

# **Trust Fund on Indigenous Issue's relating to the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People**

## **Summary Report of 2007 Projects**

### **Introduction**

General Assembly resolutions 57/191 of 18 December 2002 and 59/174 of 20 December 2004 had both referred to the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues, which supports the activities of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues including the projects and programmes undertaken to promote, support and implement the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. Priority is given to the projects concerning the main areas of the Second Decade: culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development.

Indigenous organizations or organizations working for indigenous peoples can apply for small project grants for an amount of up to US\$10,000 covering one year's expenses. Successful applicants may re-apply for funding in future grant cycles, up to a cumulative amount of US\$50,000 over the decade.

### **Overview of the Grant Selection Process for 2007 proposals**

A total of 136 organizations from around the world submitted project proposals during the call for projects, which ended on 15 November 2006. The Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (SPFII) received the proposals and undertook an initial review to determine their compatibility with the Trust Fund guidelines. Of the 136 proposals, a total of 58 were deemed ineligible for consideration by the Bureau of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues which serves as the Advisory Group for funding activities related to the Second Decade. The proposals ineligibility was based on lack of information, submission after deadline or the projects were outside of the scope of the Second Decade. SPFII prepared project summaries on each of the remaining proposals (78) for review by the Advisory.

The Advisory Group met in May 2007 to review the project applications and recommend project grants. During the review process, the Advisory Group aspired to divide the grants among seven socio-cultural regions<sup>1</sup> in order to reach as many indigenous people as possible with the projects funded by the Trust Fund. The Advisory Group also considered whether the project could access other funding sources and placed great importance in the sustainability of the projects identified.

The importance of free, prior and informed consent, particularly in applications filed by non indigenous NGOs was also highlighted as an important criterion. The Advisory Group gave priority to indigenous peoples' organizations and to projects supporting youth and human rights issues.

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<sup>1</sup> Africa, the Arctic, Asia, Central and South America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, North America and Pacific.

The Advisory Group recommended twenty (20) projects for funding. In case the Secretariat should receive additional funds by 31 July 2007 or if any of the twenty (20) projects failed to conclude a grant agreement with the United Nations, four (4) “fall back” projects were identified and would receive funding.

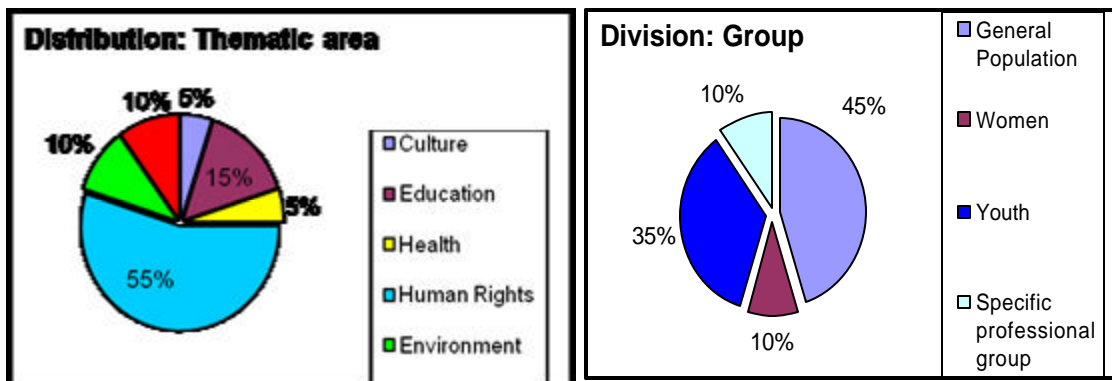
Two grants recipients from the previous year were again selected for funding under the 2007 cycle. In accordance with paragraph VIII-H of the guidelines, funding of the new grants was only released upon submission of a satisfactory narrative and financial report on the use of the prior grants, both organizations acted according to the guidelines and submitted their respective final report on prior grants.

