



Planet 50-50 by 2030
Step It Up for Gender Equality

Contribution of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Questionnaire to UN system

**To the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Seventeenth Session, 2018**

List of Acronyms

AFRODES	National Association of Displaced Afro-Colombians (Columbia)
ANMUCIC	National Association of Indigenous and Peasant Women (Columbia)
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEMA	Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (Viet Nam)
CONAMURI	Coordinator of Campesino and Indigenous Organizations of Paraguay
CSOs	Civil society organizations
CSAG	Civil Society Advisory Group
CSW 61	Commission on the Status of Women 61 st Session (13-24 March 2017)
CSW 62	Commission on the Status of Women 62 nd Session (12-23 March 2018)
ECMIA	Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FILAC	Financial Inclusion Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean
FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development (Nepal)
IASG	Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIWFF/FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
ILO	International Labour Organization
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MIPY	Indigenous Women of Paraguay
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
RMAAD	Network of Afro-Latin, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women
SAS	Social Action Secretariat (Paraguay)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEGIB	Ibero-American Summit of Heads of States and Government
SPFII	Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
SWAP-IP	System-wide Action Plan – Indigenous Peoples
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAFs	United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme

Summary table of UN Women main activities in 2017*

*As reported by Regional and Country Offices as of December 28, 2017

<p>1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of CSW 61 focus area/emerging issue on the empowerment of indigenous women including an interactive dialogue and side events. • Co-chair of IASG; organization of Special Panel on the status and rights of indigenous women. • Participation of senior UN Women officers at international fora (e.g. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues). • Plans for preparatory meetings with indigenous women for CSW 62 and organizing a side event focusing on rural and indigenous women. • Support for indigenous women to participate in different international and regional fora. • Disseminate publications, such as “Commitments and Roadmap for a planet 50-50 by 2030” and “Dialogue with Indigenous Women: Voices and Looks of the Indigenous Women of Paraguay”. • Support to national conferences, events and workshops that focused on specific rights of indigenous women.
<p>2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level</p> <p>The following measures are guided by the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and UN Women’s Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support governments in review and implementation of laws and policies (e.g. Guatemala; Philippines; Viet Nam). • Support indigenous women in consultative platforms (e.g. Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; El Salvador; Guatemala; Nepal; Papua New Guinea; Viet Nam). • Build capacity of indigenous women and organizations (e.g. Chile; Columbia; Mexico; Paraguay; Philippines). • Commission of studies on the situation of indigenous women (e.g. report on the situation of indigenous peoples in LAC in preparation of regional fora; Chile; Guatemala; Paraguay). • Development of strategies and plans to further the UNDRIP: (e.g. LAC regional action plan; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras, Kenya). • Mainstreaming indigenous issues in UNDAFs/CCAs (e.g. topic of discussion at IASG; El Salvador; Guatemala; Nepal).
<p>3. Supporting indigenous people’s rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming indigenous women’s issues into programming through UN Women’s corporate strategy. • Joint work with UNCTs and other UN agencies (e.g. IASG Meeting Special Panel discussion; the Regional Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous Peoples for LAC and its Indigenous Consultative Group; Bolivia; Ecuador; Nepal). • Technical assistance to governments with integrating SDGs into development plans (e.g. Bolivia; Columbia; Guatemala). • Support to indigenous women groups (e.g. Regional Office of Americas and the Caribbean; Bolivia, Niger).
<p>4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch and disseminate the Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women. • Conduct trainings for indigenous women leaders (Regional Office of Americas and the Caribbean; Chile; Mexico).
<p>5. Developing capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of indigenous women and CSOs through webinars and/or advocacy skills training (Regional Office of Americas and the Caribbean; Cambodia; Guatemala; Mexico; Philippines). • Technical assistance to institutions (e.g. Leadership School in Bolivia). • Capacity development of government actors (e.g. authorities in Brazil on the use of the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide); judicial authorities in Columbia and Nepal). • Capacity development of UN personnel through webinars.
<p>6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous women participation at preparatory meetings for CSW 61 and 62 and attending CSW 61. • Indigenous women participation at 2017 IASG Meeting; side events at Forum of the LAC on Sustainable Development; Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. • Support CSOs in preparing alternative reports for CEDAW Committee; dissemination of CEDAW Committee recommendations.

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 Women has taken or planned the following measures to implement the recommendations of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues that were specifically addressed to UN Women at the Sixteen Session:

Specific recommendation 1. *The Permanent Forum recognizes the efforts made by UNFPA [United Nations Population Fund], UNICEF [United Nation Children's Fund] and UN Women and recommends that they continue to make efforts to implement the recommendation made by the Forum at its fifteenth session to **develop a fact sheet on maternal and child health in indigenous communities** (E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11, para. 38) and present the fact sheet to the Forum by 2018, so as to provide support for target 3.7 of the SDG [Sustainable Development Goal] (para. 45).*

In 2017, UN Women, in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF, commissioned the development of a fact sheet on indigenous women's maternal mortality and maternal health. The aim of the fact sheet will be to raise the visibility of the high rate of maternal mortality and morbidity among indigenous women; compile data on the maternal health status of indigenous women; demonstrate the need to strengthen health systems; highlight the role of the broader social, economic and political determinants influencing the health and well-being of indigenous women and girls; and propose solutions for improving maternal health and promoting sexual and reproductive health more broadly among indigenous women.

