

## **DESA Intra- Departmental Task Force on Indigenous Issues**

### **Provisional Framework<sup>1</sup>**

#### **DESA technical cooperation programs in countries with Indigenous Peoples**

*Indigenous peoples constitute some 370 million individuals, representing more than 5000 distinct peoples living in more than 70 countries. They are generally excluded from political participation; they are economically and socially marginalised and disproportionately represented among the victims of human rights abuses and conflicts.*

### **Purpose and structure of the framework**

This framework is to be used as a tool in the formulation and implementation of activities of technical cooperation programs of DESA in countries with indigenous peoples (see list attached in annex 1) by staff (management, technical and administrative) involved in the planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. It has been prepared by DESA's Inter-Departmental Task Force on Indigenous Issues and benefited from comments of technical cooperation experts in various DESA Divisions. It is a first effort to assist in capacity-building on indigenous issues in DESA.

A new development at the General Assembly gives further inputs to this framework. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/174 adopted on 20 December 2004, the Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005. According to the resolution, the goal of the Second Decade "shall be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people by means of **action-oriented programmes and specific projects, increased technical assistance and relevant standard-setting activities.**" In the same resolution, the General Assembly designated the Under Secretary- General for Economic and Social Affairs as Coordinator of the Second Decade. The Programme of Action of the Decade (A/60/270) contains various recommendations directly relevant to DESA's broad mandate. It is in this context that DESA's Intradepartmental Task Force on Indigenous Issues has developed this framework to provide some practical answers to questions that may arise in the process of integration of indigenous issues into DESA's technical cooperation programs.

The framework is based on the recommendations adopted by the UNPFII<sup>2</sup>, references to indigenous issues in the CCA/UNDAF Guidelines, the Tool Kit on Indigenous Issues being developed by the Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, a number of

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<sup>1</sup> This framework is intended to be a "living document" reviewed periodically on the basis of experiences in actual programmes. SPFII/DSPD is available for complementary information and explanation.

<sup>2</sup> Reports of the UNPFII: E/2002/43/Rev., E/2003/43, E/2004/43, E/2005/43

case studies<sup>3</sup> and the five key objectives defined in the Plan of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (see annex 2).

The text is concise and practical, not a comprehensive manual. It is structured into four main sections:

1. Identifying Indigenous Peoples in diverse contexts
2. Participation and free, prior and informed consent
3. Collection and disaggregation of data
4. Indigenous women

These four subjects are interlinked and cross-cutting and they should be mainstreamed in an integral way in technical cooperation activities. At the end of each of the four sections below some key questions are listed that should be considered in the design, implementation and monitoring phases.

The annexes contain a list of countries with indigenous peoples (annex 1), the five objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (annex 2) and a list of conventions, declaration and documents relevant to indigenous peoples (annex 3).

### **1. Identifying Indigenous Peoples in diverse contexts**

The first question that may arise is “who is indigenous?” In the more than thirty-year history of indigenous issues at the United Nations, and the ever longer history in the ILO on this question, considerable thinking and debate have been devoted to the question of definition of “indigenous peoples”.

Indigenous peoples are the holders of unique languages, knowledge systems and beliefs, possess invaluable knowledge and practices for the sustainable management of natural resources and have a special relation to and use of their traditional land, whereby their ancestral land and territory has a fundamental importance for their collective physical and cultural survival as peoples. Indigenous peoples hold their own diverse concepts of development, based on their own diverse values, visions, needs and priorities.

In addition, indigenous peoples often have much in common with other marginalized segments of societies, i.e. lack of political representation and participation, economic marginalization and poverty, lack of access to social services and overall marginalization and discrimination.