The Advisory Group’s grant selections were endorsed by the Under-Secretary General for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who serves as the Coordinator for the Second International Decade. The full list of selected projects can be found in Annex I.

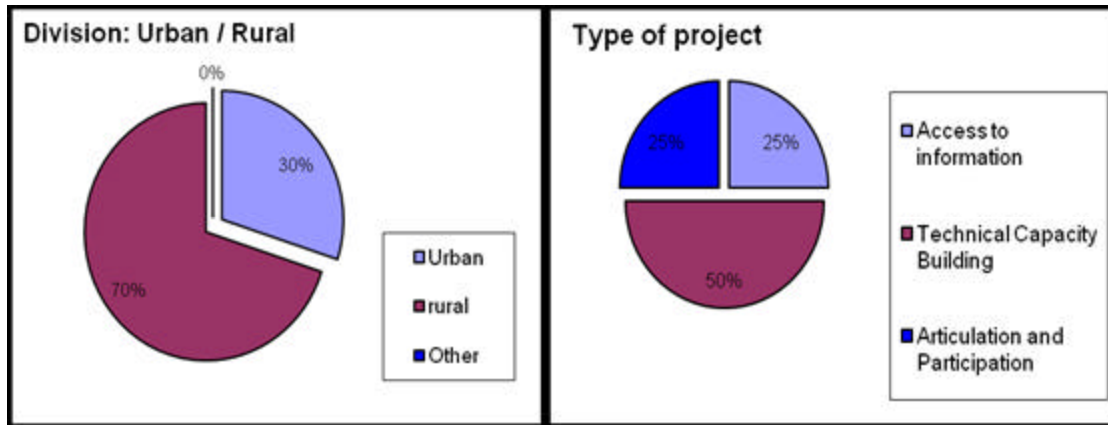
### Overview of Projects Funded and activities implemented

In the 2007 cycle, 20 organizations received grants from the Trust Fund. A total of six (6) grants were awarded to organizations in the African region, six (6) grants to the Asian region, six (6) grants to Central and South America and the Caribbean and one (2) grant to the Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and the Transcaucasia region.

The majority of projects covered themes focusing on human rights (55 %) and education (15 %). A total of 45% of projects focused their activities towards the general population, while 35% of projects focused their activities towards youth.



For the 2007 cycle, 95% of projects focused their activities at a local level, and 70% of the projects were locally based. The main type of assistance provided from the projects involved technical/skills capacity building (50%), access to information (25%) and articulation and participation (25%).



Based on the above information, the majority of projects carried out during the 2007 cycle assisted indigenous peoples living in rural locations to develop skills and increase their capacity in the areas of human rights via projects mainly focusing youth through educational activities.

### **Project Outcomes – Capacity Building Events**

Except for one, all organizations that implemented projects provided the Secretariat with a narrative report, outlining what activities were carried out during the project period, who the beneficiaries were and outcomes achieved.

The Secretariat does not recommend any future funding of projects by three organizations due to non compliance in reporting, insufficient information on the project implementation and limited impact of the project itself.

Over 90 % of the reports received either specified how many persons participated in the project or how many people were impacted by the project’s activities., The majority of projects that were conducted during the 2007 cycle involved activities such as capacity building and awareness raising on issues such as indigenous peoples rights, land issues and gender issues. In total, more than 5,000 persons were directly involved and participated in seminars, trainings or other capacity building events and an estimated 90,000 persons were indirectly involved via information campaigns, collective actions on land claims or celebrations of the International Day of the Worlds Indigenous Peoples or World Day of Languages.

Examples of activities implemented during the 2007 cycle are:

Capacity building:

- Training sessions for community members on environmental conservation plans
- Training of community members on farming as an alternative source of income and food.
- Training of indigenous leaders on indigenous peoples rights/issues and public participation.
- Training of trainers to promote awareness of HIV/AIDS issues.
- Organization building towards popular participation/gender equality/national integration related to development.
- Training on the production and use of traditional indigenous products (Quinoa)
- Training on provision and management of micro credit services
- Training on the use of audiovisual and oral expression techniques, filming and editing, and training on diffusion techniques with the objective to use media in the defense and reaffirmation of indigenous peoples' culture.
- Training in the elaboration of traditional artisan crafts.

