



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
Eighteenth Seventeenth Session, 2019**

List of Acronyms

ACIN	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca (Columbia)
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
ASOMUC	Association of Women in Construction (Bolivia)
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEMA	Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (Viet Nam)
CONADI	The National Corporation for Indigenous Development
CONAJIS	National Council of Indigenous of El Salvador
CONAIE	Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador
CONAMURI	National Commission for Rural and Indigenous Women (Paraguay)
CODACOP	Corporacion de Apoyo a Comunidades Populares (Columbia)
CSO	Civil society organization
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)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGE	Fund for Gender Equality
FILAC	Financial Inclusion Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean
FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICT	Information and communication technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIWF/FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MIPY	Indigenous Women of Paraguay
MTM	Mujeres Transformando el Mundo (The Alliance to End Silence and Impunity Guatemala)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIA	Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (Columbia)
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PWC	Pastoral Women's Council (Tanzania)
RAAN	North Atlantic Autonomous Region
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SVSG	Samoa Victims Support Group
SWAP-IP	System-wide Action Plan – Indigenous Peoples
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Report

Questionnaire

The theme of the Permanent Forum's session in 2019 will be:
"Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection"

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 Seventeenth Session:

Specific recommendation 1. The Permanent Forum welcomes the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) strategy of inclusion and visibility of Indigenous women, which responds to the system-wide action plan on the rights of Indigenous peoples and the recommendation of the Forum (E/2014/43/Corr.1-E/C.19/2014/11/Corr.1, para. 35) on including the priorities of Indigenous women in global, regional and national programmes. The Forum encourages Member States to allocate sufficient funding for the implementation of the strategy. The Forum **encourages UN-Women to emphasize enhancing the participation and capacities of Indigenous young women and girls and to report on progress made to the Forum at its eighteenth session** (paragraph 85).

As part of its strategy to reach the most marginalized, UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) has **prioritized supporting women's organizations managed by or working for Indigenous women**. Since its creation in 2009, the FGE has awarded grants to 20 projects offering direct assistance to Indigenous women, representing 17% of its global portfolio. In 2018, the FGE funded eight projects aimed at improving Indigenous women's economic and political rights in Benin, Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Samoa and Tanzania, which reached over 24,000 direct beneficiaries.

As part of its work, UN Women has taken measures to enhance the participation and capacities of **Indigenous young women and girls**. For example, UN Women Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean sponsored young Indigenous women from across the region to be part of the Indigenous women's leadership postgraduate training, organized by the Financial Inclusion Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI) and the University of Tarapacá which emphasized Indigenous women's political participation and the eradication of all forms of violence against them.

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

Reporting on progress made on the previous recommendations made at the last session. UN Women, as a follow-up to the **factsheet on maternal and child health in Indigenous communities**, in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF organized a side event on Indigenous women’s maternal health and mortality at the 17th session of the Permanent Forum in 2018. Furthermore, UN Women, tasked by the United Nations General Assembly to prepare a **Global Study on Indigenous women**, has been making preparations for this first global report in order to highlight progress in the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and prospects for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they relate to Indigenous women and girls, including in matters related to informal work, migration and working conditions. A number of UN Women’s Offices have been undertaken studies on various aspects of the situation of Indigenous women providing valuable input for the development of the Global Study. This includes: a regional study supported by the UN Women’s Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean on Indigenous women, land and territory and a study supported by UN Women Chile, with the University of Chile’s Climate and Resilience Center, on the vulnerability of Indigenous women in northern Chile facing climate change and a gender perspective on mining.