Specific Recommendation 2. *The Permanent Forum welcomes efforts made by UN Women in the preparation of the first **global report on indigenous women and girls**, to highlight progress in the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and prospects for the implementation of the SDG as they relate to indigenous women and girls, including in matters related to informal work, migration and working conditions. The Forum recommends that UN Women continue this work in close cooperation with indigenous women's organizations (para. 54).*

UN Women, tasked by the United Nations General Assembly to prepare a Global Study on indigenous women, are seeking resources for this undertaking. A number of UN Women's Country Offices have undertaken national studies on various aspects of the situation of indigenous women providing valuable input for the development of the Global Study. This includes: (1) a study in Chile covering issues such as access to land, impact of climate change, economic empowerment and the industry and mining sector; and (2) studies in Paraguay and Brazil on the status of violence and HIV among indigenous women.

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

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

A number of enabling factors have facilitated UN Women's implementation of the Forum's recommendations including the two specific recommendations referred to above. These include:

1. The principle of "leaving no one behind" from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Leaving no one behind is included as a guiding principle in the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021. The Strategic Plan outlines the Entity's strategic direction, objectives and approaches to support efforts to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030, particularly the most underrepresented and marginalized women, including indigenous women.
2. The development and launch in 2016 of the UN Women's Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women. This Strategy serves as the Entity's first official frame of reference for bringing UN Women's programming to scale in a coherent and consistent manner.
3. The commitment to coordination with other United Nations agencies, particularly as a member of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG).
4. The ability to build networks, dialogues and strategic partnerships between government and civil society organizations (CSOs) working on indigenous women's issues, including women's groups, youth, the media and the private sector. This has resulted in UN Women being seen as a trusted and viable partner in advancing the rights of indigenous women. In this regard, UN Women includes indigenous women and girls as partners in the development process, ensuring they have a meaningful role in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all projects that affect their territories, rights and livelihoods.
5. Political priorities of indigenous women in Member States.

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

UN Women acknowledges that there have been different levels of engagement in indigenous issues programming regionally and at the country level which impacts on the organization's ability to develop comprehensive global tools such as the fact sheet on maternal and child health in indigenous communities and a global study on indigenous women and girls. Obstacles include: a tendency to marginalize the issue within government structures rather than integrating it into all government agencies; limited activity or influence of indigenous peoples and indigenous women's organizations in some countries which can be due to factors such as legislative barriers or structural issues (e.g. lack of available materials in indigenous languages); and UN Women's own financial and human resource limitations. A specific obstacle encountered regarding the development of the fact sheet on maternal and child health in indigenous communities is the lack of disaggregated data in this area.

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 Women continues in its efforts at the global, regional and country level to raise awareness of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). These include:

At the global level

1. UN Women assisted the Commission on the Status of Women in its 61st Session (CSW 61) in 2017 which had as a focus area “the empowerment of indigenous women” on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the UNDRIP.

- The CSW 61 agreed conclusions, para. gg urges governments to “take measures to promote the economic empowerment of indigenous women, including by ensuring access to quality and inclusive education and meaningful participation in the economy by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, including violence, and promote their participation in relevant decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, while respecting and protecting their traditional and ancestral knowledge, and noting the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for indigenous women and girls”.
- UN Women organized an interactive dialogue during the CSW 61 which resulted in a set of policy options for addressing issues affecting indigenous women and girls in areas such as violence, economic empowerment, political voice and climate change. The dialogue can be viewed on UN Web TV: <http://webtv.un.org/watch/empowerment-of-indigenous-women-commission-on-the-status-of-women-csw61-13-24-march-2017/5362250442001> and the summary of the chair can be found: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.6/2017/12.

2. UN Women co-organized or sponsored a number of side events during the CSW 61 as well as had UN Women senior officials speak at side events:

- **Empowering rural and indigenous women to achieve food security and nutrition: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation 34 on the rights of rural women**, co-organized with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office

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

of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). For further information, see <http://esango.un.org/SideEvents/documents/2020>.

- **Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of indigenous women and girls**, co-organized with the UN Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (SPFII), the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI) and IFAD. For further information, see <http://esango.un.org/SideEvents/documents/2042>.
- **Indigenous peoples' cultural heritage - Indigenous peoples' participation and the role of indigenous women in promoting cultural heritage**, organized by the Mission of Finland. For further information, see <http://esango.un.org/SideEvents/documents/2007>.

3. The Deputy Executive Director of UN Women joined the Secretary-General in opening the 16th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on April 24, 2017.

- Opening remarks were made by Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women. Her remarks can be found at: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/4/speech-ded-puri-opening-of-un-permanent-forum-on-indigenous-issues>.

4. UN Women, in its new capacity as co-chair of the IASG, organized and hosted, with the SPFII, the annual meeting held in Quito, Ecuador in June 2017.

