2: "This Campaign is our Vision"](#)
- [Episode 3: Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems are Game-changers](#)
- [Episode 4: Call to Action](#)

**Twitter chats**

- [The Role of Indigenous Women in the preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge \(read the summary\)](#)

## ANNEX 5: 2022 FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit media monitoring summary table

*Disclaimer: All links were accessed and working the last time on 24 November 2022\**

<b>OHCHR News</b>	Human Rights Council Holds Panel Discussion on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Begins Interactive Dialogue with Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples  <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/09/human-rights-council-holds-panel-discussion-rights-indigenous-peoples-and">https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/09/human-rights-council-holds-panel-discussion-rights-indigenous-peoples-and</a>
<b>Mongabay</b>	Indigenous hunter-gatherers in Cameroon diversify food sources in the face of change  <a href="https://news.mongabay.com/2022/02/indigenous-hunter-gatherers-in-cameroon-diversify-food-sources-in-the-face-of-change/">https://news.mongabay.com/2022/02/indigenous-hunter-gatherers-in-cameroon-diversify-food-sources-in-the-face-of-change/</a>
	Indigenous food systems can provide game-changing solutions for humankind (commentary) <a href="https://news.mongabay.com/2022/01/indigenous-food-systems-can-provide-game-changing-solutions-for-humankind-commentary/?utm_term=Autofeed&amp;utm_medium=Social&amp;utm_source=Twitter#Echobox=1641495729">https://news.mongabay.com/2022/01/indigenous-food-systems-can-provide-game-changing-solutions-for-humankind-commentary/?utm_term=Autofeed&amp;utm_medium=Social&amp;utm_source=Twitter#Echobox=1641495729</a>
<b>El País</b>	Algo habrán hecho bien los aborígenes para que su sistema alimentario perdure hasta hoy  <a href="https://elpais.com/planeta-futuro/red-de-expertos/2022-08-11/algo-habran-hecho-bien-los-aborigenes-para-que-su-sistema-alimentario-perdure-hasta-hoy.html">https://elpais.com/planeta-futuro/red-de-expertos/2022-08-11/algo-habran-hecho-bien-los-aborigenes-para-que-su-sistema-alimentario-perdure-hasta-hoy.html</a>
<b>Queen Mary University of London</b>	On the ground at COP27: Championing Indigenous Peoples  <a href="https://www.qmul.ac.uk/media/news/2022/pr/on-the-ground-at-cop27-championing-indigenous-peoples.html">https://www.qmul.ac.uk/media/news/2022/pr/on-the-ground-at-cop27-championing-indigenous-peoples.html</a>
<b>The Shillong Times</b>	Case study by NESFAS figures in book launched by UN-FAO  <a href="https://theshillongtimes.com/2022/09/13/case-study-by-nesfas-figures-in-book-launched-by-un-fao/">https://theshillongtimes.com/2022/09/13/case-study-by-nesfas-figures-in-book-launched-by-un-fao/</a>
<b>UN News</b>	FAO – World Food Forum: Youth leaders ask policy makers to step up efforts to bring about real change  <a href="https://unric.org/it/fao-world-food-forum-youth-leaders-ask-policy-makers-to-step-up-efforts-to-bring-about-real-change/">https://unric.org/it/fao-world-food-forum-youth-leaders-ask-policy-makers-to-step-up-efforts-to-bring-about-real-change/</a>



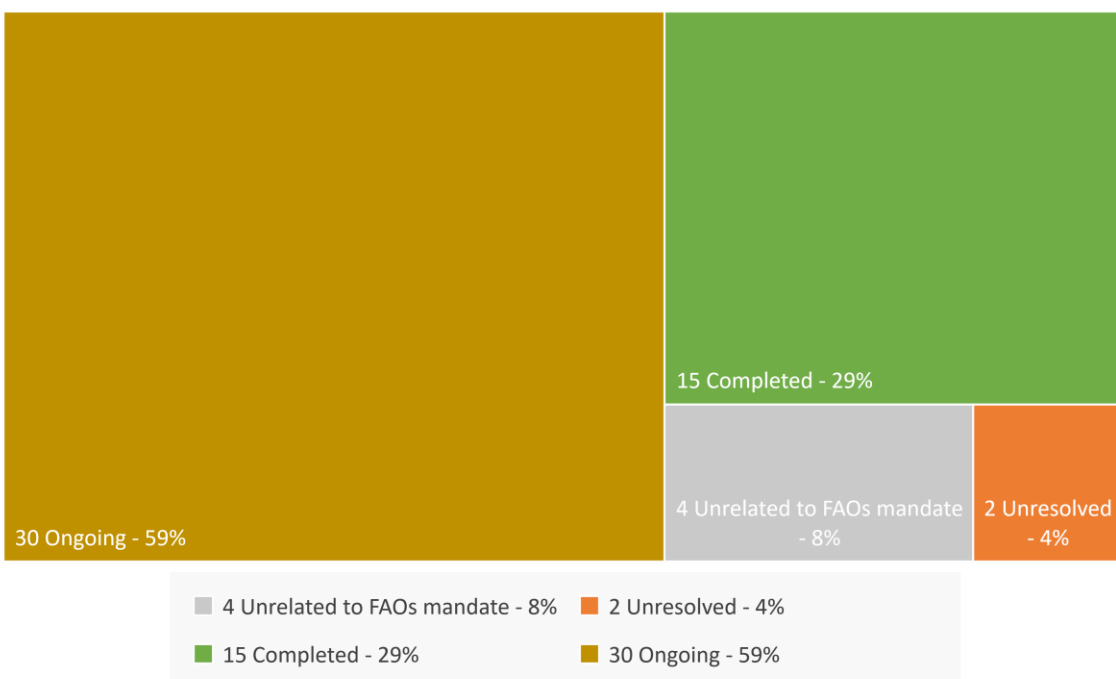
## Questionnaire to UN System

<b>Tuorlo Magazine</b>	<p>When it comes to a healthy food future, youth is the key asset.</p> <p><a href="https://tuorlomagazine.it/en/tuorlo-wff-fao-when-it-comes-healthy-food-future-youth-key-asset/">https://tuorlomagazine.it/en/tuorlo-wff-fao-when-it-comes-healthy-food-future-youth-key-asset/</a></p>
<b>Grist</b>	<p>Why an essential part of Indigenous rights and international law is rarely enforced</p> <p><a href="https://grist.org/global-indigenous-affairs-desk/fpic-is-essential-indigenous-rights-what-is-it-why-isnt-it-followed/">https://grist.org/global-indigenous-affairs-desk/fpic-is-essential-indigenous-rights-what-is-it-why-isnt-it-followed/</a></p>
<b>INKOTA</b>	<p>INKOTA-Dossier 25: Von indigenen Konzepten lernen: Im Angesicht der Klimakrise lohnt ein genauer Blick auf historisches Wissen [print only].</p> <p>English translation: Learning from indigenous concepts: In the face of the climate crisis, it is worth taking a close look at traditional knowledge</p>

## 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: <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/unpfii-and-data/unpfii-recommendations/en/>

**Figure 3.** The UNPFII historical recommendations to FAO (2006 – 2022).



### Key

**Completed:** Recommendations that have been completed or resolved under FAO's Work Programme.

**Ongoing:** Recommendation that are ongoing and have been incorporated in FAO's Work Programme

**Unresolved:** Recommendations that are still in the process of being incorporated in FAO's Work Programme.

**Unrelated to FAOs mandate:** Recommendations that have been given to FAO but do not fall under its mandate and cannot be incorporated in the FAO's Work Programme.