

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 sixteenth session of 2017 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/news/2017/06/new-16th-session-report-unpfii/>

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 two separate reports for the April 2018 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) Compilation of information received from the UN system and other entities on progress in implementation of PFII recommendations; and (b) Implementation of the System Wide Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples.

All responses will be placed on the DESA/DSPD website on Indigenous Peoples at:

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

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

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **29 December 2017** to:

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Social Policy and Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Room: S-2954
United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Telephone: 917-367-5100
Email: indigenous_un@un.org and sigurdarson@un.org

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The seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from **16 to 27 April 2018**.

Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
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 “Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources”.
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.
11. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
 - (a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies and 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 eighteenth session.
14. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its seventeenth session.

Questionnaire

The theme of the Permanent Forum's session in 2018 will be:

“Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources”

Please provide information on the following:

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.**

UN Environment would like to provide a more general update on past programmes, activities and projects which have not yet been reported upon, in order to also address the recommendation made in paragraph 18 of the UN Permanent Forum report, 2017 namely on the Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

When implementing its Programme of Work, UN Environment relies on implementing and executing partners from Major Groups and Stakeholders, specifically on their expertise, capacity building and outreach abilities, as well as regional, national and local presence. UN Environment is continuously strengthening its engagement with partners, including Indigenous Peoples, to enhance environmental sustainability and to realize the 2030 Agenda, while ensuring that our projects and activities respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and reflect their perspectives and needs.

One such example is the ongoing work on the sixth edition of our flagship assessment: The Global Environment Outlook – in short GEO-6 –to be launched in mid-2019. GEO-6 will build on regional assessment processes and create a comprehensive picture of the state of the environment and how environmental factors contribute to human well-being. GEO-6 is based on a consultative and participatory process that will provide the first integrated baseline in light of global megatrends. It is supported by open access to data, with due consideration given to gender, indigenous knowledge and cultural dimensions. Ms. Joji Cariño supports the High-Level Intergovernmental and Stakeholder Advisory Group, which provides guidance to the policy assessment process, leadership on the summary for policy makers, as well as substantive support to relevant outreach activities.

In view of the special theme of this year's UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues session, UN Environment would like to point out the relevant work on *Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources*.

The Decision of UNEA-2 2/24 “Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands” (http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/11197/K1607149_UNEPEA2_RES24E.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) was adopted by the second session of the UN Environment Assembly on 27 May 2016.

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

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A report based on the gap analysis of existing data and information on assessments of rangelands and pastoralism will be submitted to the fourth United Nations Environment Assembly and the next Conference of the Parties to the United Nations to Combat Desertification. Based on the gap analysis, expected in May 2018, the report will include recommendations for action that could contribute to raising the global awareness of rangelands and pastoralism, as well as enhancing sustainable pastoralism and protection of rangelands, while taking into consideration local and indigenous knowledge and technologies.

In cooperation with UN Environment – and in close dialogue with the Steering Committee for the International Year on Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYR&P) – GRID-Arendal is coordinating the planning and implementation of the gap analysis of existing data and information on rangelands and pastoralism. The gap analysis will identify data gaps by comparing available and accessible information about rangelands and pastoralists to the information needs for promoting sustainable pastoralism and protection of rangelands.

In an effort to address the issue of conservation and human rights, UN Environment Assembly Resolution 2/14 on Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products calls for an analysis of international best practice with regard to involving local communities in wildlife management. In response to this resolution, UN Environment has commissioned the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the International Institute for Environment and Development to prepare a report. The report summarizes insights from decades of research on community wildlife management, and draws lessons from new analyses focused specifically on engaging Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in combating the illegal trade in wildlife (ITW). Based on a recognition of the importance of community “voice” in enabling sustainable and effective outcomes, it goes on to survey the opportunities and constraints for IPLCs in terms of their participation in key international policy forums that influence wildlife management (specifically, the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; the Convention on Migratory Species; the United Nations Environment Assembly; and the Inter-governmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services). The full report can be found here: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/inf/E-SC69-Inf-26.pdf>