Considering the diversity of indigenous peoples, an official definition of “indigenous peoples” has not been adopted by any UN-system body; in fact UN bodies have decided not to define the term<sup>4</sup>. The UN system however has developed a modern understanding

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<sup>3</sup> For example: Best practices for including indigenous peoples in sector programme support, Draft Tool Kit, Danida, September 2004, Denmark

<sup>4</sup> The UN has also not defined various other terms, including “peoples” and “minorities”.

of this term, including through the Martinez Cobo Study on the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations<sup>5</sup>, as well as ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries<sup>6</sup>, the policy of the Asian Development Bank<sup>7</sup> and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights<sup>8</sup>. The following general characteristics of indigenous peoples are highlighted:

- Self-identification as indigenous peoples and, at the individual level, accepted by the community as their member.
  - Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
  - Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources
  - Distinct social, economic or political systems
  - Distinct language, culture and beliefs
  - Form non-dominant groups of society
  - Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.
- **The most fruitful approach is to identify, rather than define, indigenous peoples in a specific context and most importantly based on the fundamental criterion of self-identification as underlined in a number of human rights documents.**
- **The term “indigenous” has prevailed as a general term in some countries, there may be preference for other terms “indigenous peoples”. There are some local terms (such as tribes, first peoples, aboriginals, ethnic groups, *adivasi*, *janajati*) or occupational and geographical (hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, rural populations etc.) that, for all practical purposes, can be used interchangeably with “indigenous peoples”.**
- **In many cases, the notion of being indigenous has pejorative connotations and some people may choose not to reveal or redefine their origin. External actors must respect such choices, while at the same time working against the discrimination of indigenous peoples.**

<b>Key questions:</b>
Are there peoples identifying themselves as indigenous? Are they allowed to?

<sup>5</sup> UN Doc. No. E/CN.4/Sub.2/1986/87

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp2.htm>

<sup>7</sup> Asian Development Bank: Policy on Indigenous Peoples [www.adb.org/IndigenousPeoples/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/IndigenousPeoples/default.asp)

<sup>8</sup> Report of the African Commission's Working Group of experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities. [www.iwgia.org](http://www.iwgia.org)

Are there local terms that identify indigenous peoples?
Who and how many are they, what are the local terms they are known by, where do they live, what is their situation, problems, needs and priorities?
What are the main organisational representations of indigenous peoples (are they self-generated, traditional or government-appointed, who are their constituencies, and level of accountability, capacity building needs)? Are indigenous women represented in the main organizations?
What is the level of recognition of indigenous peoples and their rights in the constitution, legislation and sector frameworks?

## 2. Participation and free, prior and informed consent

The challenge to development posed by indigenous peoples is twofold: on the one hand, indigenous peoples have the same right to development, resources and services as all other peoples. On the other, it should be recognized that the nature of their aspirations for development, resources and services may be fundamentally different from those of other peoples.

The key principle for safeguarding indigenous rights in development cooperation is the establishment of mechanisms that ensure the full and effective participation and the free and prior informed consent of the communities concerned.

The principle of free prior and informed consent (FPIC) is increasingly emerging as a methodology for designing programs and projects, which either directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples. It is also a mechanism for operationalizing the human-rights based approach to development<sup>9</sup>. In 2005 an International Workshop on methodologies regarding free, prior and informed consent and Indigenous Peoples was organized, following a decision of the UNPFII, with the participation of the UN system, governments and indigenous experts, where it was discussed institutional policies, examples, and challenges in implementing the principle of FPIC<sup>10</sup>.

The workshop clarified various aspects of FPIC which are reproduced below:

### Elements of a common understanding of FPIC:

- \* **Free:** should imply no coercion, intimidation or manipulation;
- \* **Prior:** should imply consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and respect time requirements of

<sup>9</sup> The Common Understanding of the Human Rights Approach to Development was adopted by the UNDG in September 2003.

<sup>10</sup> For the full report see: E/C.19/2005/3 [www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/news\\_workshop\\_fpic.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/news_workshop_fpic.htm)

indigenous consultation/consensus processes;

- \* **Informed:** should imply that information is provided that covers (at least) the following aspects:
  - a. The nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity;
  - b. The reason/s or purpose of the project and/or activity;
  - c. The duration of the above;
  - d. The locality of areas that will be affected;
  - e. A preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing in a context that respects the precautionary principle;
  - f. Personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project (including indigenous peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees and others)
  - h. Procedures that the project may entail.
  