- The aim of the meeting was to strengthen the implementation of the SWAP for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UNDRIP at national level and to contribute to the observance of the 10th anniversary of the Declaration through common advocacy, messaging and communications. It provided a platform for sharing United Nations Country Teams' (UNCT) perspectives on the integration of the six priority areas of the SWAP into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and country level programming. It also resulted in the development of a set of indicators for assisting the IASG in forging a common accountability and reporting framework for the implementation of the SWAP.
- UN Women posted a joint statement of the IASG on the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples on its website. See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/8/statement-joint-iasg-international-day-of-indigenous-peoples>.
- UN Women delivered a statement on behalf of the IASG at the 16th Session United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Item 8. See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/4/statement-of-the-un-inter-agency-support-group-on-indigenous-issues>.

At the regional level

At the regional level, UN Women has strengthened the advocacy capacities of indigenous women leaders and supported regional platforms, in part by engaging with prominent champions of indigenous women. This included:

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** organized a Special Panel during the 2017 IASG Meeting in Quito, Ecuador supporting prominent indigenous experts from Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras to share results and experiences of UN Women's engagement with and promotion of the status and rights of indigenous women.

2. The Regional Director of the UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** participated in the International Forum: "From Ethnic Minorities to Indigenous Peoples, 40 Years of Construction of Rights in the International System", celebrated on the occasion of the 10-year anniversary of the UNDRIP (August 20-25, Lima, Peru). Her contribution focused on UN mechanisms to guarantee the rights of indigenous women.

3. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** is planning a number of events to ensure the perspectives of indigenous women and girls will be highlighted during the 62nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 62) set to take place from 12 to 23 March 2018. This includes:

- Organizing a side event on rural and indigenous women; and
- Supporting a high level meeting of the top fifteen indigenous women leaders in the Americas and the Caribbean region in January 2018 to prepare for CSW 62.

4. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** supported the participation of a delegation of young indigenous women from Columbia, Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador and Dominican Republic to the Regional Forum on Ending Child Marriage held in the Dominican Republic in October 2017, to ensure the rights of indigenous girls were integrated into the deliberations and outcomes.

5. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** launched the UN Women publication “Progress of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean 2017” report and the United Nations Development Group Latin America and the Caribbean publication “Commitments and Roadmap for a planet 50-50 by 2030” which includes a chapter on the people most left behind in the region and strategies to overcome the obstacles to their inclusion in sustainable development.

At the country level

At the country level, UN Women raised awareness through publications, conferences and events that focused on the specific rights of indigenous women. These activities included:

1. UN Women **Bolivia**, as part of the UN Secretary-General’s UNITE Campaign to End Violence against Women, supported the event: “Knowledge Dialogue: Access to Justice for Native Indigenous Peasant and Afro-Bolivian Women in Situations of Violence”. The event was attended by 26 women from 17 different indigenous peoples of the highlands and lowlands of Bolivia who contributed, from their experience and knowledge, in identifying problems in access to justice for indigenous women in situations of violence.

2. UN Women **Columbia** supported awareness raising on the elimination of all forms of violence against women in indigenous communities and the promotion of access to justice, both formal and indigenous, for women survivors of violence. This included: (i) supporting the organization of four workshops to raise awareness and disseminate the main findings of a research on violence against Afro and indigenous women in contexts of extraction economies in Cauca; and (ii) a forum in Narino with counsellors, authorities and indigenous guards on the prevention of gender-based violence in the Awá territory.

3. UN Women **Paraguay**, along with other UN agencies, supported the Indigenous Women of Paraguay (MIPY) to organize a number of dialogues with indigenous women and leaders belonging to various different villages to discuss issues such as participation, citizenship, discrimination, land, territory and violence. A publication “Dialogue with Indigenous Women: Voices and Looks of the Indigenous Women of Paraguay” was released on the International Day of Human Rights.

4. UN Women **Viet Nam** and the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), in collaboration with UNFPA, UNICEF and relevant government agencies, organized a conference to discuss national and international experiences, effective strategies and interventions and policy recommendations for Viet Nam to address child and early marriages, which was identified as one of the issues of concern among certain ethnic minority groups. The conference recommendations were shared with relevant national ministries.

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

Measures taken to support national partners in reforming and implementing legal frameworks, strategies and plans to implement the UNDRIP are guided by both the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and the UN Women Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women. The Strategic Plan 2018-2021, which includes as one of its guiding principles “leaving no one behind” specifically notes for “Outcome 2: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems” that UN Women will focus its contributions on supporting indigenous women to reach decision-making positions. The Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women supports country offices in bringing their programming to scale following the UN Secretary-General’s System-wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SWAP-IP). Such measures and activities include:

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** are supporting the organization of the 2018 Ibero-American Summit of Heads of States and Government (SEGIB) and the First Meeting of High Authorities of Ibero-America on Indigenous Peoples. UN Women, together with FAO and the Financial Inclusion Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), has prepared a report on the situation of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) based on their work in the region over the last four years, which will assist in the preparation of a Regional Action Plan for LAC for the implementation of the UNDRIP. Furthermore, UN Women supported two preparatory meetings which focused on the formulation of the Regional Action Plan.

2. UN Women **Cambodia** contributed inputs into the regional proposal on “Strengthening Human Rights and Gender Equality through Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction” for submission to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. This proposal will focus on resilience in rural and indigenous communities.

