

UNFPA's Initiatives in Support of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

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.**

1. UNFPA is adopting inter-cultural approach in its strategies and interventions. For instance, the new Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 has a specific output and indicator on inter-cultural approach. In addition, UNFPA is adopting inter-cultural approach as a part of health programmes. Please see section B of this report for country examples.

2. UNFPA addresses the health needs of indigenous women and girls, by strengthening the collection and analysis of data on their health status. One of the key challenges in addressing the health needs of indigenous women and girls, is the lack of data on their health status. In many parts of the world, indigenous peoples are invisible because national statistic systems do not disaggregate information, or simply because their indigenous identity is not recognized.

To address this challenge, and as a direct follow-up to the recommendation from the 15th Indigenous Peoples Forum, UNFPA in collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women, developed a Fact Sheet on Indigenous Women's Maternal Health and Morbidity, which has been finalized and is going to be launched in the 17th Indigenous Peoples Forum.

The Fact Sheet aims to;

- Raise the visibility of the high rate of Maternal Mortality and Morbidity among indigenous women, particularly adolescent girls
- Demonstrate the need to strengthen health systems, including data on sexual and reproductive health and rights for indigenous women and girls
- Propose solutions for improving maternal health and promoting sexual and reproductive health more broadly among indigenous women.

3. UNFPA is undertaking an analysis of the level of implementation of the recommendations on sexual and reproductive health and rights and violence against indigenous women and youth made by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as ways by which action on UNPFII recommendations can be strengthened, in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples' Organizations. The Study analyses the extent to which recommendations from the UNPFII have focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender based violence, and looks at the extent to which these recommendations have been implemented. This analysis is complimented by an in-

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

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depth review of the experiences in nine countries: The Republic of Congo, Kenya, Thailand, Australia, Norway, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala and Peru.

The Study finds that the UNPFII offers a valuable space for dialogue, advocacy and mobilisation on indigenous people's rights, and indigenous women's rights have been prioritised by the Forum since its creation, though attention to the specific situation of women and youth, in particular in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender based violence needs to be strengthened.

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

Strong engagement by the UN agencies and Civil Society Organizations further facilitated the effective follow-up on the issues highlighted in the recommendations.

B. System Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

In the following, we list examples from the country, regional and global level, focusing on the awareness-raising of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Bolivia

- Since 2013, UNFPA Bolivia has been implementing the Project for the Strengthening and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazonía de Pando. This Project has built capacity of indigenous leaders in five indigenous communities (Ejja, Takana, Yaminahua, Machineri y Kabinéño).
 - As part of this initiative, an educational booklet about the UN Declaration on Indigenous Peoples and Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization was developed.
- In coordination with the Cinematography Education and Production Center, 15 indigenous journalists created audiovisual material in Spanish and indigenous languages about the rights of indigenous peoples established in the Declaration, including the right to indigenous communication, traditional medicine, intercultural education, and political participation of indigenous women.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Colombia

- Under UNDAF, led by UNFPA, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO and WFP, collaborated with the Colombian Government and developed an inter-agency initiative, to contribute to the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality among indigenous population, with an intercultural focus on rights and gender. In 2016, the bulletin "Reduction on maternal and neonatal mortalities with an inter-cultural focus on rights and gender" was published as a part of "Strategy of inter-agency cooperation on indigenous maternal and neonatal health 2015-2019".
Link: <http://colombia.unfpa.org/es/publicaciones/bolet%C3%ADn-1-reducci%C3%B3n-de-la-mortalidad-materna-y-neonatal-con-enfoque-intercultural-de>
- UNFPA has published a number of reports on female genital mutilation(FGM), violence against women, and indigenous health. These published materials include:

