

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

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

The Permanent Forum's report of the fifteenth session of 2016 includes a number of recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to UN system agencies, funds and programmes (attached).

The report can be found at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/unpfii-sessions-2/unpfii-fifteenth-session.html>

The secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues.

The responses will be compiled into one report for the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum which will take place from 24 April to 5 May 2017. All responses will be placed on the DESA/DSPD website on Indigenous at:

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples>

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

Please submit your completed questionnaire by 1 January 2017 to:

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Division for Social Policy and Development

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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The sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from **24 April to 5 May 2017**.

Draft Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum:
 - (a) Empowerment of indigenous women;
 - (b) Indigenous youth.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Dialogue with indigenous peoples.
6. Dialogue with Member States.
7. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
8. Discussion on the theme “Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: measures taken to implement the Declaration”.
9. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with regard to indigenous human rights defenders.
11. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
 - (a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies or other measures;
 - (b) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;
 - (c) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.
12. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council, and emerging issues.
13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session.
14. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its sixteenth session

Questionnaire

The theme of the Permanent Forum's session in 2017 will be:

Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Measures taken to implement the Declaration

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:¹

- i. Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.
- ii. What are the enabling factors that facilitate your agency's implementation of the Forum's recommendations?
- iii. What are some of the obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum?

There were no recommendations specifically addressing FAO in the UNPFII fifteenth sessions report.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

FAO's work with indigenous peoples over the past year results from the joint work plan designed together between Indigenous representatives from the seven socio cultural regions and FAO technical officer. In February 2015, they met in Rome designing a joint work that would enable the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. This joint work plan is structured upon six main pillars:

- Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC);
- Indigenous Food Systems;
- Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT);
- Indicators;
- Advocacy and capacity development; and
- Coordination.

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

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was launched by the Secretary General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2017 session.² For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

¹ See attached document entitled 'Recommendations addressed to the UN Agencies' to facilitate your responses.

² See Report of the 15th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2016/43) at para. 73.

1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

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

With regards to activities aiming at raising the awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, FAO in 2016 has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the following:

- Supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the 23rd session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) and the Committee on World Food Security 43 (CFS), in particular by ensuring the participation of the UNPFII Chair in the CFS for the first time.
- Organised seven open talks to raise-awareness on the importance of mainstreaming indigenous peoples' issues in the work of the organization. These events, opened to all staff in HQ and decentralised locations, as well as to NGOs and academia, featured experts on indigenous peoples, indigenous representatives themselves or FAO officials with extensive experience working with indigenous peoples. These sessions provided an opportunity for FAO staff in HQ and at decentralised locations to have a better understanding of the issues affecting Indigenous Peoples across the world and in sectors as diverse as forestry, gender, food security, youth, etc.
- Included specific training sessions on the UNDRIP in the context of the National Leadership Schools for Indigenous Women, co-organized with the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI) in 7 countries (Bolivia, El Salvador, India, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines).
- Regularly updated and enriched the FAO Indigenous Peoples website in the six UN official languages, featuring key publications and advocacy material as well as stories from the field and relevant news. Please see the FAO indigenous peoples webpage at: <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/en/>.
- Finalized and implement a global communication plan to raise awareness about indigenous peoples' issues within the area of work of the Organization.
- Organized a high level event to officially launch a Manual on how to implement Free, Prior and Informed Consent, titled "*Free, prior and informed consent: an indigenous peoples right and good practice with local communities*". This manual is the result of a joint collaboration and over one year of work by FAO, the IFRC, Action Aid, Action Against Hunger, World Vision, AECID, and GIZ. [Event webcast](#). The event consisted of an interactive discussion with indigenous peoples, partner organizations, resource partners and FAO.
- For the first time in 40 years during the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and in collaboration with the Government of New Zealand, FAO organised a side-event about indigenous food systems and their access to markets. This event provided a unique opportunity to share experiences on how indigenous peoples can utilise their resources, knowledge and food production methods to engage into markets in a manner that embraces their traditions and culture. The event featured the first-hand experience of Maori people that have brought their foods to national and international markets. During the discussion, the use of certification methods as a way to capture added value was of particular relevance, as well as the positive outcomes obtained. The UNPFII Chair along with the New Zealand Ambassador participated in the event and delivered the opening remarks.