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

Executive summary:

Please provide an overview of actions taken to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]

Executive summary of UN Women main activities in 2018*

*As reported by Regional and Country Offices as of 14 January 2019

<p>1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of CSW 62 (2018) with the priority theme of challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls. Side events during CSW 62 included: (i) a briefing for Indigenous peoples; (ii) an event entitled “Indigenous women: Key actors in achieving the 2030 Agenda (Implementing SDG 5)”; and (iii) an event entitled “Indigenous women rights: a vital tool to ensure gender equality and economic and social empowerment”. • Participation of senior UN Women officers at international fora (e.g. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues). • Support for Indigenous women to participate in different international and regional fora. • 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. Brazil; Columbia; El Salvador; Honduras; and Paraguay). • Support Indigenous women to advance legislative and policy frameworks (e.g. Bolivia; Chile; Guatemala; Nicaragua; Paraguay; Philippines; and Samoa). • Build capacity of Indigenous women and organizations (e.g. Ecuador; Philippines; and Viet Nam). • Generation of dialogue and mechanisms for the inclusion of Indigenous women in climate decision-making processes (e.g. Ecuador) • Mainstream Indigenous issues in UNDAFs/CCAs (e.g. Chile; Nepal; and Paraguay). • Support consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue (e.g. Columbia; Guatemala; and Nepal).
<p>3. Supporting Indigenous people’s rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream Indigenous women’s issues into the new flagship report on SDGs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint work with UNCTs and other UN agencies (e.g. UNDG LAC Regional Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous Peoples). • Technical assistance to governments on integrating SDGs into development plans (e.g. El Salvador; Guatemala; and Viet Nam). • Support to Indigenous women groups to participate in implementing SDGs at the national level (e.g. Bolivia; and Chile). • Increase evidence to support the 2030 Agenda for Indigenous people (e.g. China; Chile; and El Salvador).
4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued dissemination of the Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women. • Support development of guidelines and protocols (e.g. Bolivia; Columbia; Ecuador; and Viet Nam). • Establish training centres for leadership of Indigenous women (e.g. Chile). • Conduct trainings for Indigenous women leaders on various issues such as human rights, vocational training and peace advocacy skills (e.g. Mexico; Peru; and Philippines).
5. Developing capacities of States, Indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of Indigenous women and CSOs (e.g. Regional Office of Americas and the Caribbean; Bolivia; Columbia; Chile; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Nepal; and the Philippines). • Technical assistance to institutions (e.g. National Victim's Units in Columbia). • Capacity development of government actors (e.g. village councils in India and CEMA staff in Viet Nam).
6. Advancing the participation of Indigenous peoples in UN processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Indigenous women participation at preparatory meetings for CSW 62 and attending CSW 61. • Support for Indigenous women participation at 2018 UNPFIII. • Support CSOs in preparing alternative reports for CEDAW Committee.

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 UNDRIP. These include:

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

At the global level

1. UN Women assisted the Commission on the Status of Women in its 62st Session (CSW 62) in 2018 which had as its priority theme: “Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls”.

The CSW 62 Agreed Conclusions made several references to indigenous women:

Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls.
36. *The Commission recognizes that Indigenous women and girls living in rural and remote areas, regardless of age, often face violence and higher rates of poverty, limited access to health care services, information and communication technologies (ICT), infrastructure, financial services, education and employment, while recognizing their cultural, social, economic, political and environmental contributions, including to climate change mitigation and adaptation.*

Implement economic and social policies for the empowerment of all rural women and girls

V. Invest in and strengthen efforts to empower rural women as important actors in achieving food security and improved nutrition, ensuring that their right to food is met, including by supporting rural women’s participation in all areas of economic activity, including commercial and artisan fisheries and aquaculture, promoting decent work conditions and personal security, facilitating sustainable access to and use of critical rural infrastructure, land, water and natural resources, and local, regional and global markets, and valuing rural women’s, including Indigenous women’s traditional and ancestral knowledge and contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, for present and future generations.

aaa. Promote and protect the rights of Indigenous women and girls living in rural and remote areas by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, including violence, ensuring access to quality and inclusive education, health care, public services, economic resources, including land and natural resources, and women’s access to decent work, and promoting their meaningful participation in the economy and in 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.