- \* **Consent:** Consultation should be undertaken in good faith. The parties should establish a dialogue allowing them to find appropriate solutions in an atmosphere of mutual respect, and full and equitable participation. Consultation requires time and an effective system for communicating among interest holders. Indigenous peoples should be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions. The inclusion of a gender perspective and the participation of indigenous women is essential, as well as participation of children and youth as appropriate.
  - **This process may include the option of withholding consent.**
  - **Consent to any agreement should be interpreted as indigenous peoples have reasonably understood it.**
  - **Information should be accurate and in a form that is accessible and understandable, including in a language that the indigenous peoples will fully understand.**
  - **The co- management of a project allows the main society to gain knowledge and practices from the indigenous communities. Projects will be enhanced and their sustainability guaranteed if the indigenous peoples are fully and meaningfully involved at all stages.**

Main areas where FPIC is relevant:

- a) In relation to indigenous lands and territories, including sacred sites (may include exploration, such as archaeological explorations, as well as development and use).
- b) In relation to treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples, tribes and nations.

- c) In relation, but not limited, to extractive industries, conservation, hydro development, other developments and tourism activities in indigenous areas, leading to possible exploration, development and use of indigenous territories and/or resources.
- d) In relation to access to natural resources including biological resources, genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, leading to possible exploration, development or use thereof.
- e) In relation to development projects encompassing the full project cycle, including but not limited to assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and closure, whether the projects are directed towards indigenous communities or, while not directed towards them, may affect or impact upon them. Development projects may include access to public resources such as on health, education and infrastructure.
- f) In relation to United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that undertake studies on the impact of projects to be implemented in indigenous peoples' territories.
- g) In relation to policies and legislation dealing with or affecting indigenous peoples.
- h) In relation to any policies or programmes that may lead to the removal of their children, or their removal, displacement or relocation from their traditional territories.

<b>Key questions:</b>
Are there any mechanisms for dialogue and consultation between indigenous institutions and the government? Are there any specific government agencies responsible for indigenous issues?
Are the sectors chosen for assistance consistent with indigenous peoples priorities? If not, could these priorities be addressed through targeted intervention or a special sector programme?
Are there any established mechanisms for dialogue and consultation between indigenous peoples and the government in relation to the sector(s)? Can the UN play a constructive role in facilitating such mechanisms?
Have indigenous women equal access to participation, information and consultation?
What arrangements can be put in place by the UN team for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and communities (especially indigenous women) in the planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of technical cooperation programmes?
Has a conflict-sensitive approach to development and technical cooperation been incorporated into the project conceptualization and formulation? Has an analysis been done on the expected and possible unintended consequences of the intervention and whether it might exacerbate tensions between groups or inequitable distribution of resources? Are the development interventions effects on social relations taken into account?

### **3. Collection and disaggregation of data**

In most countries, there are no available disaggregated data that can give an accurate description of indigenous peoples' situation as compared to other population groups or which can be used to qualify policies and monitor the impact of programmes<sup>11</sup>. In order to gain an approximation of the situation of indigenous peoples, it is acknowledged that reports need to go beyond national totals and averages that can be misleading, signal false progress or mask disparities related to ethnicity.

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has identified as a major methodological challenge inadequate data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples.<sup>12</sup> The following factors have been identified as special challenges:

- Difficulties with definition or terminology
  - Drifting and mobility in ethnic identity
  - Migrations patterns, conflicts and wars
  - Lack of legal provision or political acceptance of disaggregation
  - Little understanding of reliable disaggregated data as a requirement for the development of appropriate development responses and monitoring of impact.
  - Weak national capacities for data collection, analysis and disaggregation.
- **The creation of a socio-economic disaggregated data, by sex and by ethnic identity, is necessary in order to gain an accurate understanding of indigenous peoples' situation, make evidence-based policies and develop and adequately evaluate and monitor the impact of programmes. This can be achieved by the strengthening of national capacities in the areas of data collection, processing and dissemination.**
- **Within the context of Technical Cooperation Programs, disaggregation can be integrated into the data collection, processing and analysis activities for different sources.**
- **Relevant data collection must be undertaken with the full participation of indigenous peoples.**

<b>Key questions:</b>
Are any disaggregated data on indigenous peoples' available or can they be generated?
Are data available disaggregated by sex?
Are the national indicators of development relevant to indigenous peoples?