- Organised a session titled “*Empowering women as key drivers of food system change*” in the context of the WHO-FAO High Level International Symposium on sustainable food systems for healthy diets and improved nutrition, which took place in FAO HQ, Rome, Italy in December 2016. The symposium explored policies and programme options for shaping the food systems in ways that deliver foods for a healthy diet, focusing on concrete country experiences and challenges. In this context, Maria Luisa Duarte, Cultural Advisor, Institute for the Indigenous Peoples of Paraguay, the Republic of Paraguay and participant to the FAO-FIMI school for indigenous women was invited to provide an overview about indigenous women’s role in biodiversity protection and transmission of food traditions.
- Organized an international workshop under the theme “*Exploring the human rights-based approach in the context of the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines*”, 24-26 October 2016. The workshop featured a well-attended presentation by a leader of an indigenous people’s NGO on the topic “An indigenous people’s perspective on rights and resource management”.
- Supported participation of indigenous peoples representatives in FAO workshop on gender-equitable small-scale fisheries in the context of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines held in FAO, Rome, on 24-26 November 2016.
- Advocacy material developed include:
 - Infographic “[Indigenous Peoples can feed the world](#)”
 - Animated “[Indigenous Peoples can feed the world](#)” for social media.
 - Infographic “[Indigenous Peoples poster](#)”
 - Video [Victoria Tauli-Corpuz on indigenous peoples and climate change](#)
 - Video [Celebrating Food Day](#)
 - Video [Forest Rights Act for Scheduled Tribes in India](#)
 - Video - [How can indigenous peoples contribute to the world’s food security?](#)
 - Video - Connecting indigenous foods to markets: the Maori experience.
 - Video - [FAO project with indigenous peoples in Panama](#)
 - Video - [La Escuela de Liderazgo de Mujeres Indígenas](#)
 - Video for social media - Protecting indigenous peoples' land rights is key for climate change action - Erika Yamada, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 - Video for social media - Free, prior and informed consent and participation of indigenous peoples in development actions. Alvaro Pop, Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
 - Video for social media - The role of indigenous women and their empowerment, Tarcila Rivera, Member of the International Indigenous Women Forum.
 - Video for social media - Present challenges of indigenous peoples worldwide, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - Video for social media - [Indigenous Women](#)

- Video for social media - [Indigenous Food Systems](#)
 - FAO website - In Action, [Using indigenous knowledge to reverse land degradation in Angola](#)
 - FAO website – Media, [Indigenous peoples central to efforts to combat climate change](#)
 - FAO website – Media, [Putting Indigenous Peoples’ rights at the center of development](#)
 - Video – [An indigenous perspective on the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines](#)
 - Video - [What are the main UN bodies mandated to focus on indigenous peoples?](#)
 - Video - “Indigenous Peoples and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure”, in which articles of the UNDRIP are used as a basis during several scenes.
- A summary of all the communication activities undertaken by FAO in the context of Indigenous Peoples is enclosed as Annex.

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

- i. Please provide information on the measures that have been taken by your agency, fund or programme to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples including through joint programming. Please also include information on indigenous women in your responses.

In 2016, FAO has developed capacity **development programmes on the application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) for and with indigenous peoples in India and Central America.**

- **In India**, FAO partnered with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and developed a one-year capacity-development programme specifically built around the most common challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the country, particularly in the context of the application of the Forest Rights Act. Its aim is to explore how they can use the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in support of their land tenure rights. The programme started with two sub-national workshops in November 2015, followed by activities carried out by the participants in their communities, and concluded with a national workshop in July 2016, during which the participants discussed with government representatives and civil society organizations working in the country.

In addition, in partnership with Ekta Parishad in India, FAO started to work to increase awareness regarding indigenous peoples’ rights to land and forests in India by strengthening the use of the Forestry Rights Act, promoting its implementation in conjunction with existing national legislation as well as with the use of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.

- **In Central America**, FAO partnered with Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI) and trained 25 indigenous representatives on how to use the VGGT to address indigenous peoples’ tenure issues. Coming from Costa Rica, Guatemala, El

Salvador, Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras, the participants discussed on how to engage in the policy dialogue in their respective countries to improve land access and rights for indigenous communities. CADPI and FAO used this hands-on experience to develop a methodology of application of the VGGT for Indigenous Peoples that takes into consideration their communal tenure systems, traditional and customary rights, and access to natural resources. The main lessons learnt are being incorporated into an Indigenous Peoples manual on the VGGT, which, along with the translation of the VGGT into Miskitu and Q'eqchi, are some of the tangible results of a unique discussion on indigenous peoples' tenure systems in Central America. One day of this training was dedicated specifically to fisheries, in the context of supporting the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).

Moreover, a workshop in Guatemala (“Taller Mesoamericano sobre Gestión Territorial y el uso de Herramientas Tecnológicas en Tierras Comunales Indígenas y Campesinas”) facilitated the exchange of experiences on the management of tenure rights on natural resources and territories by indigenous communities in different countries in Central America. In addition, different practical examples of mapping of communal land were shared, including success stories and challenges,

Different resources to raise awareness on the VGGT among indigenous leaders have been developed, and are aligned with the FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples (2010) as well as with international legal frameworks and documents on Indigenous Peoples, including ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). They build upon Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, cultural and political organization, as well as to their particular socio-economic situation, as this is crucial for VGGT implementation to be successful in the long run.