2. UN Women spoke at the side event during the CSW 62: **Indigenous women rights: a vital tool to ensure gender equality and economic and social empowerment**, organized by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the Secretariat of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). For further information see the concept note:

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/03/CSW62-CN-March-20.pdf>.

3. UN Women posted a statement on its website on the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples (6 August 2018). See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/8/statement-un-women-international-day-of-the-worlds-indigenous-peoples>.

4. UN Women supported the participation of Indigenous women leaders at the 2018 Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues which had as its theme “Indigenous people’s collective rights to lands, territories and resources”. Participation included the Indigenous community of Rendille Community in Marsabit County, Kenya. See media report: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/4/from-where-i-stand-alice-lesepen>.

5. UN Women Watch, which curates news and events on gender equality from across the United Nations, featured a number of articles and videos developed by UN Women on its website in 2018:

- “Sepur Zarco case: The Guatemalan women who rose for justice in a war-torn nation” 19 October 2018. See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/10/feature-sepur-zarco-case>.
- “We are equal, we are important, say nofotane women of Samoa” 11 October 2018. See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/10/feature-samoa-nofotane-women>
- “Empower Indigenous women, strengthen communities” 7 August 2018. See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nh1OujEd8cU&feature=youtu.be>.

6. UN Women maintained its web page “Indigenous women mobilizing for their rights”. See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/indigenous-women>. This website includes such top stories from Guatemala; Kenya and Samoa and social media calling for people to join the conversation using #WeAreIndigenous (English) and #SomosIndigenas (Spanish). There is also a link to a social media package #WeAreIndigenous 2018 and suggested messages in multiple languages in English, French and Spanish. See: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mep6p9pj9bhmanz/AAAlgauDILF4Hn_EnocgMYr3a?dl=0.

7. UN Women, in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF organized a side event on Indigenous women’s maternal health and mortality at the 17th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on 17 April 2018.

8. The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is currently supporting nine projects in seven countries that specifically work on addressing violence against Indigenous women and girls. Eight of the projects are in Latin America, whereas one project is in South Asia. See <http://untf.unwomen.org/en> for stories on these grants.

At the regional level

9. At the regional level UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** has strengthened the advocacy capacities of Indigenous women organizations and leaders to promote and integrate their perspectives and recommendations in different UN mechanisms such as the UNPFII and CSW. To this end, the Regional Office supported the organization of the First Indigenous Summit of the Americas for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (Lima, Peru, 21-23 November 2018) as well as an Expert Group Meeting of Indigenous women on “Rurality and Urbanity from the vision of Indigenous women: identities, convergences and differentiated interests” (Panama, 9-10 January).

10. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** has supported regional platforms, including by organizing a preparatory meeting of Indigenous women from across the region to identify their priorities and influence the discussions of the governmental representatives and Indigenous people during the adoption of FILAC’s led Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous People, adopted in April 2018 as the outcome of the First Meeting of the High Governmental Authorities and Indigenous People. UN Women’s efforts, such as supporting a regional study on Indigenous women, land and territory, contributed to the identification of one of the four priority areas in the Regional Plan dedicated to strengthening the visibility and participation of Indigenous women in the generation of public policies with particular attention to working towards the eradication of violence against Indigenous women and girls. The Regional Plan influenced the discussions and exchanges of the Heads of States from the region who pledged during the XXVI Ibero-American Summit (Guatemala, 15-16 November 2018) to support its implementation.

At the country level

At the country level, UN Women planned or took measures to raise awareness through publications, conferences and events that focused on the specific rights of Indigenous women as well as measures to strengthen the advocacy capacities of Indigenous women leaders. These activities included:

11. In **Bolivia**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported an initiative of Taller de Proyectos del Habitat Urbano y Rural (Red Habitat) which won the Local Economic Development and Gender Price 2018 in the category for good practices for gender equality and women's economic empowerment in Latin America and the Caribbean. This price raised awareness of Red Habitat's work, in partnership with ASOMUC (the Association of Women in Construction) to ensure opportunities for women in the construction industry, a majority of whom are Indigenous women, to access better working conditions and increase their participation in sectoral unions.