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- “Project Wera: An experience of cultural change to eradicate female genital mutilation in Colombia,” a reflection that Wera women wrote on the cultural tradition and hazards of FGM in their community after a newborn died from genital mutilation.
Link: <http://colombia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pubpdf/proyectoembera%20%281%29%20%281%29.pdf>
- “Female Genital Mutilation,” an infographic timeline of FGM in Colombia and the world that offers key information on the FGM practiced on various indigenous communities as well as the national and international instruments for its eradication.
Link: <http://colombia.unfpa.org/noticias/1%C3%ADnea-de-tiempo-sobre-mutilaci%C3%B3n-genital-femenina>
- “Actions to Eradicate Female Genital Mutilation,” a 2016 UNFPA video that calls attention to the intercultural workshops that UNFPA has been conducting with indigenous Colombian women on the hazards of FGM.
Link: <http://colombia.unfpa.org/es/noticias/perdiendo-el-miedo-hablar-sobre-la-mutilaci%C3%B3n-genital-femenina>
- “Violence and Discrimination Against Women,” a book published by the National Gender Commission of Colombia’s Judicial Branch that presents the need for judges to be sensible to the marginalized status of indigenous women when administering a decision.
Link: <http://colombia.unfpa.org/es/publicaciones/violencia-y-discriminaci%C3%B3n-contra-las-mujeres>
- “International Congress on Intercultural Health,” minutes that recount the experiences and shared knowledge of traditional medical practices for the improvement of indigenous women’s health and quality of life during the International Congress on Intercultural Health”.
Link: <http://colombia.unfpa.org/es/publicaciones/memorias-encuentro-internacional-de-salud-intercultural-1>
- As a result of UNFPA’s advocacy activities, the indigenous communities of Embera, Chamí and Embera Katio on the towns of Mistrató, Pueblo Rico and Trujillo all on the Risaralda and Valle de Cauca departments have publicly declared ending FGM in their communities.
- With a participation of over 100 indigenous people at the Embera community, a dialog was organized to develop an action plan on preventing early pregnancy, SRH education with a strong emphasis on ending FGM.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Costa Rica

- As part of a program to improve the human security of the migrant Ngäbe-Buglé peoples, informational, educational, and communication materials were developed in both Spanish and ngäbere to improve health services, education, migration, and work. Knowledge of ngäbere, as well as didactic materials for cultural understanding, were provided at public functions.

Latin America/Caribbean – Guatemala

- UNFPA Guatemala has carried out programs aimed at empowering adolescent indigenous girls with information on preventing early and forced unions, early pregnancy, and sexual violence. These programs have reached 155 communities and over 3,000 indigenous adolescents.
- A curricular guide was developed on “Opening Opportunities to Political Community Advocacy” which was translated to the Mayan language, Q’eqchi’.
- A radio soap opera was produced on the importance of youth participation, the right to education and the importance of preventing forced and early unions at the community level, also translated to Q’eqchi’.

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West & Central Africa – the Republic of Congo

- As part of a collaborative program dedicated to improving access to both traditional and modern health services and facilities, an advocacy campaign was launched to improve the leadership of indigenous women and girls. The advocacy strategy included activities in universities and social media and engagement in the communities of origin of indigenous women living in urban areas.

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

UNFPA works in more than 150 countries and territories that are home to the vast majority of the world's people and indigenous peoples, as well as on the regional and global level. UNFPA works on the rights of indigenous peoples within the context of our mandate, guided by the ICPD Programme of Action (1994), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

In our programmes and advocacy efforts, UNFPA places emphasis on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous women and girls, with priority attention dedicated to the recognition of their rights in national constitutions and laws; their right to participate in decision making and policy processes; their right to be counted and their problems being adequately visualized in censuses surveys and administrative data systems; their right to sexual and reproductive health (SRH), free from coercion, discrimination and violence; and the ability of indigenous girls and women to fully exercise their reproductive rights.

Below are some examples of the work that UNFPA is conducting to support the implementation of the UN Declaration, in particular from the country level. We would like to emphasize that this is not an exhaustive list.

Asia-Pacific – India

- UNFPA at the request of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Govt. of Odisha undertook an assessment of Tribal Sub-plan in Odisha for better targeting of marginalized population. The study helped to identify bottle necks in ensuring reach of benefits to the desired beneficiary i.e. tribal people. The findings of the study were shared with the State government.
- After an assessment of plans, UNFPA also undertook an Analysis of budgets for Tribal Sub-plan of identified departments for better targeting of the tribal districts and population. This was done to promote use of population data for development of tribal sub-plans as well as monitoring the coverage under individual beneficiary oriented schemes of the Government of Odisha. This exercise resulted in revision of financial allocation to districts and better targeting of Tribal households in the state.
- Within the tribal groups, Denotified Nomadic tribes have worst health and social-economic development indicators. To address the health and reproductive health needs of women and girls in the de-notified and nomadic tribes, UNFPA partnered with the All India Institute of Local Self Government, a government institute and initiated a programme, which had following activities under it:
 - A study on health and RH status of de-notified nomadic tribal (DNT) women was undertaken
 - Based on the findings of the study, interventions were designed to reach out to this population in Shirur Kasar Block of Beed district, Maharashtra.