#### Awareness raising and campaigns

- Community action via planting of trees as part of conservation strategy
- Production of an indigenous journal and media campaign
- Campaign and awareness raising on HIV/AIDS amongst injection drug users and commercial sex workers
- Gathering of data and information regarding land claims and surveys to identify the boundaries of the claims.
- Organization building/strengthening, campaign and lobbying/advocacy, and education on environmental issues on a regional level and particularly focusing on youth
- Facilitation/creation of the political and legal conditions for a dialogue among representatives of indigenous peoples, the private sector and the public sector on environmental issues affecting indigenous peoples livelihood

#### Provision of direct services

- Legal support for human rights violation cases/conflict resolution
- Provision of testing of HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms
- Establishment of family kitchen gardens.
- Provision of educational activities focused on language heritage and ancestral knowledge
- Provision of educational materials to indigenous children.

#### **Resources and Publications**

Six (6) of the 20 projects presented written, oral and/or visual resources upon completion:

1. Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network: production of music CD "*Ajuwanan: Song of the tribe*" and publication of "*Save mother Earth: Expressions of Indigenous Youth*".

2. Indigenous peoples Development services (IPDS) production of CD *‘ABIMBA (life and struggle of Garo indigenous peoples of Bangladesh)’*.”
3. Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North: publication of *“Indigenous people of the North and industrial development. Social-economic agreements with extracting companies: From conflict to partnership, from charity to development”*
4. Corporación para el desarrollo social Causai (CORPOCAUSAI) CD/ Publication of *“Talleres lúdicos para los niños indígenas; entorno a la divulgación, revitalización y enseñanza de la lengua kichwa”*.
5. Fundación 7 Monos CD/ publication of *“ Capacitación y fomento del cultivo de la Quinua, para el fortalecimiento de la producción y la soberanía alimentaria en las comunidades indígenas de Nariño ”*
6. Casa Nativa Tampa Allqo production of two TV programmes on indigenous culture *“Jóvenes Ashaninkas en Defensa de sus Derechos e Identidad Cultural”*.

### **Lessons Learned and factors contributing to successful implementation**

- For some of the projects, the implementation of activities had to be postponed due to social unrest and also weather conditions in the respective regions – the flexibility and the possibility to extend project period was important for the successful implementation.
- Alliance building and use of media was important to reach the objectives of the projects
- Use of creativity and art were important instruments and elements in the successful implementation of several of the projects.
- In order for micro lending projects to be sustainable there must be substantial funding from the outset of the project. The period of implementation should also be longer than one year as the projects mostly requires training and then a lending and return period, difficult to cover in one year

### **Future Reporting Recommendations**

While the quality and quantity of narrative reports varied, the following is a list of recommendations to include in the report writing template that may assist with future reporting requirements:

1. Important for the implementing organizations to identify lessons learned and how to improve success rate or degree of implementation
2. The narrative report should clearly specify how many men, women and / or youth were targeted as a result of the project

3. The narrative report should clearly identify specific outcomes and achievements of the project.
4. From a financial perspective it is important to present the financial report according to the budget established in the grant agreement.

## Annex I. Projects Selected for Funding in 2007

The following projects were selected for grants in 2007 by the Trust Fund for the Second Decade; No fallback project were funded in the 2007 cycle.