12. UN Women **Brazil** planned to develop and implement campaign strategies that challenge gender stereotypes with the involvement of the Interagency Thematic Group on Gender, Race and Ethnicity as well as implement "The Brave is not Violent" curriculum in schools in three states and upload contents to an online platform.

13. UN Women **Chile** took various measures to raise awareness of the rights of Indigenous women by organizing a number of roundtables and supporting the strengthening of leadership and advocacy skills of Indigenous women. For example, the Office supported the creation of a National Roundtable of Women Indigenous Leaders, composed of 24 women from the nine Indigenous peoples of Chile. UN Women supported the organization and follow-up of two national meetings with over 200 Indigenous women leaders participating. The first meeting resulted in the Indigenous Women's Development Policy Agenda (Agenda Política para el Desarrollo de las Mujeres Indígenas en Chile), which promotes the protection of their political, social, cultural, economic and environmental rights. The second meeting resulted in furthering the Policy Agenda with the development of advocacy plans to seek the implementation of the short, medium- and long-term actions defined in the Political Agenda. The Office organized a workshop with Tarcila Rivera, Quechua leader of Peru and President of the International Indigenous Women's Forum and UNPFII Expert, to talk with 25 Indigenous Mapuche women about the international mechanisms dedicated to promoting gender equality and the rights of Indigenous women. In collaboration with the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI), the Office supported the involvement of Indigenous women in the advocacy strategy for the Indigenous Women's Development Policy Agenda. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has been delivered to over 100 Indigenous women who have participated in capacity building programmes of UN Women in Chile "Leadership Schools" and "School of Trainers in Economic Development with Cultural Relevance".

14. UN Women **Columbia** raised awareness to eliminate all forms of violence against women in Indigenous communities and to promote access to formal and Indigenous justice for women victims of violence. The Office supported the Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA) with building their capacity to engage in advocacy and political dialogue on the issue of violence against women and girls as well as supported awareness forums for counsellors, authorities and Indigenous guards on the prevention of gender-based violence in the Awa territory. UN Women Chile also designed and implemented a strategy for cultural change that transforms the culture of violence normalization against women as a central element for peace and reconciliation construction, including a non-hegemonic masculinities component and with an ethnic perspective.

15. UN Women **Ecuador** organized a meeting entitled "Women's actions for protecting the Paramo and defending water". The meeting was led by Indigenous and rural women who guided urban women in discussing the situation of the Paramo and how cities can be mobilized to protect the environment. The meeting of sixty women from rural and urban areas resulted in a public declaration of commitments in environmental protection, as well as photos and a video which positioned Indigenous and rural women as protagonists of protecting water and the Paramo. In addition, Indigenous and rural women are now part of the "South Agro-ecological Network".

16. UN Women **El Salvador** focused its communications and advocacy efforts on the principle of leaving no women behind and put at the centre of all effort the rights of the most disadvantaged women, including rural and Indigenous women. This included the communication messages developed for the 16 days of activism and advocacy work for the approval of the Policy of Rural, Indigenous and Peasant Women.

17. UN Women **Guatemala** supported the advocacy efforts of Indigenous, rural and community women to promote laws to advance their economic empowerment and specifically for the creation of a fund for women's initiatives for their economic independence and their agricultural and environmental preservation, which is based on commitments made under the peace accords commitments.

18. The **UN Trust Fund** is supporting a pilot project in **India** implemented by Pragya who is working in 10 districts across five states on attitudinal changes of deeply-rooted gender norms in tribal societies to address violence against women at the structural level. It aims to create more gender-responsive support structures for addressing violence against women, focusing on state/institutional structures such as Panchayats (village councils) as well as working with local civil society organizations for protection and response. Specific interventions include awareness-raising campaigns, capacity development to empower tribal women leaders, and training and sensitization of tribal leaders. See media story: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2018/11/women-boycott-weddings-with-child-brides>.