3. UN Women **Chile** supported the Chilean network of indigenous women councilors to promote the political participation of indigenous women in decision-making positions. This involved organizing dialogues with indigenous women in the north of the country and conducting a mapping exercise that identified and analysed the capabilities of the main actors (e.g. public and private institutions, civil society and community-based organizations) to support relevant projects for indigenous women at the national, regional and local levels; designing community awareness plans to promote gender equality and economic empowerment of indigenous women and the rights of indigenous peoples; and creating a network for participation for indigenous women. UN Women also conducted a study on the situation of indigenous women covering issues such as access to land, the effects of climate change, economic empowerment challenges and attitudes of indigenous women about industry and mining sectors.

4. UN Women **Colombia** furthermore, engaged on rural women development initiatives, with a strong focus on indigenous and Afro-Colombian women. This work included supporting local pilots that linked economic empowerment opportunities with early recovery initiatives in order to benefit women in the areas most impacted by the armed conflict. In the framework of the Joint Program with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women supported the development and implementation of four business plans using a participatory

methodology, which included an analysis of domestic work and unpaid care. UN Women also worked with CSOs, including the National Association of Indigenous and Peasant Women (ANMUCIC), the National Association of Displaced Afro-Colombians (AFRODES) and the Afro community of Bellavista to implement the Collective Reparation Processes.

5. UN Women **El Salvador**, together with the UNCT, supported the formulation of the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples, currently under discussion with the Government. UN Women provided support for consultations to be held with indigenous women and worked with the National Council of Indigenous Youth in disseminating the Plan. UN Women also started and continues to lead the process of developing a National Policy of Rural, Indigenous and Peasant Women with IFAD and FAO in partnership with the “Policy Drive Group”. Three focus groups have been carried out to gather information on the development of the Policy, with experts, indigenous rural and peasant women and public institutions.

6. UN Women **Guatemala** provided technical assistance to support the development of a work plan for the Commission of Women of Congress which had as an objective the advancement of legislative reforms to promote the rights of women and indigenous peoples. UN Women also provided technical assistance to CSOs of women and indigenous women to promote the civic, political and citizenship rights of women in the legislative agenda, including the development of a strategy for the advancement of the electoral and political party law reforms. UN Women provided technical assistance to the Supreme Electoral Court to support their reforms which included issues on parity and indigenous peoples’ rights. UN Women supported a campaign to bolster the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 189 on domestic workers in Congress. The office produced information brochures about early marriage for indigenous girls and has conducted dialogues with the Indigenous Women Ombudsman Office to promote the dissemination of Decree 8-2015 about early marriage. UN Women also assisted the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women in the creation of a national policy on indigenous women by supporting consultations with diverse sectors, including women and men acting as ancestral authorities, academics and women survivors of human rights violations. UN Women provided technical support to the Indigenous Women’s Access to Justice Diagnosis which studied the behaviour of justice systems and justice administrators in responding to complaints about violence against indigenous women.

7. UN Women **Honduras** supported the development of the Gender Strategy for indigenous women in Lenca.

8. UN Women **Kenya** provided technical and financial assistance to support, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the organization of the annual meeting of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The participants of the National Platform were briefed on the outcome of the Global Disaster Risk Reduction meeting that had as one of its recommendations a call to invest in the collection of data and information on disaster risk and losses, taking into account the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples.

9. UN Women **Mexico** supported the implementation of national and state protocols to address political violence against women, with a special focus on indigenous women. It also supported activities to promote the economic rights and empowerment of rural and indigenous women in policies and strategies, including technical and vocational education to foster income security, decent work and economic autonomy; training to improve life opportunities for young women; and focusing on women’s economic empowerment and innovation in time use (e.g. alleviating the domestic and care workload) to ensure inclusive economic recovery of earthquake-affected areas.

10. UN Women **Nepal** supported the Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) to conduct consultations to finalize the draft bill on Ending Violence against Women and the special opportunities bill. This included consultations with 25 indigenous women representing Tharu, Muslim and Madesi groups.

11. UN Women **Papua New Guinea** partnered with the Constitutional Law Reform Commission to conduct in-depth consultations with a broad range of stakeholders at the community level, including indigenous people located in the hardest to reach and most excluded areas, in designing an organic law on gender for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. UN Women, in partnership with UNFPA and OHCHR, worked in close collaboration with indigenous women, youth and persons with disabilities to promote their participation in the Referendum process in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

12. UN Women **Paraguay**, jointly with the Social Action Secretariat (SAS) of Paraguay, published a report, "Climate Change and Gender", which gathers conversations and reflections from Paraguayan public entities, women from peasant and indigenous organizations such as MIPY and the Coordinator of Campesino and Indigenous Organizations of Paraguay (CONAMURI), on the impact of gender on public policies and on the development model applied in Paraguay.

13. UN Women **Philippines** built strategic partnership with the local governments to enhance their commitment to develop and implement dedicated programmes to promote women's economic empowerment in conflict-affected areas and tackle adult illiteracy, as well as policy reforms to ensure women's participation in local decision-making bodies and processes and access to gender budgets. Contributing to women's leadership and participation in the peacebuilding process in the Philippines, UN Women provided direct support to women leaders to shape the local development agenda of Bangsamoro local governments. This included awareness raising among women and other marginalized constituencies (including indigenous groups) on the Bangsamoro peace process and the creation of the Bangsamoro political entity, building greater respect for diversity, claiming women's access to gender budgets and state accountability for their utilization, addressing the continuum of violence, promoting women's economic empowerment including eliminating illiteracy and increasing access to education, among other effects. UN Women continued to support the deployment of a Senior Gender Advisor in the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission to ensure that gender dimensions are included in its reports as part of the implementation of the Normalization Annex of the Comprehensive Agreement in the Bangsamoro.