The long-standing experience in community wildlife management remains crucially relevant to current efforts to combat the ITW crisis, but has been largely overlooked in the race for solutions emphasizing a top-down and increasingly militarized approach. In particular, effective enforcement requires community support for conservation and cooperation with authorities. The community wildlife management literature indicates when this is most likely to be forthcoming, and when it is not. Efforts to address unsustainable use and ITW often pay lip service to these lessons but fail to reflect them in the design and implementation of new programmes. Community-based approaches are frequently written off as ineffective, even before the necessary effort has been made to put in place the conditions that will make them effective. Building robust opportunities for IPLCs to be heard and to exercise their rights at all levels is critical in promoting more effective and equitable wildlife conservation strategies.

At its 69th Meeting (Geneva, November 2017), the CITES Standing Committee established a Working Group on Rural Communities with the mandate to: a) consider how to effectively engage rural communities in the CITES processes; b) review the need to harmonize the terminology used in different Resolutions and Decisions when referring to "rural", "indigenous" or "local" communities; and c) present its findings and recommendations to the Standing Committee, for consideration at its 70th meeting. To assist the Working Group in its deliberations, UN

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Environment is hosting a face to face meeting of the Working Group at the UN Complex at the end of February 2018.

Additionally, In 2015 and 2016, much of UN Environment's work on the relationship between human rights and the environment centred on climate change. On International Human Rights Day and during the 21st Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015, UN Environment released its report on [Climate Change and Human Rights](#). It explains in detail the effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, and sets out the human rights obligations relating to climate change. The report describes the unique obligations that states have with respect to certain groups, including women, children, and indigenous peoples. Notably, states must obtain free, prior and informed consent before undertaking any measures that would adversely affect the traditional lands and resources of indigenous peoples. It further discusses the effects of mitigation and adaptation on human rights, and describes in detail the most egregious violations. These include biofuels and projects which can, *inter alia*, contribute to the displacement of indigenous peoples through land acquisitions. The report also raises concerns about the potential effect of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD/REDD+) program on indigenous groups and local stakeholders. These concerns specifically relate to insufficient opportunities for input and consent and displacement of people who lack adequate legal protections and land tenure in some countries.

The report on Climate Change and Human Rights formed the basis for discussions at a UN Environment's event on the sidelines of the second UN Environment Assembly in 2016. The event, 'Sustainable Development, Climate Change, and the Right to Health,' discussed the implications of human rights language in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; the elements and benefits of a rights-based approach to sustainable development; and next steps to promote sustainable and inclusive climate action that benefits and is accountable to all people, particularly those living in vulnerable situations. One of the expert panelists was Ms. Milka Chepkorir, representing the Sengwer peoples – an indigenous community in Kenya. Her presentation detailed the experience of indigenous communities at the mercy of the human rights impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. She described a government-led programme to conserve the forests in Cherangany that led to the eviction of local people from her community. She further stressed the need for indigenous people to be the custodians of their ancestral homes as a simple way of giving justice to the environment, to human rights, to children, to women, and to health.

In reference to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues session of 2017 and its respective report (E/2017/43-E/C.19/2017/11), summarizing also the points of discussions from the Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples with regard to indigenous human rights defenders, UN Environment would like to share the following: given the crucial work human rights defenders do for the protection of the environment and for ensuring the fulfilment of a wide range of human rights related to this protection, UN Environment is taking a strong stance to support their work, and take robust action to protect, recognise and enable human rights defenders around the world. In 2017, UN Environment developed, in close consultation with the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and UN Environment's partners from major groups and stakeholders, an organisational policy on Promoting Greater Protection for Environmental Defenders. UN Environment considers an environmental defender to be anyone (not only limited to indigenous peoples and people living in remote or far-flung areas) who is defending environmental rights, when the exercise of those rights is being threatened. The policy also recognises that intersecting forms of discrimination and structural inequalities increase the risks and challenges for environmental defenders, which might be based on, amongst others, statuses relating to indigenous identity. The policy sets out a rapid response mechanism for communication, strengthening of

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substantive legal work to provide tools and resources for engagement by all relevant stakeholders on the issue of environmental defenders. The policy recognises that this area of work cannot be realised without scaling up of existing partnerships, and building new ones. To that end, UN Environment will improve and increase its engagement with civil society organisations, including indigenous peoples, particularly around environmental rights and environmental defenders.