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- Six sessions on a range of health and RH issues with the community were organized in collaboration with the district and block health staff.
- Two health camps were organised to reach out with services to women and adolescent girls. Efforts were also made to link the DNT community with government health facilities.
- Government of India has launched RMNCH+A initiative to strengthen the health system and reduce maternal & infant in poorly performing districts in the country. In the state of Rajasthan, RMNCH+A initiative is implemented in 10 districts including 3 Tribal districts (which have high percentage of indigenous population). UNFPA as lead development partner has supported in strengthening health systems in these districts including strengthening of skills of service providers on the evidence based practices, strengthening of pre-service midwifery programme, improving availability & quality of RH services and providing supportive supervision support to service providers.

Asia-Pacific – Vietnam

- UNFPA conducted studies on (i) the barriers that prevent access to and utilization of maternal health and family planning services among ethnic minorities and (ii) documentation of effectiveness of ethnic minority midwives intervening in difficult to reach areas of Vietnam. These studies helped generate evidence for effective advocacy at the national and sub-national government levels, as well as with development partners to continue to invest in SRH for indigenous peoples.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Bolivia

- In November 2012, the UN System in Bolivia signed final agreements with the European Union and the Danish Embassy in Bolivia that have allowed for an augmentation of activities implemented originally under the UNIPP Programme.
 - This Programme supported an intense process of consultation to revise a draft law proposal on the right of indigenous peoples to consultation.
 - The Programme also supported the implementation of more than 20 regional events of socialization and consultation, facilitated by the Multidisciplinary Team for Indigenous Peoples of the Government Ministry and with the participation of indigenous organizations.
- UNFPA Bolivia provided financial and technical support to the Vice Minister of Indigenous, Original, Farm Worker Justice for the development of a normative framework for indigenous peoples rights within the framework of international treaties.
 - Some of the most recent laws that were approved include:
 - Law Protecting the Nations and Indigenous Peoples in Positions of High Vulnerability (2013)
 - Law of Traditional Ancestral Bolivian Medicine (2013)
 - The aforementioned Vice Minister also supported the strengthening of indigenous justice through the realization inter-jurisdictional dialogue.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Colombia

- UNFPA, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO and WFP conducted an investigation on social determining factor on maternal and neonatal mortality, specifically the Arhuaca and Wayuu communities.
- The national Policy on Sexuality, Sexual and Reproductive Rights included an in depth analysis of different ethnicities and offered recommendations on how to maintain the indigenous communities' perspectives regarding physical health and sexual and reproductive health.
- UNFPA has contributed to a revision of regulations on indigenous peoples' access to quality health services, and ensured incorporation of all the relevant international standards.

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Latin America/ Caribbean – Costa Rica

- UNFPA Costa Rica helped bring medical teams to provide health services to the farms where the indigenous migrant Ngäbes and Bugles work.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Ecuador

- The National Reproductive Health Plan contains, as a priority, intercultural approaches and strategies.
- The Ministry of Health (MOH) utilizes the “Intercultural Adaptation of Delivery Care Services Guide” and applies to their provision of health services, especially in the Northern Border Zone.
- Basic Obstetric and Neonatal Care Networks have been implemented in the Northern Border Zone with the active participation of indigenous populations in difficult to access areas.
- An Indigenous Basic Kichwa Dictionary has been developed, which will improve dialogue with, and consultation of, indigenous peoples.
- The MOH and Social and Economic Inclusion Ministry have validated and used adolescent pregnancy prevention and GBV materials that the indigenous NGO, FONAKISE, developed.
- UNFPA provided technical assistance to the MOH in the development of a Maternal Health Andean Plan with an intercultural perspective.

Latin America/Caribbean – Guatemala

- In 2018, Guatemala will conduct a Population and Housing Census with the financial support of UNFPA Guatemala. The new census survey, which will provide information on rural areas where most indigenous people live, involved two working groups comprised of indigenous government and CSO representatives in the process of formulating the questions related to indigenous identity matters.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Mexico