14. UN Women **Viet Nam** provided technical support to the CEMA in reviewing legal documents and identifying gender inequality issues in ethnic minority regions through consultations among CEMA's staff and CSOs working on ethnic minority issues to draft the Plan of Action on Gender Equality in Ethnic Minority Regions for 2016-2020. UN Women and CEMA, in collaboration with UNFPA, UNICEF and relevant government agencies organized a conference to discuss national and international experiences, effective strategies and interventions and policy recommendations for Viet Nam to address child and early marriage, which was identified as one of the issues of concern among certain ethnic minority groups.

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 Assessment (CCA/UNDAFs).

1. The IASG Annual Meeting of 2017 organized a panel discussion, which included a representative from UN Women, on experiences and lessons learned from the integration of indigenous people's rights into the UNDAFs of the UNCT in Ecuador as well as in other countries in the region. It also involved an interactive discussion on opportunities presented by the preparation of a new CCA and UNDAF in Ecuador. It was determined that the UNCT must consider concrete ways of engaging with indigenous peoples including during the preparation of CCAs/UNDAs, and to consider ways to have more inclusive UN teams, such as increasing the integration of indigenous peoples through fellowships, internships and scholarships. At the IASG Meeting, UN Women committed to supporting two of the four working groups of IASG, namely, (1) supporting SPFI who is leading the working group on capacity development; and (2) supporting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) who is leading the working group on the International Year on Indigenous Languages.

2. UN Women **El Salvador**, together with the UNCT, supported the formulation of the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples, currently under discussion with the Government.

3. UN Women **Guatemala** supported equal participation in consultations with indigenous towns as per ILO Convention 169 and in economic affairs.

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

1. UN Women **Bolivia** supported the organization of the "First Summit of Popular Urban Women Juana Azurduy" on July 14, 2017 in La Paz which included the participation of 500 indigenous, native and peasant women throughout the country.

2. UN Women **Brazil** promoted consultation forums by organizing meetings with the Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG). At the meeting, CSAG reviewed the national context on women's rights and made suggestions for the work of UN Women, especially regarding issues relating to black women, indigenous women, domestic workers, gender-sensitive education, the prevention and elimination of violence against women and promoting economic empowerment.

3. UN Women **Nepal**, along with other UN agencies, participated in a meeting convened by the UN Resident Coordinator on the rights of indigenous peoples. It was decided in the meeting that a concept note would be prepared outlining key areas and detailing the process for the development of a SWAP on the rights of indigenous peoples.

4. UN Women **Paraguay**, coordinating with other UN agencies and the government, and following a request made by MIPY, organized a number of dialogues with indigenous women and leaders, belonging to different villages, in order to collect their proposals and recommendations on central issues such as participation, citizenship, discrimination, land, territory and violence. The results of these dialogues were published, "Dialogue with Indigenous Women: Voices and looks of the indigenous women of Paraguay".

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

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

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

UN Women has taken a number of measures to incorporate indigenous issues into policy and programming to implement the 2030 Agenda, including:

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** supported the global IASG meeting in July 2017 in Ecuador to promote the dissemination of the SWAP-IP and discuss the way forward for its implementation by UNCTs. The IASG discussed, among other matters, key issues related to the global, regional and country level implementation of the SWAP-IP and the development of a work plan of activities aligned to the six SWAP action elements. At the IASG, the UN Women Regional Office organized a Special Panel to share results and experiences of UN Women's engagement with and promotion of the status and rights of indigenous women through its prioritized thematic areas. The panelists included prominent indigenous experts and UN Women staff who shared concrete examples of how indigenous women's engagement and empowerment contribute to improving governance relating to natural resources, inclusive and representative participation and democracy, improved access to justice for indigenous women survivors of sexual violence and indigenous women's economic empowerment and sustainable development with cultural pertinence. The Office also presented UN Women's corporate strategy, "UN Women's Strategy on Visibility and Inclusion of Indigenous Women" and the work carried out under the Regional Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous Peoples for LAC and its Indigenous Consultative Group, of which UN Women acts as co-chair.
2. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** took part in the annual Regional Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous and Afro-descendant People (March 9-10) which assessed the progress of the implementation of the group's work plan and organized the work for 2017. UN Women has taken the leadership of the group's afro-descendant agenda and is co-chair of the Regional Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous and Afro-descendant People.
3. UN Women **Bolivia** worked with the Ministry of Development Planning and with the Vice Ministry of Autonomies, as well as consulting with the main indigenous women's organizations, to ensure alignment with the SDGs in territorial, sectorial and cross-sectorial development plans.
4. UN Women **Columbia** provided technical support to the National Planning Department for the effective inclusion of a gender perspective in Agenda 2030 and the SDGs at the local level including analyzing the SDGs in indigenous contexts.
5. UN Women **Guatemala** provided technical assistance for the formulation of the SDG Voluntary Government Report to ensure the inclusion of women and indigenous peoples. UN Women supported the harmonization of national public policies with the Peace Accords and the 2030 Agenda.