During the third UN Environment Assembly in December 2017, UN Environment convened a number of interventions on human rights and pollution. During two of these side events, on environmental rights and pollution and on environmental defenders, expert panellists included indigenous peoples from Asia and Africa. The events were very successful in terms of the size of participation they drew, garnering support and interest from several stakeholders at all levels. UN Environment also engaged in the memorial ceremony to remember the lives and death of environment and human right defenders during the UN Environment Assembly in 2017. (<https://youtu.be/7Aerw5E4YfI>, <https://youtu.be/2d-cmBCulCE>).

Additionally, in March 2018, UN Environment will launch its Environmental Rights Initiative and Campaign to build an even more impactful work stream and legacy for UN Environment in the field of environmental rights and environmental defenders reaching millions of people, including indigenous peoples. The goal is to raise awareness about environmental rights and to make them work for people and the planet, including assisting environmental defenders who are facing hardships. Substantively, the Initiative will promote the implementation of rights and obligations relating to the environment, including through broader complementary partnerships. Through this Initiative, UN Environment will be better able to make tangible contributions to the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the UN system, while creating stronger inter-agency partnerships.

Finally, within the framework of the Poverty and Environment Initiative, co-led by UN Environment and UNDP, the Philippines were recently recognized by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to be the first country to achieve satisfactory progress under the EITI standard (<https://eiti.org/news/philippines-recognised-as-first-country-to-achieve-satisfactory-progress-against-eiti-standard>). The EITI scorecard recognizes the Philippines' commitments to reform revenue management and allocation to local governments and engage multistakeholder groups, including indigenous people, in dialogue.

i. What are the enabling factors that facilitate your agency's implementation of the Forum's recommendations?

There are very few enabling factors since the Forum's recommendations rarely harmonize or mirror UN Environment Assembly resolutions or our the priorities of our Programme of Work. However, if a connection can be made to a certain programme or project and funding is available, then certain activities can be taken up to respond to the Forum's recommendation. Other enabling factors include when there is a Member State interest and support towards a certain recommendation and ideally resources are provided through extra budgetary funds.

ii. What are some of the obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum?

Limited financial and staff resources are clear obstacles towards implementing the recommendations of the Forum. UN Environment has in fact not been able over the past two years to maintain and secure a dedicated post to coordinate the work on indigenous issues within

the organization and at inter-agency level. This is to be considered one of the main obstacles towards implementing the Forum's recommendation in general.

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 adopted in November 2015, and 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 2018 session.² For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

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.

UN Environment has developed a [Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights and the Environment](#) that provides over one hundred examples of how a wide and diverse range of actors has used human rights obligations and commitments to strengthen environmental policymaking. These examples have served to inform and educate actors working in the field, to enable them to replicate the positive results achieved, as well as create new good practices. Several practices described in the book include the work, guidance, and expertise of indigenous peoples. In fact, the Compendium presents an entire section on the obligations relating to indigenous peoples, and many good practices in this regard.

As the lead implementing partner of the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative, an international, multi-faith alliance that aims to bring moral urgency and spiritual resources to global efforts to end tropical deforestation, UN Environment will facilitate dialogue and partnership among the world's religions and indigenous peoples on a global level and among majority religious groups and indigenous peoples at the country level in Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Peru. In this work, UNDRIP will be featured in training, outreach and advocacy materials as the most widely recognized resource on the rights of indigenous peoples (materials are not yet available and will be developed in 2018). UNDRIP will also be featured in key messages, workshops as well as in any media products developed.

