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UNICEF is pleased to submit its report to the fifth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The present report provides an overview of UNICEF's activities towards the implementation of recommendations issued by the UNPFII for the past three sessions.

Overall, since the establishment of the UNPFII, indigenous issues have gained more visibility within the organization, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. The recommendations of the UNPFII have guided UNICEF's work in some key areas related to indigenous peoples.

* The present document was submitted late to ensure the inclusion of the most recent information.

The momentum generated by the UNPFII, through parallel activities such as technical workshops, and through the mobilization of actors such as the inter-agency support group or the Committee on the Rights of the Child, has influenced UNICEF's work at global, regional and country levels on indigenous issues.

As stated in precedent reports, UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, in addition to the principle of non-discrimination, specifically mentions in its Article 30 the right of indigenous children to enjoy their culture, speak their language and practice their religion. UNICEF's Mission states that "in everything it does, the most disadvantaged children... have priority." The increased attention paid to indigenous children has materialized with a specific mention of indigenous peoples in UNICEF's new Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP), setting organizational priorities for 2006-2009. The document clearly indicates that: "In some countries, the children of indigenous populations tend to be disproportionately deprived of basic services. UNICEF's cooperation will seek to benefit these children as a matter of priority, where needed."

For the sake of simplicity, the present report is organized in two sections. The first section reports on UNICEF's activities with respect to the main themes of previous UNPFII sessions, i.e. indigenous children and youth, indigenous women and the Millennium Development Goals. The second section reviews progress made in cross-cutting issues in some priority areas of the UNPFII relevant to UNICEF. Examples of UNICEF programmes are provided as an illustration of UNICEF's work in each area.

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Response to Recommendations addressed exclusively to UNICEF

1. Indigenous children and youth Since all of UNICEF's work by definition relates to children, this section will focus on child participation.

2. As underlined by the UNPFII and constantly emphasized by UNICEF, indigenous children's participation in decision-making, both within their communities and in the broader society, is an essential element for the realization of their rights. Children's participation in decisions affecting them does not only mean that children have the right to express themselves, it also trains them to become active citizens and gives visibility to their cause.

3. Following a recommendation of the UNPFII, UNICEF's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the support of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, organized a meeting of indigenous children and adolescents from Latin America and the Caribbean in July 2005 in Madrid. About 80 children from 17 countries participated in the meeting and adopted a final declaration in which they urged governments, indigenous peoples' organizations, and international organizations to act for the realization of their rights. While the meeting was in itself a milestone, the process leading to the meeting was no less important. In each country, workshops and other activities took place with children to prepare for the Madrid meeting. This gave visibility to indigenous children's rights, influenced national political agendas, and contributed to creating indigenous youth networks.

4. Participation in decision-making enables children to be aware of their rights and have the ability to claim them. In Colombia for example, with UNICEF support, 728 adolescents from

the Wayüu, Arhuaco, Guambiana, Nasa, Pastos, Inga, Awá, Quillacingas and Cocama peoples made participatory analyses of the situation of their rights from an ethnic perspective, with a specific focus on their communities. Two meetings were held in the communities of Ipiales and Guambía, to initiate the creation of a Youth Network to defend the actions deriving from the meeting.

5. Child participation can also influence political processes and help children communicate with their community leaders. For instance, in Ecuador, the Agenda for Observance of the Rights of Indigenous Children and Adolescents was drawn up as a result of a participatory and consultative process involving 4,000 children and adolescents and 2,900 indigenous leaders of the country.

6. UNICEF also uses participatory activities as a tool to educate, promote tolerance and end discrimination. In Mexico, UNICEF facilitated an exchange among urban indigenous adolescents in collaboration with the government of Mexico City. This exchange brought together indigenous youth from the major cities of Mexico to share experiences and formulate future plans. This effort resulted in the creation of a national network of adolescents to address the particular issues and realities of urban indigenous communities in Mexico.

7. Indigenous women UNICEF is fully involved in promoting the rights of women and girls and in doing so, is guided by CEDAW. Examples of culturally sensitive programmes with indigenous women and girls are mentioned throughout this report under the relevant sections.

II. Information and Suggestions regarding the MDGs

8. **Millennium Development Goals.** While all the MDGs affect children, this report will concentrate more precisely on those MDGs which are directly related to children and represent a focus of UNICEF's work.

9. ***Extreme poverty and hunger.*** All of UNICEF activities are aimed at addressing poverty and promoting sustainable development. In indigenous communities, UNICEF supports activities to promote safe drinking water and to address malnutrition.