- UNFPA Mexico has prioritized working in geographic locations with high percentages of indigenous peoples—a strategy that aligns well with the goals of the Federal Program for Cooperation 2014-2018—and has worked in 101 localities. This federal program shines a spotlight on indigenous rights and is centered around the action points of reducing maternal mortality, preventing adolescent pregnancy, promoting traditional birth practices, preventing violence against women, and empowering women.
- UNFPA took a leading role in providing technical assistance for the Government of Vietnam’s first ever national survey on ethnic minorities which will be used for evidence-based advocacy for policies and guidelines that improve the lives of ethnic minorities in Vietnam.
- UNFPA Country Office provided quality evidence on the SRH situation amongst ethnic minorities in Vietnam during CCA and One Strategic Plan development process. As a result, SRH priorities amongst ethnic minorities are well addressed in these strategic documents.
- Since 2010, UNFPA and the Government of Mexico have promoted the “Experiential Conference for the Strengthening of Ties between Traditional Medicine and Institutional Medicine.” This conference is an opportunity for intercultural dialogue on health issues that directly affect indigenous peoples.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Colombia

- UNFPA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, implemented a programme addressing sexual violence against girls and adolescents in the Amazonian, one of the most marginalized area of the country. Two key studies were conducted, focusing on the challenges with implementing GBV prevention/response for the Condorcanqui population, as well as policy recommendations to guarantee the right to a life free of violence, for all the girls and adolescents, including making school safe.

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West & Central Africa – the Republic of Congo

- UNFPA has been supporting national efforts to reduce discrimination and barriers to access to maternal health for indigenous women and girls.
- In 2017, a systematic approach on maternal health and rights was developed in the Sangha Department, a department with a high density of indigenous peoples and strong linkage of mortality cases to pregnancy (10% of reported mortality cases were tied to pregnancy).
 - A programme conducted with the Ministry of health, Médecins d’Afrique (national NGO), the Congolese Red Cross and a network of women and indigenous grassroots organizations developed interventions. that trained indigenous birth attendants and set up indigenous community leaders in charge of liaising between indigenous women and health services, strengthened referral and ensured availability of free medical services, as well as strengthened of health statistics and maternal deaths surveillance with a specific attention on indigenous women and girls.
 - Results: This program led to a significant increase of indigenous women receiving antenatal care, accessing family planning services, and giving birth in medical facilities. In 2018, UNFPA and its partners are considering the possibility to expand this maternal health and rights initiative for indigenous women and girls in the Republic of Congo to neighboring countries with high density of indigenous population, notably the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and Cameroon.
 - The lessons learned and good practices of this initiative will be used as key recommendation for the upcoming National Health Plan (2018-2021).

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

Below are some examples of UNFPA’s work in supporting indigenous peoples’ rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Latin America/Caribbean – Bolivia

- The UNDAF at the United Nations System level and UNFPA Country Programme incorporated specific actions for working with indigenous peoples for the 2030 agenda. In the case of the UNFPA Country Programme 2018-2022, it has incorporated working with indigenous peoples, specifically indigenous women, to:
 - promote SRH with an emphasis on intercultural maternal health
 - work with youth and adolescents on empowerment and participation
 - attention and sanction of violence against women, with an emphasis on access to justice for indigenous women.

Latin America/Caribbean – Guatemala

- The 2017 National Report on Montevideo’s Consensus has special measures to include indigenous peoples as subjects of public development policies. UNFPA Guatemala provided technical assistance to the government and social organizations, promoting the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the consultation.
- UNFPA Guatemala supported DEMI (Ombudsperson’s Office for Indigenous Women) in the preparation, publication, and dissemination of the document “Profile of Mayan, Xinca, and Garifuna Women: Inequalities and Gaps in Human Development.”
- UNFPA has been an active part of the interagency group (based on UNDAF results) on Multicultural and Diverse Society, within which the UN monitors processes related to guaranteeing human rights of indigenous peoples and the Declaration of the UN on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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East and Southern Africa – Burundi

- Participation of indigenous peoples in implementing the 2030 Agenda:
 - The Arusha Peace Accord not only called for the political participation of all tribes in Burundi but also places special emphasis on the need for increased participation of the Batwa in government institutions and policy dialogue.
 - In light of SDG 3.7, UNFPA Burundi targets making family planning accessible in low-resource settings, with a special emphasis on the Batwa minority. UNFPA is supporting the Ministry of Public Health, through its National Program for Reproductive Health (PSNR), in strengthening interventions aimed at the prevention of maternal deaths through improved access and use of family planning services via DFID funding.
 - UNFPA Burundi has taken four main actions to increase access to family planning among the Batwa minority community in the Ngozi province:
 - 1) Increase knowledge about the safety of family planning methods
 - 2) Ensure supply of contraceptives by making family planning a permanent line item in healthcare systems through training of community health workers and community-based distributions of contraceptives with the support of the Ministry of Health
 - 3) Use peer education as a platform for informing young people about sexual and reproductive health
 - 4) Expand channels of communication on Family Planning to Farming Associations where a majority of men and women from minority communities are members
- Collected data and compiled reports on implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples:
 - Program reports of UNFPA Burundi and MOH's community-based contraceptive distributions have been published through electronic and print media.
 - The rate of use of modern contraceptive methods is 73.3% for the Batwa community in the Ngozi province as compared with the national rate of 42.5%.
 - There was an increase in averted maternal deaths from 733 in 2015 to 788 in 2016. This trend benefits the Batwa women who live in resource-poor settings.