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 response.

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean**, as co-chair of the Regional Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous and Afro-descendent People, supported the participation of indigenous women in the development of a regional document on the status and priorities of afro-descendent people in LAC through the organization of a webinar for UNCT teams and CSOs across the region. The Regional Office also supported the participation of young indigenous women, who were included in the delegation of young women from five countries of the Inter-Agency Regional Programme on Ending Child Marriage to ensure that the rights of indigenous girls were included in the discussion at the Regional Forum on Ending Child Marriage held in the Dominican Republic in October 2017.

2. UN Women **Bolivia**, in partnership with the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly and in coordination with UNDP, supported the participation of indigenous organizations at the event: "A Conversation with International Experts on Dismantling Patriarchy in Justice: New Ways of Implementing Justice". The purpose of the event was to discuss Bolivia's progress in legislative reform to promote greater access to justice for women, including the new Family Code, the new Civil Code and the proposed new Code of the Criminal System.

iii. Please provide information on 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).

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** conducted an analysis on indigenous and rural women for the Latin American Progress report. The collection of data highlighted the main issues that rural and indigenous women face and is meant to provide input for the development of an action plan to improve conditions for their economic empowerment.

2. UN Women **Bolivia**, together with other UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA, has submitted a joint project proposal on "Improving the Human Security of Women, Young Girls and Children in the Northern Amazon", in which UN Women will focus on the empowerment of indigenous and peasant women through improving their productive, associative and business skills for climate resilient agriculture and production.

3. UN Women **Nepal**, through the joint programme on "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Nepal" 2015-2019, has supported indigenous groups in four key intervention areas: (a) improved food and nutrition security; (b) increased income to secure livelihoods; (c) representation, participation and leadership; and (d) secured gender-responsive policy environment. The programme has targeted 3,622 rural women farmers, including indigenous women, covering four municipalities and nine rural municipalities of Nepal.

4. UN Women **Niger** supported a programme to enhance capacities of rural and indigenous women entrepreneurs to build profitable businesses and access profitable markets.

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 people adopted or planned by your agency / organization.

1. UN Women launched and disseminated the Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women to address the intersection of ethnic and other statuses in its organizational programmes.

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

UN Women conducted various trainings related to indigenous issues and rights, including:

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** conducted skills training for indigenous women leaders to implement advocacy strategies. The Office also supported the training of 18 representatives of afro-descendent organizations from 14 countries in Nicaragua in May, 2017 as part of its continued support to the Network of Afro-Latin, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women (RMAAD). The training aimed at providing participants with the relevant knowledge and instruments to use the Political Platform of Afro-Descendent Women and the Observatory to monitor the implementation of States' commitments related to the International Decade of People of African Descent, among other commitments related to afro-descendent women.

2. UN Women **Chile** designed, implemented and evaluated a training plan for indigenous women in leadership and negotiation, marketing, entrepreneurship, natural resources management and business plan development.

3. UN Women **Mexico** provided assistance to conduct vocational training for indigenous women to promote women's economic empowerment.

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.

UN Women Regional and Country Office programmes have allocated the following resources and funds toward activities that specifically target indigenous women:³

Regional Office of Americas and the Caribbean

Conducting and finalizing studies on the status of the situation of violence and HIV among indigenous women and skills building training for indigenous women leaders in two countries: Paraguay and Brazil - \$502,963

Disseminating the study on the status of the situation of violence and HIV among indigenous women - \$5000

Supporting CSOs with capacity strengthening, including afro-descendant and indigenous women - \$63,500

Carrying out evidence-based advocacy for improving working conditions for women, particularly poor, indigenous and afro-descendant women - \$6,250

Supporting the organization of IASG meeting in Ecuador and facilitate participation and advocacy of gender advocates in CSW, etc. - \$65,000

Cambodia Contributing inputs into regional proposal on climate change that focuses on rural and indigenous communities - \$5,200

Enhancing capacity of women leaders, including from indigenous CSOs, to advocate with government - \$54,000

Brazil Supporting gender equality advocates (afro-descendent, indigenous and young women) - \$72,687

³ The amounts are the 'Planned Budget' from the 2017 annual reports database.

Chile	Supporting the leadership and economic participation of indigenous women - \$698,325
Columbia	Awareness raising to eliminate all forms of violence against women in indigenous communities and promoting access to justice, both formal and indigenous, for women survivors of violence - \$10,981 Inter-justice coordination initiatives - \$35,000 Pilot local development initiatives for the economic and social empowerment of women, with emphasis on rural, Afro-Columbian and indigenous women - \$32,835
El Salvador	Supporting the elaboration and implementation of the rural and indigenous women policy - \$66,300
Mexico	Supporting gender equality and women's organizations, notably indigenous women's organizations and afro-descendant women's organizations to participate in key international/regional fora - \$15,000
Guatemala	Providing technical assistance to Congress to strengthen dialogue space to advance legislative reforms in favour of the human rights of women and indigenous peoples - \$13,000 Technical assistance to CSOs of women and indigenous women to promote civic, political and citizenship rights of women, at all levels - \$11,000 Alliances with government entities at the national and local levels, in relation to issues of indigenous women - \$7200 Expert support to reform security, justice and peace institutions for women's access to justice and transforming reparations, including capacity-building for indigenous women human rights defenders and ancestral authorities - \$342,082 Technical support to facilitate multi-level debates on the Global Women's Rights Agenda and the national normative and policy framework, including the SDGs, and support the participation of official delegations and women human rights defender organizations in high-level global/regional meetings, ensuring equal participation and representation of indigenous women - \$20,000