Project name	Implementing organization	Country of implementation
Conserve the Biodiversity at the Chepkoilel Wetland located in Uasin-Gishu District.	Cheng Development Youth Group	Kenya
Care and Support Programme and HIV Aids Sensitization	Imani YOUTH group	Kenya
Scolarisation des enfants batwa au Burundi	UNIPROBA (Unissions pour la promotion de Batwa)	Burundi
L'intégration des Pygmées Aka dans la société centrafricaine comme moyen de participer au développement socioculturel économique et technique de la RCA et aussi un nouvel élan pour l'implication dans le système d'interdépendance actuel	MVAD (Mutualité des volontaires africains pour le développement en Centrafrique)	République Centrafricaine
Projet de scolarisation des enfants autochtones Pygmées riverain du Parc Nacional de Kahuzi-Biega	Le Centre d'Accompagnement des Autochtones Pygmées et minoritaires Vulnérables "CAMV"	Dem. Rep. of Congo
Séminaire de formation sur la promotion et la protection des droits des Pygmées de la RDC : les Batwa de la province Bnadundu - Atelier de renforcement des capacités des ONGs des droits de l'homme	OCASDECO (Organisation chrétienne pour l'action sociale et le développement communautaire)	Dem. Rep. of Congo
Strengthening Indigenous People's Initiatives	Indigenous peoples Development services (IPDS)	Bangladesh
Behavior Intervention Strategy among Liang Shan Yi Female IDUs and CSWs	Ethnic Research Institute of Liang Shan 49 Sanchakou Donglu	China
Organising and capacity building of nascent Tribal groups (Yerava, JenuKuruba) for advocacy of livelihood rights in Coorg district of Karnataka	Samagra Grameena Ashram, Kaup	India
Security of Tenure for the Indigenous People of Palawan	Nagkakaisang Mga Tribu Ng Palawan (NATRIPAL)	Philippines
Indigenous Youth Initiative for the Promotion and Protection of our Environment	Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN)	Philippines
Organizing and education of Indigenous Peoples migrants in Irisan for their right to decent shelter	Organisasyon dagit Nukurapay nga Umili iti Siyudad (ORNUS-KADAMAY)	Philippines

Defensa de los Derechos Humanos Indígenas y Capacitación a comuneros en Legislación, Fortaleciendo la Institución con la Puesta en Funcionamiento de una Oficina de Atención Jurídica-administrativa Gratuita	Centros Culturales Mapuche (C.C.M.)	Chile
Talleres lúdicos para los Niños Indígenas en Torno a la Divulgación, Revitalización y Enseñanza de la Lengua Kichwa	Corporación para el desarrollo social Causai (CORPOCAUSAI)	Colombia
Capacitación y Fomento del Cultivo de la Quinoa para el Fortalecimiento de la Producción y la Soberanía Alimentaria en las Comunidades Indígenas de Nariño	Fundacion 7 Monos	Colombia
Formación microempresarial e implementación de la Nantar microfinanciera para mujeres Shuar de Transkutukú, para mitigar la pobreza y vulnerabilidad	Fundación Cooperación y Desarrollo (COYDES) y Centro Shuar Putuim	Ecuador
Promoción de la cultura, la educación, la salud y protección de los derechos humanos y derechos de los pueblos indígenas con equidad de género en El Salvador	ACCIES (Asociación Coordinadora de Comunidades Indígenas de El Salvador)	El Salvador
Jovenes Ashaninkas en Defensa de sus Derechos e Identidad Cultural	Casa Nativa Tampa Allqo	Peru
Indigenous Peoples and Industries: from Confrontation to Dialogue (Pilot regions: Kamchatka Peninsula and the Far East, Russian Federation)	Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (an interregional NGO)	Russian Federation
To carry out Indigenous Rights Training for Chin people living in the Chin State. Training will be conducted in India	Chin Human Rights Organization	Canada/Myanmar/India

## **Annex II: 2007 Trust Fund Financial Information**

In Resolution 59/174 (2004), the General Assembly urged governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, indigenous organizations, private institutions and individuals to contribute to the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues for activities relating to the Second Decade.

In January 2007, the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs sent out letters to potential donors of the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues encouraging them to make contributions earmarked for activities relating to the Second International Decade of the Worlds' Indigenous People. During the year 2007, the Trust Fund received contributions totaling \$103,922 from Algeria, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Japan, Peru, Luxembourg and Mexico for funding programmes and projects under the Second Decade.