19. UN Women **Paraguay** supported different awareness raising events to highlight the rights of Indigenous women. (1) Jointly with OHCHR, UN Women organized an event in the context of Human Rights Day that launched the results of a series of dialogues aimed at promoting the rights of Indigenous women and girls. (2) As part of the "Democracy's Week", UN Women organized a panel discussion with Indigenous women from different ethnic groups of Paraguay. This meeting provided a rich exchange of experiences and highlighted the importance of fighting for Indigenous women's rights. At the event, Otilia Lux shared her experience in Guatemala and the region. Opportunities to achieve greater representation of Indigenous women in decision-making positions were broadly discussed. The event was organized in the framework of the project "Strengthening political women's capacities in the context of the 2018 electoral and post-electoral process in Paraguay". (3) UN Women provided technical and financial support to organize the 2nd National Congress of Indigenous Women.

20. The **UN Trust Fund** is supporting a project in **Peru** organized by Red Nacional de Promocion de la Mujer de Peru that seeks to reduce gender-based violence against older women who were victims of conflict-related violence. The project is working in Ayacucho and Huánuco regions that were highly affected by the conflict and where the prevalence of violence against women is among the highest in the country. The project supports awareness raising workshops and communications campaigns to strengthen older women's awareness of their rights as well as to raise awareness among local officials and advocate for gender and age-sensitive public policies.

21. In **Samoa**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported a project implemented by the Samoa Victims Support Group (SVSG) to improve *nofotane* women's access to sustainable employment and increased their participation and leadership within village decision-making bodies. The term 'nofotane' refers to Indigenous women who, after marriage, live in their husband's village with the husband's family. Nofotane is an identity that defines their low social stature in the village. Traditionally, they were not allowed to dress as other women in the village and often denied any voice in decision-making within their homes and communities. Through continuous engagement with village leaders in 166 villages in rural Samoa, SVSG and its partners have shifted attitudes and behaviors towards nofotane women. A discussion in the Samoan Parliament about the project triggered a national debate around nofotane rights and harnessed additional political support. Awareness raising and workshops with 630 domestic workers employers resulted in a large majority of them (500 employers) have registered nofotane workers who

can now enjoy the benefits of being legally protected under the new Labour and Employment Relations Regulation. A multi-media awareness campaign has sensitized an estimated 6,500 of the general public. In October 2017, SVSG was awarded the Samoa Public Service Innovation & Excellence Team Award for ‘Most Effective Collaborative Partnership’, during the celebration of the Public Service Day. In July 2018, the Samoan Prime Tuilaepa Dr. Sailele Malielegaoi acknowledged the transformation operated by this project: “The Nofotane programme changed people’s mentality towards the rights of nofotane women in Samoa.”

22. UN Women **Viet Nam** developed an article in 2018 on its work with ethnic minority women and girls in Viet Nam, published on the global UN Women website: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2018/10/recognizing-rural-vietnamese-womens-contribution>. This supported the raising of awareness of ethnic minority issues as well as UN Women’s work at a global level. UN Women also worked with a civil society partner to organize a dialogue, “Seizing our Potential: Dialogue on the empowerment of ethnic minority women in socioeconomic development programmes in Viet Nam”, which brought together over 120 participants from ethnic minority communities in different parts of Viet Nam, other ethnic minority civil society organizations, representatives from the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), UN agencies and media. At the dialogue, ethnic minority women spoke about their experiences in various research and empowerment projects across Viet Nam which have engaged women as active agents of change in their communities (see <http://www.un.org.vn/en/unifem-agencypresscenter2-95/4907-ethnic-minority-women-seizing-their-potential-and-being-counted-in-viet-nam%E2%80%99s-socioeconomic-development.html>). This activity is directly impacting ethnic minority women in communities, as the approaches can be implemented directly by community groups themselves. UN Women has developed a Photobook to document these empowerment approaches which will give a platform to the women who are active agents of change in their own communities. This book is a valuable resource for engagement with multiple stakeholders, and a means of sharing the approaches with a wider audience so that readers and communities of target beneficiaries may be empowered to implement these approaches themselves.