It should be noted that a number of programmes at the regional and country level, while not exclusively targeting indigenous women, have integrated indigenous issues into their broader activities. However, given the difficulties in identifying which resources were allocated for activities that included indigenous women, these programmes and resources are not included in the above list.

UN Women continues to work collaboratively with other UN agencies. For example, at the global level, UN Women is working with UNFPA and UNICEF in the development of a fact sheet on indigenous women's maternal mortality and maternal health. At the regional level, UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** worked with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) (on a multi-country project on violence, HIV and indigenous women); with FAO (on a joint report on the situation of indigenous peoples in LAC); and with UNFPA (on organizing a webinar). At the country level, UN Women **Bolivia** worked with WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA to submit a joint project proposal and coordinated with the UNDP to support the participation of indigenous organizations at an event; UN Women **Colombia's** work is part of the Joint Program with UNDP; UN Women **El Salvador** was part of the UNCT that supported the formulation of the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples; UN Women **Nepal** collaborated with other UN agencies and the Resident Coordinator in developing SWAP-IP for Nepal; UN Women **Papua New Guinea** partnered with UNFPA and OHCHR on indigenous women and the Referendum process in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville; UN Women **Paraguay** worked with other UN agencies to support MIPY; and UN Women **Viet Nam** worked with UNFPA and UNICEF on issues of child and early marriage.

[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.

UN Women has supported initiatives to ensure the capacity development of indigenous women, States, civil society and UN personnel in a number of areas. Activities include:

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean**, with UNFPA, organized a webinar to disseminate the Political Platform and Observatory of RMAAD with UNCT teams and CSOs across the region.
2. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean**, with UNAIDS and UNV, supported skills training for indigenous women leaders to implement the advocacy strategy to address barriers to access of indigenous women and girls to comprehensive HIV care and violence against women and girls in Paraguay and Brazil.
3. UN Women **Bolivia** provided technical and financial support to the Women's Confederation of Indigenous Peoples to develop training materials for the Leadership School of the Women's Confederation in order to strengthen their capacities as leaders. UN Women plans to support an international workshop organized by the Confederation in coordination with the Ministry of Education.
4. UN Women **Brazil** supported the strengthening of capacities of authorities to better respond to violence against indigenous women, including femicide with the implementation of the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women.
5. UN Women **Cambodia** coordinated and facilitated two meetings with women leaders of CSOs, including from the Cambodian Indigenous People Organization, to enhance their capacity to advocate with government to address sensitive issues such as land conflict, violence against women and rights oppression.
6. UN Women **Chile** generated evidence as a basis for capacity-building of indigenous women to improve their participation, empowerment and economic autonomy in different sectors, including new technologies and business management processes.
7. UN Women **Columbia** supported capacity-building of the National Commission for the Coordination of the Special Indigenous Jurisdiction and the National Judicial System to enhance the coordination between these agencies on matters regarding indigenous issues and peace.
8. UN Women **Guatemala** supported indigenous women's capacity to demand equal access to justice and to reparations for conflict and post-conflict women's human rights violations and to monitor compliance with the Peace Accords' commitment to advance women's rights linked to UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security such as Security Council resolution 1325. More than 1700 rural and indigenous women were supported in developing productive initiatives through the provision of non-reimbursable funds and technical assistance that contributed to their economic empowerment.
9. UN Women **Mexico** provided technical assistance to strengthen capacities of young indigenous women in leadership and agenda setting. The Office worked with CSAG in coordinating policy dialogues and in the preparation of CSAG's eighth meeting which focused on disaster risk management with a gender perspective and indigenous women's rights.

10. UN Women **Nepal** supported a number of initiatives to build indigenous women’s capacities and foster their social inclusion: (1) The formulation process of a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy for the Judiciary and Training Manual for the Judiciary focusing on the elimination of gender biases in court structures and the practices of key officials of the Judiciary, including indigenous officials; (2) The organization of focus group discussions with indigenous and marginalized communities to determine the level of capacity of elected women representatives to fulfil their duties as part of the development of a Training Needs Assessment; (3) The mobilization of CSAG to ensure inclusivity and that a diversity of perspectives were heard during the National Conference “Towards Planet 50-50: Enabling Women’s Leadership and Representation in Local Governance in Nepal” held on 20-21 April in Kathmandu. The conference created a platform for women’s leadership and participation. Following the conference, UN Women prepared a concept note on “Advancing Political Leadership and Participation of Women and Socially Excluded Groups in Nepal: A Common and Holistic Approach”.