<sup>11</sup> The Statistics Division of DESA, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the UNPFII/DSPD, has recently integrated a new webpage providing disaggregated data by ethnicity, religion and languages, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybcens.htm>

<sup>12</sup> See the Report International Expert Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples E/C.19/2004/2

Are indigenous peoples' representatives meaningfully involved in designing, implementing and monitoring data collection, analysis and disaggregation in national studies, censuses, surveys and administrative record systems?

Is there some technical training for indigenous people in order to promote and support their involvement in planning and developing data-collection and dissemination activities?



#### **4. Indigenous women and gender dimensions**

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has expressed concern that indigenous women continue to be one of the most marginalized groups in many countries, being victims of serious acts of discrimination and flagrant violations of their fundamental human rights and has recommended the increase of their participation in governance and decision-making structures at all levels, as well as ensuring equal access to decision-making bodies, political parties, the judiciary and other sectors<sup>13</sup>.

Many external actors have perceived it as being difficult to address gender issues in indigenous societies, probably because of the dual challenge of respecting indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, which includes cultural development, while at the same time insisting on the fundamental right to non-discrimination and gender equality. In general, the guiding principle is to maintain a strong stand on equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all individuals, both men and women.

In many indigenous societies, women and men have distinct ritual, social and economic responsibilities and institutions. There is a need to be aware of such gender-specific roles responsibilities, rights and opportunities and which might disadvantage indigenous women. Formal indigenous organizations are not necessarily gender balanced, and there may often be a need to explore complementary structures or mechanisms that can ensure the right to participation of both men and women.

Women-specific activities are conducted at community level and there is a growing network of indigenous women's organisations that address both their general concerns as indigenous people and their specific concerns as women, thereby strengthening the internal discussion on self-determination and indigenous women's enjoyment of human rights, especially to equality and non-discrimination.

- **Given the interlinkages between patterns of exclusion related to gender and ethnic affiliation, there may be opportunities for including the concern for indigenous peoples alongside gender mainstreaming efforts.**
- **Indigenous concepts of gender constitute the starting point for addressing the rights and opportunities of indigenous men and women through development.**
- **The gender dynamics within the indigenous communities must be first acknowledged in order to identify inequalities.**

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<sup>13</sup> Report on the Third and Fourth Sessions, E/2004/43, E/2005/43.

**Key questions:**

Are there discriminatory practices or laws against women at national, local and community levels (included customary practices)?

Are there indigenous women's organizations in the region?

Is there any consultative process to identify indigenous women's specific priorities?  
How can the UN consult with indigenous women?

Are there any specific actions directed to indigenous women/girls with a view to overcoming inequalities? How can the UN implement them?

**ANNEX 1****List of countries with Indigenous Peoples**

(Based on the participants lists to the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations since 1982 and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues since 2002 as reflected in the published reports of those bodies)

Algeria	Malaysia
Argentina	Mali
Australia	Mauritius
Bangladesh	Mexico
Belize	Morocco
Bolivia	Myanmar
Botswana	Namibia
Brazil	Nepal
Burkina Faso	New Zealand
Burundi	Nicaragua
Cambodia	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Canada	Norway
Chile	Pakistan
China (Taiwan)	Panama
Colombia	Papua New Guinea
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Democratic Republic of Congo	Peru
Denmark (Greenland)	Philippines
Dominican Republic	Russian Federation
Ecuador	Rwanda
El Salvador	Santa Lucia
Ethiopia	South Africa
Fiji	Sri Lanka
Finland	Sudan
France (French Polynesia, New Caledonia)	Suriname
Guatemala	Sweden
Guyana	Tanzania
Honduras	Thailand
India	Trinidad y Tobago
Indonesia	Ukraine
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	Venezuela
Laos	Vietnam
	Zimbabwe