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

Please provide information on actions taken or planned by your agency, fund, programme, entity on the following:

- i. Measures taken or planned 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 any joint*

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

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programming initiatives. Please also include information related to include indigenous women in your responses.

As part of the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative, UN Environment will support the convening of leading religious leaders, indigenous peoples, and scientists in Brazil, Colombia, DRC, Indonesia and Peru to jointly identify and pursue advocacy strategies, interventions, and projects with an aim to protect indigenous peoples' rights under UNDRIP. Central to the training of religious and faith-based leaders will be sessions on the leadership of indigenous peoples and forests communities in rainforest protection; the links between rights to communal lands, territories and natural resources and reduced deforestation rates, climate change mitigation and sustainable livelihoods; why rainforest protection and reducing deforestation and forest degradation is a human rights issue; and the trend of intimidation, violence and murder of indigenous forest activists.

***ii.* Support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in national development plans and in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks and Common Country Assessments (CCA/UNDAFs).**

The support provided by UN Environment targeted the integration of indigenous peoples' rights into the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) at key development stages through the application of the UNDAF programming principles namely the "Leave no one behind", "Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment", "sustainability and resilience" and "Accountability" especially in the 2017 UNDAF roll-out countries. Focus has been put on highlighting and addressing the vulnerability, discrimination and poverty issues of most indigenous people considering that they are ones most left behind in the country development plans elaboration implementation. Indigenous peoples' rights have also been strongly highlighted and integrated through UNDAF programming Approaches that focus on "capacity development and "risk-informed programming" highlighting the need to strengthen their capacity in resilience and be able to adapt to climate variability/change and disasters given that in most cases, they are very dependent on natural resources, land for farming, biodiversity and a healthy ecosystem. Because of this, the analysis in CCA and in UNDAF uses environmental sustainability as an entry point to draw the interlinkages between social, economic and environmental aspects of the issues and proposed solutions to the challenges they face. Analysis also highlights the key elements and need for a healthy environment that is necessary for the well-being of the indigenous people. Some of the countries supported to integrate and respond to the indigenous peoples' issues especially during the 2017 UNDAF roll-out period include Benin, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, South Sudan and Rwanda.

***iii.* Promote the establishment or strengthening of consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue including under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.**

As part of the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative, UN Environment will support the development of national interfaith platforms in Brazil, Colombia, DRC, Indonesia and Peru in which leading religious institutions, indigenous peoples' groups, and scientists will partner for tropical forest protection and restoration and the safeguarding of indigenous peoples' rights. The platforms will subsequently welcome the participation of local, regional and

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national government, business, civil society organizations and others to advance the forest and indigenous peoples' agenda in their respective countries.

Cross-sector planning meetings will be used at the country level to chart strategies that exert moral influence and faith-based pressure on governments and businesses to pursue policies that protect rainforests and fulfill existing commitments to halt tropical deforestation and protect indigenous peoples' rights. This will include discussion of what religious leaders and faith-based communities can do to put pressure on national governments and the private sector to uphold their commitments under existing political platforms like the SDGs, Paris climate agreement, New York Declaration on Forests and UNDRIP, and how to exert pressure on those that are either not yet committed or are simply not meeting their commitments. This will include sessions on how faith-based communities can exert financial / shareholder advocacy on companies that are heavily invested in deforestation through logging, industrial agriculture, mining, oil production or other extractive industries. Sessions will also focus on country-level policy, to map priority rainforest legislation and potential influence points and propose plans for faith-based mobilization to advocate for policy, legislation and regulatory change that protects forests and the rights of indigenous peoples.