11. UN Women **Philippines** contributed to enhancing the capacities of women and indigenous CSOs to lead and participate in the transition process towards the creation of a Bangsamoro political entity. Training focused on the cross-cutting themes of gender, peace and governance, all directed towards increasing women's capacities for leadership and participation in the Bangsamoro process. Based on this training, women leaders were able to more effectively lobby on the women and peace-related agenda with their respective local governments. UN Women used self-reflective approaches prior to introducing normative or technical inputs in its interventions. Trainings on gender, peace and governance and advocacy all began with the use of “journeying” processes to enable women leaders to situate their own reality within the larger political milieu. In the course of the trainings, indigenous women leaders realized that their realities were greatly impacted by structural poverty, the marginalization of minorities and armed conflict in the Bangsamoro. It is because of this journeying process that women leaders decided to accelerate awareness raising among other women as well as men and youth on the history of the Bangsamoro to enable a more cohesive effort to push for peace in the area through the establishment of a Bangsamoro political entity.

12. As part of the UN Women Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women, UN Women will contribute to existing UN capacity-building initiatives such as induction and mandatory trainings of UN staff by ensuring the integration of issues affecting indigenous women.

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.

UN Women has supported a number of initiatives which aim at increasing the participation of indigenous women to ensure their full and effective inclusion in a number of intergovernmental UN processes. Such activities have included:

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** organized a regional consultation prior to CSW 61 in Panama City, February 2017 involving representatives such as women's ministers and top gender officials from 23 countries in LAC and more than 30 representatives from feminist and women's organizations and networks from the region. The Regional Office also supported the participation of four governmental representatives (Uruguay, Honduras, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago) and three representatives from regional civil society networks and the regional CSAG to attend CSW 61 and convey the regional positioning in the intergovernmental global discussions.

2. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** plans to hold a meeting of indigenous experts in early 2018 to reflect on how indigenous women envision the concept of rurality, focusing on issues of identity as well as the differentiated and convergent interests of indigenous and rural women. The objective of the meeting is to feed into and lead the decision-making processes and recommendations of both civil society and the States during CSW 62. The meeting also aims to identify strategies and clear steps to strengthen UN Women's work on the empowerment of indigenous and rural women in LAC, following the framework of the implementation of the UNDRIP, the results of the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Furthermore, the Regional Office is conducting a study on indigenous women's access to land which will identify good practices in the region and be used to develop a working agenda on the topic. This report is to assist civil society and States at the CSW 62 in formulating recommendations.

3. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** organized a Special Panel during the 2017 IASG Meeting in Quito, Ecuador and invited prominent indigenous experts as panellists to share their perspectives on the importance of indigenous women's engagement and empowerment to improving the governance on natural resources, inclusive and representative participation and democracy, improved access to justice for indigenous women survivors of sexual violence and indigenous women's economic empowerment and sustainable development with cultural pertinence.

4. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** organized a side event "Commitments and Roadmap for a planet 50-50 by 2030" in the margins of the Forum of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries on Sustainable Development held in Mexico, April 27, 2017, an event coordinated by the Regional Inter-Agency Gender Group of the United Nations. The event discussed the SDG pillar "Planet" and looked into the empowerment of women and girls, sustainable development and the use of natural resources and resilience to climate change and natural disasters. A prominent indigenous expert from Guatemala was a panelist and spoke on the situation of indigenous women.

5. UN Women **Bangladesh** supported women rights activists and gender equality advocates from indigenous women's groups to participate in a preparatory meeting organized on CSW 61 with the delegation of the Government of Bangladesh.

6. UN Women **Bolivia** organized a CSW 62 preparatory meetings involving the main indigenous organizations in the country to discuss rural and indigenous women and the SDGs. In coordination with the General Directorate of Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women and Girls, UN Women organized five regional and two national workshops with the objective of promoting the implementation of CEDAW and its Optional Protocol and in particular, with the aim of supporting the sectors involved in the implementation of the CEDAW Committee's 2015 recommendations. Workshop participation included representatives from government, CSOs, universities and indigenous organizations.

7. UN Women **Brazil** provided technical and financial support for two indigenous young leaders to participate in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, particularly in sessions about indigenous youth and the empowerment of indigenous women. The office also co-organized with FIMI and Continental Network of Indigenous Women of America (ECMIA) a parallel event entitled “Peace building and well-being processes to contribute to the eradication of violence against indigenous women”. UN Women supported the presence of an indigenous leader who was involved in the project “Voice of Indigenous Women”, Rayanne Maximo, to the CSW 61 as part of the official delegation.

8. UN Women **Guatemala** provided expert guidance and technical support to Maya, Garifuna, Xinca, Mestizo and Ladino women in preparing alternative reports to the CEDAW Committee on the status of women and indigenous women’s rights. UN Women supported prominent indigenous women leader, Otilia Lux, to be a discussant for the CSW 61 interactive dialogue on the empowerment of indigenous women and briefed State delegates and civil society representatives on the key aspects of CSW 61.

9. UN Women **Mexico** strengthened the capacities of gender equality advocates, including indigenous women’s organizations, to influence key international processes by supporting the participation of NOTIMIA, a news agency created by indigenous women journalists, at the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

10. UN Women **Philippines** supported a national consultation on the CEDAW reporting mechanisms and monitoring processes, which included representatives of indigenous women’s CSOs.