## **ANNEX 2**

The five objectives for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People are as follows:

1. Promoting non-discrimination and inclusion of indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and evaluation of international, regional and national processes regarding laws, policies, resources, programmes and projects;
2. Promoting full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in decisions which directly or indirectly affect their life styles, traditional lands and territories, their cultural integrity as indigenous peoples with collective rights or any other aspect of their lives, considering the principle of free, prior and informed consent.
3. Re-defining development policies that depart from a vision of equity and that are culturally appropriate, including respect for cultural and linguistic diversity of indigenous peoples.
4. Adopting targeted policies, programmes, projects and budgets for the development of indigenous peoples, including concrete benchmarks, and particular emphasis on indigenous women, children and youth;
5. Developing strong monitoring mechanisms and enhancing accountability at the international, regional and particularly the national level, regarding the implementation of legal, policy and operational frameworks for the protection of indigenous peoples and the improvement of their lives.

### **ANNEX 3**

#### **List of international conventions, declarations and documents relevant to indigenous peoples**

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Articles 1 and 27 (for the full text, please see web site: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/ccpr.htm>)

2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Article 1 (for the full text, please see web site: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>)

3. Convention on Biological Diversity

a) Articles 8 (j) and 15 (for the full text, please see web site: <http://www.biodiv.org/convention/articles.asp>)

b) Akwe: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities

4. ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries

Articles 6, 7 and 15 (for the full text, please see web site: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp2.htm>)

In cases when this has not been ratified, the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention of 1957.

a) Reports of the Committees set up to examine representations alleging nonobservance of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), made under article 24 of the ILO Constitution

- Representation made by the Authentic Workers' Front (FAT), concerning Mexico
- Representation made by the Central Unitary Workers' Union (CUT) and the Colombian Medical Trade Union Association, concerning Colombia
- Representation made by the Union of Academics of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (SAINAH), concerning Mexico
- Representation made by the Union of Workers of the Autonomous University of Mexico (STUNAM) and the Independent Union of Workers of La Jornada (SITRAJOR), concerning Mexico
- Representation made by the Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (CEOSL), concerning Ecuador
- Representation made by the National Confederation of Trade Unions of Greenland (Sulinermik Inuussutissarsiuqartut Kattuffiat-SIK), concerning Denmark
- Representation made by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), concerning Peru

- Representation made by the Radical Trade Union of Metal and Associated Workers, concerning Mexico
- Representation made by the Bolivian Central of Workers (COB), concerning Bolivia
- Representation made by the Central Unitary Workers' Union (CUT), concerning Colombia

b) Individual observations by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) concerning the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, Convention, 1989 (No. 169)

- Norway (ratification 1990); published: 2004
- Guatemala (ratification 1996); published: 2004
- Denmark (ratification 1996); published: 2004
- Costa Rica (ratification 1993); published: 2004
- Colombia (ratification 1991); published: 2004
- Bolivia (ratification 1991); published: 2004
- Peru (ratification 1994); published: 2003
- Paraguay (ratification 1993); published: 2003
- Ecuador (ratification 1998); published: 2003
- Denmark (ratification 1996); published: 2003
- Colombia (ratification 1991); published: 2003
- Bolivia (ratification 1991); published: 2003
- Guatemala (ratification 1996); published: 2002
- Peru (ratification 1994); published: 1999
- Mexico (ratification 1990); published: 1999
- Mexico (ratification 1990); published: 1997

c) ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169): A Manual (Geneva, International Labour Office, 2003)

#### 5. Draft United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples

(For the full text, please see document E/CN.4/Sub.2/Res/1994/45)

#### 6. Proposed OAS Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(For the full text, please see web site: <http://www.cidh.oas.org/Indigenous.htm>)