10. In Paraguay for instance, cooperation agreements have been established with three indigenous organizations and alliances have been made with indigenous communities and organizations in the context of UNICEF-financed projects/programmes. Projects for provision of supplies for water and sanitation in the indigenous communities of Macherety, Chaidi, and La Herencia have been supported, as well as the monitoring of the quality of water in Caaguazú and Chaco Central (more than 30 indigenous communities live in these areas). In health and nutrition, the institutional capacity of local public services for the adequate care of indigenous children and women was strengthened with the cultural adaptation of the AIEPI manual to two indigenous languages. The training of health workers and volunteers was promoted and research on food safety and mother/infant health in the Lower Chaco was carried out. Oral Rehydration rooms have been set up in Central Chaco and storerooms in Caaguazú.

11. ***Education*** For many years, UNICEF has been supporting bilingual and intercultural education programmes in indigenous areas. This work is ongoing. With the MDGs related to

education, the promotion of gender equality has become a priority of UNICEF's work in the area of education.

12. The 25 by 2005 initiative was launched to give priority to girl's education. The stated objective was to redouble efforts to eliminate gender disparities in primary education in 25 priority countries by 2005. Among the participating countries is Bolivia, which has a high indigenous population. In that country, UNICEF has made significant efforts to promote indigenous girls' education through various means. Under the Indigenous Girls' Education project, UNICEF supported the building of boarding facilities, funded a school transport system to get nearly 1,500 primary school children to class on time and in better mental and physical condition. It also delivered school materials to more than 26,000 primary school students in selected municipalities. With the aim of keeping working girls in school the Education for Working Girls in El Alto project granted scholarships to 560 girls that attend night school, and helped obtain certificates and national ID cards for 378 of these girls. In coordination with the municipality of El Alto, the Child-Friendly School project was implemented in 12 primary schools in 2005. Results include the provision of school equipment such as computers, sport kits and educational materials and teacher training.

13. The Indigenous Girls' Education project in Bolivia also helped improve the quality of education by supporting teacher initiatives on innovative teaching strategies and methods. The most successful innovations were shared with other schools. Recognising innovative ideas helped with teacher development and rewarded schools with educational materials. UNICEF also contributed to the institutionalisation of Non-Formal Education (i.e., adult education) with the Ministry of Education. The team helped develop curricular guidelines, norms and

procedures, Intercultural Bilingual Education strategies, primary education modules and a national data base that helps to compile and process statistical data and indicators.

14. In Paraguay, a special programme has been developed to strengthen the basic education of indigenous girls in three ethnic groups, in alliance with diverse sectors and indigenous peoples' organizations. Interinstitutional spaces of dialogue on indigenous education, at both national and sub-national levels, have been established. Research work was carried out on the situation of indigenous education in Paraguay and on the situation of indigenous girls and women within the context of education. Teaching materials utilized at indigenous schools have been revised and updated, with a view to deleting gender stereotypes and make materials friendly to girls. Teachers have been trained on gender and cultural aspects in their work with indigenous communities. Work was also done with indigenous organizations to promote the incorporation of young indigenous girls into the formal educational system. The indigenous organizations with which the Project has worked have achieved a greater regularity in the attendance of teachers to schools and a greater acceptance by indigenous families of girls' attendance at school. Literacy Centers for young and adult indigenous people have been opened up, with wide female participation in the literacy courses offered. During 2005, a 17% rise in school enrolment of indigenous children in relation to 2004 was registered. 80% of those children who enrolled in 2005 have completed their school year (20% more than in 2004). 100% of these indigenous children have been registered in the Civil Register and those in the 3rd grade of basic education have also obtained their national identity cards.

15. In Namibia, UNICEF has continued to focus its attention on educationally marginalized children. Interventions have drawn attention to those left behind and left out of the system

noted for its high level of access (enrolment) and primary level retention. Outreach efforts for San children in Otjozonjupa and for girls' retention in Kavango both highlight a rights based approach for duty bearers to meet their obligations. Training workshops for teachers on improving retention of San children in primary school in one region, and training support with teaching methodologies.

16. **Maternal mortality** Addressing maternal mortality among indigenous women requires that health services take better account of the cultural traditions and customs linked to child birth. An innovative approach was undertaken by UNICEF in Peru. This programme intervention has been mentioned in a previous report to the UNPFII, when it was first implemented. Four years later, UNICEF has been able to measure success and draw lessons from this experience.

17. The intervention developed by UNICEF-Peru during the last four years shows that taking an intercultural approach to obstetric care increases the coverage of institutional obstetric services, reduces maternal and perinatal mortality, and establishes a more gratifying relationship between the service provider and the user. Cultural differences and resistance can be transformed into "binding systems" for placing users in contact with health professionals and technical staff in rural areas.