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 policy and programming to implement the 2030 Agenda in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?**

In May 2016, the UN Environment Assembly adopted resolution 2/5 on "Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The resolution stresses "the importance of respecting, protecting and promoting human rights and gender equity and recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in delivering on the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

UN Environment, as a Non-Resident Agency, participates in the 2030 Agenda through alignment of its projects with the Government priorities of their SDG priorities. UN Environment has Environmental, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES) Framework (<https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/environmental-social-and-economic>), which was established in December 2014 and lays out the safeguard standards and principles. Since mid-2016, UN Environment projects are reviewed on all safeguard areas. Two key principles are precautionary approach and human rights-based approach. Protection of Indigenous People is one of 9 safeguard standards that all UN Environment projects should consider potential harm, possible involvement and opportunities to do good, if there is presence of the indigenous people in the project. If and when the implication to the Indigenous People are identified, Safeguard Advisor provides recommendations for the project team to address. Safeguard standard on the Indigenous People's rights are looked at together with involuntary resettlement, cultural heritage, economic sustainability, which are embraced under the human rights principle.

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UN Environment is currently working on strengthening the implementation of the Safeguard Advisor's recommendation during the project implementation through capacity building and oversight. UN Environment has a compliance and grievance mechanism that provides the stakeholders and Indigenous communities to raise their potential or actual concerns over our projects. In addition, UN Environment is in the process of developing the policy on environment and human right defenders. As indigenous people are the main targets of the violent attacks and killings, establishment of this policy will further strengthen UN Environment engagement in protecting and respecting indigenous communities.

- ii. Has your agency/organization/entity supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including at the national level? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses.**

One of the objectives of the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative will be to leverage the moral influence and reach of religious and faith-based communities to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples and forest communities in national-level policymaking forums that concern forests, natural resources use, land rights, livelihoods and implementation of the SDGs.

- iii. Please provide information on any reports or other documents in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned for 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).**

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.*

UNEP and Indigenous peoples: a partnership in caring for the environment: Policy Guidance (Nov. 2012) : <http://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/11202>

UN Environment Environmental, Social and Economic Sustainability Framework :

Implementation Guidelines :

<https://wecollaborate.unep.org/display/ESES/Environmental%2C+Social+and+Economic+Sustainability%3A+Implementation+Guidelines>

Environment, Human rights and Addressing Inequalities:

<https://wecollaborate.unep.org/display/ESES/Environmental%2C+Social+and+Economic+Sustainability%3A+Implementation+Guidelines>

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

UN Environment has provided general training for all staff members who are managing projects on human rights (in 2016) and safeguards (from 2015-2017). These training sessions repeatedly talked about the indigenous people's rights and livelihoods in carrying out

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implementing our projects, especially in conservation, payment for ecosystem services and REDD projects.

Under the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative, UN Environment will develop training, outreach and advocacy materials featuring UNDRIP as part of the initiative's 2018 work plan. The Declaration will also be featured in key messages, workshops as well as in any media products developed.

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

Mainly through staff time and relevant project approaches, that are required to be sensitive to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, as stated above, and to follow the guidance of the relevant guidelines, the safeguards framework and the UNDRIP. There is no specific funding made available towards a successful implementation of the UNDRIP.

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.

The Interfaith Rainforest Initiative was launched in June of 2017 at the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo, Norway. In a first-of-its-kind summit, Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, Hindu and Taoist religious leaders joined forces with indigenous peoples from Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Meso-America and Peru to make the protection of rainforests an ethical priority for the world's faith communities.

As part of the next phase of the initiative, UN Environment will support capacity building workshops in Brazil, Colombia, DRC, Indonesia and Peru in which indigenous peoples, including indigenous women, will participate. The trainings will focus on the science of forest ecosystems and their contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation, the importance of safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as political advocacy and mobilization at the local, regional and national level.

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, including at the country level. 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.

The vision of the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative is that it be a platform for faith-based leaders and communities to work hand-in-hand with indigenous peoples, governments, civil society and business on actions that protect rainforests and safeguard those that serve as their guardians. Both through global mobilization and advocacy work as well as network building and campaign development in priority rainforest countries, the initiative is being developed as a cross-sector,

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multi-stakeholder endeavour in which indigenous peoples are at the very forefront and taking a strong leadership position. The initiative will work through UN Environment networks globally and in priority countries to ensure that the right linkages are made between indigenous peoples and relevant UN bodies.