#### 7. International human rights treaty bodies

- Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Colombia, 30 November 2001 (E/C.12/Add.1/74)
- General comment 23 of the Human Rights Committee on article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/21, p. 55)
- General Recommendation XXIII (51) on the rights of indigenous peoples, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its 1235th meeting, on 18 August 1997 (A/52/18, annex V) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/21, p. 54)

- Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Ecuador (E/C.12/1/Add.100 of 7 July 2004)
- Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people to the Commission on Human Rights  
(For the full texts of instruments, please see web site:  
<http://www.unhchr.ch/indigenous/rapporteur.htm>)

8. Inter-American Court of Human Rights Decision on the case of The Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tingni Community v. Nicaragua, 2000  
(For the full text, please see web site: [http://www.corteidh.or.cr/seriecpdf\\_ing/seriec\\_79\\_ing.pdf](http://www.corteidh.or.cr/seriecpdf_ing/seriec_79_ing.pdf))

#### 9. Rio Principles

- Principle 22. (For the full text, please visit web site at:  
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-1annex1.htm>)

#### 10. Agenda 21

- Section 3: chapter 26 (For the full text, please visit web site at:  
<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/english/agenda21chapter26.htm>)

#### 11. The Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States the Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for SIDS

- Articles: Preamble – 6 – 13 – 44 (c) – 52 – 53 – 54 (b) (g) (i) – 61 (a) (c) – 70 – 78 (i) – 84 (c)

#### 12. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) (A/Conf.199/20)

- Articles: 7(e) 7(h) - 20(g) - 37(f) - 38(i) - 40(d) (h) (r) - 42(e) - 43(b) - 44(j) (k) (l) - 45 45(h) - 46(b) - 53 - 54(h) - 59(b) – 63 - 64(d) - 70(c) - 109 (a)

(For the full text, please visit web site at:

[http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD\\_POI\\_PD/English/WSSD\\_PlanImpl.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf))

#### 13. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Cairo, 1994

- Chapter 6, D

(For the full text, please visit web site at:

<http://www.un.org/popin/icpd/conference/offeng/poa.html>)

#### 14. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (all documents are available at: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/index.html>)

- Report of the first session of the UNPFII: E/2002/43/Rev.
- Report of the second session of the UNPFII: E/2003/43
- Report of the third session of the UNPFII: E/2004/43
- Report of the fourth session of the UNPFII: E/2005/43

- Report of International Expert Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous Peoples E/C.19/2005/3
- Report of International Expert Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples E/C.19/2004/2

#### 15. General Assembly

- Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
  - Resolution A/RES/59/174
  - Draft Programme of Action for the 2nd International Decade of the World's Indigenous People: Report of the Secretary-General (A/60/270)
  - Draft Programme of Action for the 2nd International Decade of the World's Indigenous People: Report of the Secretary-General: Addendum (A/60/270/ADD.1)

#### 16. Other important documents

- 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/60/L.1)
  - Paragraphs: 46, 56 (d), (e), 127
- Panel Discussion: Participation of Indigenous Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post Conflict Peace Building,  
[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/workshop\\_womenconflict1.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/workshop_womenconflict1.htm)
- Global Forum on Indigenous Peoples and the Information Society and the World Summit on the Information Society  
[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/news\\_gfis.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/news_gfis.htm)
- ECOSOC preparatory roundtable on eradication of poverty and hunger: Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz UNPFII chairperson statement.  
[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/MDGs/Corpuz\\_ECOSOC\\_MDGs.doc](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/MDGs/Corpuz_ECOSOC_MDGs.doc)
- Integrating indigenous peoples' perspectives on development to reach the millennium development goals: IFAD  
[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/MDGs/MDGs\\_IFAD\\_side%20event.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/MDGs/MDGs_IFAD_side%20event.htm)
- Statement of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues regarding Indigenous Peoples and the Millennium Development Goals.  
[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/links\\_unsystem/inter\\_agency\\_statement.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/links_unsystem/inter_agency_statement.htm)
- Report of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues on its 2004 session: E/C.19/2005/2
- Gender mainstreaming: an overview  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/>