4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

Below are some examples of UNFPA's work in mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP.

Latin America/Caribbean – Bolivia

- Regarding the prevention and sanction of violence against women, the Vice Minister of Indigenous Justice has developed, with the technical and financial support of UNFPA, a Protocol for Advocacy for the Defenders of Indigenous Communities. This was implemented in the Amazonía de Pando since 2016.
- Eight educational booklets on the Rights of Indigenous Persons were prepared on topics such as indigenous autonomy and intercultural education.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Colombia

- A guideline was developed for the analysis of the data collected about indigenous communities focused on ethnicity difference aimed at the further development of tools for planning, implementation and evaluation of the actions and strategies and they are implemented with the indigenous communities as it relates to National Policy on Sexuality and Sexual and Reproductive Rights as seen with an intercultural perspective that includes practices and experiences lived.

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- The document “Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Colombia” (Sexual and Reproductive Rights for the Indigenous Communities in Colombia) identified social and legal barriers to access SRH services and exercise reproductive rights.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Costa Rica

- As part of efforts to improve access of the Ngäbe and Buglé people to the public as well as to community-based, quality, and culturally and gender-sensitive social, health, and labour rights, UNFPA supported the production of informational, educational, and communication materials on indigenous rights, eliminating violence against women, and strengthening organizational capacities.
Link: http://colombia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/INFOGRAFIA_DSR.pdf

Latin America/Caribbean – Ecuador

- Reproductive health and gender-based violence communicational and training materials have been developed, including the “Let us Take Care for the Good Living” directed at the indigenous peoples including the Highlands, Amazonian, Tsachilas, Afro Ecuatorian, and Montubios.

Latin America/Caribbean – Mexico

- In 2016, utilizing the framework of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancies, municipal strategies were developed for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, including municipalities with large indigenous populations.
- Strategies for sensitization and training of men and women on human rights that take into account the cultures of indigenous communities were developed. A Comprehensive Community Development Program was developed with an emphasis on indigenous peoples with the goal of conducting workshops to improve the conditions of health, including sexual and reproductive health.

5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel

Below are some examples of capacity development initiatives that UNFPA is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. This also includes information on the participation of indigenous women and youth.

Asia-Pacific – India

- UNFPA targeted marginalized adolescent girls aged 10 – 19 years from tribal areas empowered under the Action on Adolescent Girls Initiative in Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh: In Odisha, 11500 girls were reached; more than 1800 Peer Educators were trained; and 220 girls were provided vocational skill training.
- In Odisha has 22% tribal population in the states; this single state accounts for one-tenth of tribal population in the country. Odisha state has opened residential schools, especially for tribal students. UNFPA undertook upstream policy advocacy with the government resulted in scale up of Life skills based sexual and reproductive health education to a total of 1000 schools covering

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all tribal residential high schools and 463 middle schools reaching out to around 130,000 adolescents from tribal communities. Around 1000 teachers have been trained on transaction of Life Skills Education (LSE) and 179 female health workers of the residential schools have been trained on health screening and adolescent friendly services. Capacities of supervisory cadre were enhanced by orienting 250 supervisory cadre officials on monitoring LSE in tribal residential schools under ST and SC Development Department, Odisha. As a result of UNFPA's advocacy, government fund amounting to US\$ 42,500 was mobilized for life skills programme for the financial year 2016-17.

- UNFPA provided technical support to State Resource Centre (SRC) for developing module, training of peer educators and supportive supervision for transacting Life Skills based programme among tribal girls staying in hostel under RMSA. In total, 4167 adolescent girls staying in 43 RMSA hostels covering eight districts of Madhya Pradesh were trained on LSE through Peer Educators and wardens.

East and Southern Africa Region – Burundi

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Fight against AIDS, UNFPA has established nine operational “Friend of Young People” Health Centers in the province of Ngozi.
 - These centers focus on young people from poor-resource settings, including the Batwa Minority communities, and ensure that they are informed about the existence and accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services.
 - 125,833 young people have benefited from services at these centers.