18. A participatory study done in 2000 shows that resistance to institutional birthing is mostly cultural in nature. Four strategies were instituted to overcome this barrier. They include maternity waiting houses to resolve the difficulty posed by geographic distance; family and community support to make maternity and the mother's condition a priority; comprehensive health insurance to cover the cost; and the cultural adaptation of maternity services to overcome the fear of cultural differences that prevent indigenous women from seeking maternal

health care. Traditional practices were systematised on the basis of universal know-how and several research projects conducted at the local operational level. And, last but not least, UNICEF-Peru identified the health facilities where the staff is most committed to this intervention and provided them with training. Facilities that provide training for the health sector now have a more open approach to culturally sensitive health care. Overall, this experience has transformed everyday service by promoting cultural changes in the approach to care and in its routine elements.

19. Until 1999, only 24% of the rural mothers in Peru gave birth at a health care facility. In the regions served by the UNICEF-Peru Co-operation Programme, this proportion has tripled. Now three out of four pregnant women now avail themselves of health care services, particularly for childbirth (considered a transcendental rite of passage, as it is an act that founds life). Over time, the experience has become local and regional policy, and was adopted recently by the Ministry of Health as a national standard to be implemented as public policy throughout the country.

20. ***Child mortality*** The causes of child mortality are multiple. Indigenous children are in many cases very vulnerable due to poverty, malnutrition, lack of safe drinking water and lack of access to basic services. UNICEF works to address the root causes of child mortality in indigenous communities, in particular those who live in remote areas.

21. In Brazil, the deaths of 15 children among the Guarani-Kaiowás indigenous people in the south of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, between January and March 2005, led UNICEF to conduct a rapid assessment to verify the nature and extent of the emergency. It was found that the children were dying of diarrhea, and that their immunological defenses were low, due in

large parts to malnutrition. Most of these deaths could have been avoided by provision of safe drinking water and vitamin A. Thanks to emergency support and a national appeal in Brazil, UNICEF procured 9,000 ceramic water filters and supplies of sodium hypochlorite solution. Through its partnership with the National Health Foundation and in coordination with local municipal authorities, training in the use and maintenance of water filters was provided for close to 9,000 families in 18 municipalities, and megadoses of vitamin A were administered to the children. As a result of this initiative, under-five mortality among indigenous children dropped from 102 (per 1000 live births) in the first ten months of 2004, to 65 in the same period of 2005.

22. In Peru, vaccine brigades travel from health centres to isolated rural Andean and Amazon communities in Cusco, Apurimac, Ayacucho. So far, 82 of these brigades have been instituted and have managed to protect 12,500 children in 220 rural communities, many of them indigenous. Project activities were also expanded, specifically in Malaria control and in health improvement of the Candoshi and Shapra mothers and children. Continued assistance was provided to help control hepatitis B among the Candoshi and the Shapra in Alto Amazonas. This disease is threatening the extinction of those ethnic groups. The support from UNICEF-Peru focused specifically on immunising new-borns in an effort to break the cycle of transmission, which affects 75% of the population in these indigenous communities. In the Condorcanqui Province (Department of Amazonas) UNICEF-Peru helped to control an epidemic outbreak of human rabies, which caused the death of 11 children from the Awajun and Wampis ethnical communities.

23. Data collection and disaggregation Data collection and disaggregation is a priority issue for the UNPFII and UNICEF has integrated its recommendations into its work in statistics. In addition to country specific studies and situation analyses, in its last round of Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) being carried out in 2005, UNICEF has included questions related to the mother tongue, religion and ethnic group of the head of the household.

24. Intercultural perspective As previously noted, programmes involving indigenous peoples can be significantly strengthened when they adopt an intercultural perspective. Examples presented above in the area of health and education show that programmes are more efficient when they take into account that perspective.

25. In Venezuela for instance, the intercultural approach has been applied mainly in the work in indigenous municipalities and communities in Zulia and Amazonas. This approach was intended specifically as a useful tool for improving the quality of health and education services whilst simultaneously making them more culturally relevant to the indigenous peoples benefiting from the PROANDES and AMAZONAS sub-regional programmes.

26. Yet, to put an end to discrimination, it is key to communicate the importance of an intercultural perspective within the general population. In Mexico, UNICEF has carried out the project “Windows on my World” aiming to foment greater respect among Mexican society as a whole for indigenous culture. This project was jointly carried out by the General Coordination of Intercultural Bilingual Education, the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) and UNICEF. It was implemented in 800 schools throughout Mexico City with materials, videos and teachers’ manuals to inform students about customs, traditions and daily realities for indigenous children throughout Mexico. The response from

teachers and district supervisors has been extremely positive. UNICEF provided funding for the printing of materials, and training in their use for 8,000 teachers. The project reached 800 schools and approximately 240,000 children during 2005. This is the first project of its kind in mainstream public education and the results have been very promising in terms of combating discrimination and increasing awareness of indigenous cultures.

27. Capacity-building and participation While the “free, prior and informed consent approach” is considered by UNICEF to be inherent to its human rights based approach to programming, it is also used as a specific methodology to conduct projects.