With these overall objectives, two videos have been developed, a video animation of global scope explaining the importance of the VGGT for indigenous peoples and showing some simple practical examples, and a video documentary on different topics related to tenure and indigenous peoples in India, such as women's rights to land, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, and collective rights to forests.

On **Fisheries**, in 2016 FAO started a collaboration e Fondo para el desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y El Caribe. This collaboration is aimed at capacity development for fisheries-dependent Indigenous Peoples as well as government authorities in the context of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). These SSF Guidelines are paying special attention to vulnerable groups, and promote the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples, including through the uptake and implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

- ii. Please provide information on any support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 in national development plans and in the Common Country Assessment (CCA/United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)).

FAO has been facilitating and supporting the **development of national plans** on Indigenous Peoples in Central and Latin America, particularly through:

- Exploratory missions to **Honduras** to support the development of a national action plan on indigenous peoples.

- **El Salvador**, FAO launched the consultation process and later drafted the National Plan on Indigenous Peoples. FAO is now supporting the implementation of this National Plan on Indigenous Peoples through a project.
 - **Paraguay**, facilitation of the process for the development of the National Action plan on indigenous peoples. In **Paraguay** FAO has been providing technical support to the Government for the finalization of a national law and policy on FPIC. FAO has established together with the Ministry of Health and the main indigenous organizations a National Committee on Indigenous Health. Similarly FAO is setting up now a National Committee on Food Security with Indigenous Peoples. The Work with Indigenous Peoples has been set as a main priority within the FAO strategic framework for the country.
 - Facilitation of dialogue in **Guyana** on the development of a national action plan on indigenous peoples.
 - At the **regional level**, FAO organised a meeting in Panama from 18-21 September, 2016 between indigenous peoples' organization and the representatives of the FAO regional initiatives in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. As a result, a platform for collaboration and a joint work plan with indigenous peoples and FAO technical units in Latin America and the Caribbean was established. This led to the creation of a coordination group composed by five indigenous leaders; the identification of contact points with the indigenous youth in the region; and the development of a set of activities to enhance collaboration in the context of the FAO regional initiatives.
- iii. Please provide information on any measures taken or planned to promote the establishment or strengthening of consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.

- Please see above description of activities for El Salvador, Honduras, and Paraguay

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

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will continue to address indigenous issues in the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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

FAO has been a key player in the initial discussions, design and finalization of the UNSWAP on indigenous peoples. For instance, along with other UN agencies, FAO insisted in the UNSWAP being mainly practical, hands-on and focused at the country level and giving the UN Resident coordinator the main coordinating role for the SWAP. This approach has been kept in the final document of the SWAP. In 2016, FAO co-chaired the UN Inter Agency Support Group of Indigenous Peoples to firmly support the implementation of the UNSWAP in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2016, FAO, IFAD and the International Land Coalition co-chaired the UN Inter Agency Support Group IASG. At its annual meeting in Rome, the 2016 IASG meeting was centered on how to foster the at global, regional and country level implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. To this end, a work-plan of activities aligned to the six SWAP action items was developed and discussed during the IASG meeting.

With respect to incorporating indigenous peoples into the 2030 agenda, FAO has been working in developing different indicators in key areas for indigenous peoples such as forest, land, women access to land, water. This work is still in progress and now the centrality of the discussions are at national and regional level.

- ii.* Have indigenous peoples participated in programs, projects or any other activities related to the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses.

FAO has been supporting financially the travel and participation of indigenous peoples representatives in meetings and fora related to FAO mandate both at the global, regional and national level including, but not limited to, the following.

In the context of the annual IASG meeting, FAO along with IFAD and ILC supported the participation of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the 2016 Chairperson of the UNPFII, and a representative from the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, five experts of the UNPFII (current and future members), as well as one indigenous representative from the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus took part in the meeting.

Moreover, FAO supported the establishment of a dialogue between the CFS Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) and the UNPFII.

Finally, in 2016 FAO continued to support the Leadership School of Indigenous Women in partnership with the International Indigenous Women Forum (IIWF-FIMI), during which particular focus was placed on the development of advocacy plans towards sustainable development in the communities of the involved women.

- iii.* Please include information on reports or other documents prepared by your agency on progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned to gather or assist with the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular as related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of small-scale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination).

FAO is proposed custodian agency for SDG target 2.3: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.