Latin America/Caribbean – Bolivia

- UNFPA Bolivia, in accordance with the CPD 2018-2022 agenda, has worked with leaders of five indigenous communities on capacity building on rights of indigenous persons, rights of indigenous women, and international human rights instruments.
- UNFPA Bolivia has also worked with the Bolivian government to elaborate the ontology of Living Well and has brought technical and financial assistance to the construction of the metric for Living Well in accordance with World Bank standards.

Latin America/ Caribbean – Colombia

- UNFPA and the Colombia National Indigenous Organization (ONIC – Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia) conducted training sessions on SRH and reproductive rights, including the HIV prevention, targeting forty five indigenous youth leaders in the communities of Wayuu, Kancuamo, Wiwa, Embera, Nassa and Kamza. The trained youth community leaders have been disseminating the information and messages for the indigenous youth in their communities.
- UNFPA conducted training sessions on maternal health, STI and HIV prevention, early pregnancy, GBV, FGM and reproductive rights, for 30 indigenous women leaders who are the members of the National Indigenous Women Counsel.
- In coordination with the Colombia Health and Social Protection Ministry and the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC - Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia), meetings with the indigenous community of Embera were organized, to discuss how to promote SRH education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, early pregnancies, GBV and ending FGM. Various roundtables were conducted and action plans have been developed.
- Currently five municipalities are implementing comprehensive sexuality education programmes with the participation of multi- cultural groups. UNFPA provided technical support in providing training tools with intercultural approach.

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- UNFPA provided technical assistance for implementing of comprehensive sexuality education initiatives for the indigenous community of Kankuarno, in Colombia's north region. The local indigenous authorities signed an agreement to formalize comprehensive sexuality education.

Latin America/Caribbean – Costa Rica

- In elaborating recommendations on consultation documents of indigenous peoples, UNFPA offered technical support to the participative process of constructing a Mechanism for the Consultation of Indigenous Peoples.

Latin America/Caribbean – Ecuador

- A Kichwa Youth Organization (FONAKISE) in the Amazonian region (Scucumbios) and a Youth Network in coastal area (Esmeraldas) have strengthened their institutional capacities and capabilities to address Reproductive Rights, RH and GBV concerns in emergency situations. They have trained 110 youth leaders.
- 131 indigenous community leaders (midwives, health promoters) received training on obstetric and neonatal risk signals.
- 1,000 adolescents received training on pregnancy prevention and GBV prevention with an intercultural approach.
- Two indigenous and Afro Ecuadorians community midwives organizations actively participate in the emergency obstetric and neonatal care networks in the Northern Border

Latin America/Caribbean – Guatemala

- UNFPA has strengthened teachers' capacities for intercultural bilingual education at the Ministry of Education on comprehensive sexuality education allowing for culturally relevant implementation.
- The capacity of indigenous women has been strengthened for voicing and writing editorials. Two young mayan women have been included as columnists in the widely read digital newspaper Nomada on sexual rights:
- UNFPA Guatemala strengthened the capacities of girls, adolescents, and young women on human rights, particularly SRH and reproductive rights through political and socio-pedagogic trainings.

Latin America/Caribbean – Honduras

- UNFPA Honduras has been supporting the Network of Indigenous and Afro-Honduras Organization, "Youth Rescuing Youth" to hold its first International Forum of Afro-descendent and Indigenous Youth on Leadership, Migration, and Reproductive Health. Occurring in early 2018, the forum will strengthen organizing capacities, amplify communication networks among the young leaders themselves, and empower agents for change at the community, regional, and national levels.

Latin America/Caribbean – Mexico

- Under the guidance of the Federal Program of Cooperation, UNFPA Mexico assisted in the capacity building of traditional birth attendants with an intercultural approach. Indigenous women were integrated into the local health services system.

6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Latin America/Caribbean – Bolivia

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- UNFPA Bolivia has supported the participation of indigenous women—especially the women of the lowlands—in national, regional and global spaces. The office has supported official delegations of indigenous women to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Questions.
- UNFPA Bolivia also supported the participation of indigenous women in the Conference of Indigenous Women of the Americas. Additionally, the indigenous women of the Amazonía de las Azambles participated at a national level in Bolivia.

Latin America/Caribbean – Costa Rica

- UNFPA Costa Rica supported the participation of indigenous representatives in the activities involved in creating the national report on Follow-up to the Agreement of Montevideo. The representatives helped identify priorities of certain indigenous peoples to be presented to MiDEPLAN.