28. In Venezuela for example, in order to improve the cultural relevance of interventions in indigenous areas, UNICEF supported the production of materials on child-rearing practices for six indigenous groups as based on the results of the study carried out previously, by using the “Free, Prior, Informed Consent” approach demanded by indigenous organisations in international forums. A publication entitled “Child rearing practices among indigenous peoples in Venezuela” is now available.

29. In the Philippines, UNICEF supported a Participatory Community Appraisal with eight severely marginalized communities in the Province of Camarines Norte. The report of the study sheds light on the situation of the Kabihug Community, one of the least known and poorest indigenous communities in the country. The study represents an innovative approach to fostering community participation in analysis of social circumstances among severely marginalized communities. It uses picture and graphics based social mapping and data gathering - this was necessary because of the near total state of illiteracy among in this community. In addition, the methodology fostered real participation of children and adolescents

in gathering data that greatly enriched the findings. The community appraisal started with the training of eight adult facilitators and two young facilitators tasked to handle the children's workshop. Consultations were held with tribal chieftains on the design of the project. A community meeting was held to explain the project. Free, prior and informed consent was secured from the eight tribal communities and materialized with a Memorandum of Agreement with each community detailing the conduct of the appraisal. The appraisal was then conducted in a participatory manner with men, women and children. To supplement the data, interviews were conducted with key informants. The results of the study will be published shortly.

30. In Belize, UNICEF is supporting a project aimed at strengthening community accountability for monitoring the situation of children, adolescents and families in 3 indigenous communities in the most excluded region of Belize. Comprehensive baseline assessments on social and economic indicators were documented: capacities of social services providers were strengthened to ensure quality delivery of required services; and community leaders mobilized to monitor the situation of children in their communities and advocate for improved services. Three billboards have been erected, one at the entrance of each participating village. The billboards include a greeting and key social indicators to create awareness and to publicly monitor the situation of children. These indicators include, number of children (categorized using the life cycle approach), immunization rate, access to pre and primary schools, access to health care and playgrounds. Additionally, some adolescents were trained in literacy skills who returned to their communities and provided after-school programmes to assist children and adults with basic literacy. Three community leaders, one from each community, were trained as

trainers in the parenting methodology “Parents as Caregivers” and returned to their communities where they have trained others.

31. In the same country, a plan of action was developed which is being used as a core component for national project aimed at “Safeguarding the Rights of Indigenous Children and Adolescents in the Process of Development”. The project will include components on intercultural, bi-cultural education, cultural promotion and youth development. Over the past year, stronger alliances have been built with indigenous leaders and national authorities to ensure participation of indigenous groups in the design and implementation of programmes within their communities.

32. UNICEF also supports the participation of indigenous leaders to international meetings in order to enable them to share their experience and knowledge. In January 2006, UNICEF supported the participation of indigenous leaders, including three members of the UNPFII, to the First Gathering of Indigenous authorities of the Americas, held in La Paz, Bolivia, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new president, and organized by the Indigenous Fund. UNICEF also supported the participation of a member of the UNPFII to the inter-agency support group meeting in September 2005.

33. **Emergency situations** UNICEF also works with indigenous peoples affected by emergencies, be they complex emergencies or natural disasters.

34. In Colombia, for example, “El Golombiao: The Game of Peace” has continued to promote peace by the development of children and adolescents through the construction of lifestyle models, centered on football. This initiative benefits more than 19,000 children, including

indigenous children, their families and their communities. Despite the negative repercussions that the increased armed conflict in the south of the country has had on the implementation of the planned preventive actions, more than 320 children and 100 adults (fathers, mothers, traditional indigenous authorities) have been trained in human rights and children's rights, international humanitarian law, and national legislation on indigenous populations (Indigenous Legal Route). In this province, four plans for the prevention of forced recruitment have been formulated by indigenous Councils; 47 indigenous adolescents participate on high-level councils of their communities; more than 60 indigenous adolescents are implementing productive projects (dairy products and fish farming) and another 100 were trained in agricultural activities. As part of the project, these indigenous adolescents participated in the First Indigenous Youth Meeting, which gathered more than 1,200 youths participating in cultural, recreational and sports activities.

35. In the Philippines, after the December 2005 floods, UNICEF assisted communities in facing the disaster. The beneficiaries were the upland poor families and the indigenous Agta, Dumagat and Remontado communities residing in the mountain ranges of Eastern Luzon. In November 2005, family care packs were sent to approximately 1,500 families in Quezon province that were displaced by the escalating hostilities between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People's Army (NPA). School materials were also sent to more than 8,000 students who were caught in the conflict between the AFP and a faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Sulu. These activities were implemented with strong participation of NGOs and faith-based organizations which have access to indigenous peoples

and mountain communities. Local government units and community organizations provided all the labour requirements in all the construction projects.