FAO is also proposed custodian agency for SDG target 14.b indicator. This target refers to providing access for artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. This target is relevant for Indigenous Peoples, in particular in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

FAO, in collaboration with IFAD and the World Bank, are working towards the establishment of a harmonized program of Agricultural and Rural Integrated Surveys (AGRIS) that could form the basis for the collection of data on these, as well as on several other SDG indicators for the agricultural sector. Through the AGRIS program, methodological guidelines will be provided to countries on how to conduct enterprise surveys in agriculture. A special effort will also be made to support countries in the actual implementation of the farm surveys. This project, as well as the partnership with IFAD, the World Bank and the countries themselves, could substantially increase the availability of data to inform this indicator in the future.

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

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

In 2016, FAO released the [Manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\)](#), which outlines essential ways to ensure indigenous peoples can give or withhold their consent to interventions proposed in their lands and territories and do so free of coercion, prior to any decisions being made, and with the necessary information presented to them in a culturally appropriate way. The manual - launched by FAO Deputy Director-General Daniel Gustafson and Alvaro Pop, Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues — is the result of one year of collaboration between FAO and partner organizations including Action Aid, Action Against Hunger, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and World Vision.

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

FAO is currently developing a set of learning modules on FPIC. This will be part of an e-learning capacity development programme, but will also be available as a hardcopy manual and PowerPoint presentations that can be used for face-to-face workshops. These learning modules aims at providing FAO and partner organizations working all along the development continuum (from preparedness, emergency rehabilitation and development) with the tools required to enable them to work more effectively, on the basis of their own experience with indigenous peoples and to thoroughly implement Free, Prior and Informed Consent when required. The learning modules are designed for staff working in a wide range of organizations including international organizations, donor agencies, multilaterals, NGOs, and civil society organizations. The learning modules – including a webinar and a face to face training– will be ready by early 2017.

In addition, in the context of the Leadership School of Indigenous Women, FAO has developed training material specifically tailored to address the most common challenges that indigenous women face. In the context of the capacity development programme for indigenous peoples in Central America, training material on the improvement of tenure rights of indigenous peoples has been developed, with constant reference to the UNDRIP.

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

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

Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response.

FAO is planning the roll-out of capacity development on FPIC at HQ and decentralised offices level. In addition, indigenous peoples' issues are being integrated in multi-stakeholders trainings on Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure implemented across the regions.

As per points 2.1 and 3.2, FAO has developed capacity development programmes on the application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests for and with indigenous peoples in Asia and Latin America, and has continued implementing the

Leadership School of Indigenous Women in partnership with the International Indigenous Women Forum (IIWF-FIMI).

In support to the application of the FPIC principle, particularly in the context of responsible investments, an e-learning course has been finalised and is available on the FAO website (<http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/FPIC>). The course will be translated in Spanish and French. The FPIC e-learning course comprises two units, for a total of approximately 3.5 hours of learning. It explains the underlying principles of FPIC, and sets forth practical actions that government agencies, civil society organizations, land users and private investors can take, to ensure that FPIC is integrated into their operations. In particular, it covers:

- Basic concepts of Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- The main phases and key elements to consider in the FPIC process
- Participatory engagement, negotiations and consultations as means and tools through which FPIC is achieved
- Actors involved in the FPIC process and their responsibilities
- How to carry out the FPIC process, phase by phase.

Specific sessions (both online and in-person) on respecting FPIC have been included in the blended learning programme “Safeguarding land rights in the context of agricultural investments”, funded by DFID and delivered to government officials in Uganda, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Country-based learning programmes, based on the e-learning, and dedicated to government officials, will start from 2017.

In 2016 with Fondo Indigena, FAO launched for the first time a programme to incorporate in the work of the organization Indigenous Peoples Interns. To date 24 indigenous youth have applied to work with FAO and already two of them have been selected. The rest are in the process of screening and selection by the different technical units.

6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN bodies. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

In 2016, FAO supported the establishment of a dialogue between the CFS Civil Society Mechanism and the UNFPPII through:

- Ensuring the participation of the UNFPPII Chair in the CFS.
- Facilitating meetings between UNFPPII and the Civil Society Mechanism.
- Organizing a side event during the CFS, having the Chair of the UNFPPII as panellist.
- Organizing presentations by CFS and CSM during the annual IASG meeting.

In addition, FAO has continued to support the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in meetings and fora related to FAO mandate both at the Global, regional and national level. Some of these meetings are: the IASG annual meeting, the Committee on World Food Security 43, the FAO-FIMI leadership schools, the International Symposium on sustainable food systems for healthy diets and improved nutrition, to name but a few.

ANNEX I