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, policies 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. The Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, a global partnership between UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and the EU, includes references to violence against Indigenous women particularly in Latin American countries with the focus on femicide. The Spotlight Initiative aims to provide large-scale, targeted support, leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships and galvanize high level political commitments to engender transformative change and tackle the root cause of violence against women and girls.

2. UN Women's Regional Office for **the Americas and the Caribbean** worked to ensure that one of the priority areas identified in the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous People was to strengthen the visibility and participation of Indigenous women in the development of public policies with particular attention to eliminating violence against Indigenous women and girls. Expected results of this priority area of work include: the creation of national programmes to address the different forms of rights violation experienced by Indigenous women (e.g. racism, discrimination, criminalization, human trafficking, territorial land grabbing, forced displacement, labour exploitation and lack of access to justice) and the development of mechanisms to generate statistical data disaggregated by gender, cultural identity and age.

3. In **Bolivia**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported Red Habitat to strengthen the grassroots organization ASOMUC to be able to represent the rights of women in the construction industry and advocate for decent work conditions. Fifty women advocates among 180 women leaders helped prepare two draft bills relating to women construction workers' equal opportunities and equal pay, as well as a proposal for a ministerial resolution on construction workers' health and safety. UN Women Bolivia also supported the Plurinational Electoral Body in enhancing the capacity of women's social organizations to develop proposals for the Political Organizations Law, which includes, in part, recognition of Indigenous people's political participation and political plurality in Bolivia.

4. UN Women **Brazil** planned on providing technical assistance and advocacy to adopt and implement public policies and strategies for women, with special focus on Afro-descendant and Indigenous women.

5. UN Women offices in **Cambodia, Bangladesh and Viet Nam** engaged in the inception phase of a regional programme on "Strengthening Human Rights and Gender Equality through Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction, EmPower" funded by Sweden. This programme will include work on enhancing women's leadership in climate change action and disaster risk reduction (DRR) with a particular focus on engaging marginalized women including Indigenous women.

6. UN Women **Chile** strengthened a dialogue mechanism for the empowerment of Indigenous women and their inclusion in political processes, specifically in supporting national meetings that resulted in the development of the Indigenous Women's Development Policy Agenda.

7. UN Women **Columbia** provided technical and financial support to national partners, such as the National Victim's Unit, the Ministry of Justice and Indigenous women leaders, in the integration of a gender and indigenous perspective in the implementation of the legal framework regarding the collective reparation process. The Office also supported research and reports on Indigenous women to strengthen the design of holistic public policies and the integration of an ethnic gender perspective in the work of the National Truth Commission. The **UN Trust Fund** supports a project in **Columbia**, run by Fundación Servicios Integrales para la Mujer, that is working with excluded and underserved groups, such as Indigenous and Afro-descendant women, to build strategic alliances with government actors in order to guarantee comprehensive responses to the needs of survivors of violence against women and girls and to ensure the implementation of the relevant legal framework. By engaging crucial actors at the local level (political actors, women's organizations and institutions responsible for providing services to survivors), the project is building the capacity of the civil society organization and women's networks to advocate for prevention and protection services for women and girls living in Buenaventura.

8. UN Women **Ecuador** worked with its national partners, Indigenous women leaders from the Ecuadorian highlands, to collect information on justice and human rights affecting Indigenous women to develop evidence-informed proposals from Indigenous groups to advocate for reform to the processes and procedures in the formal and traditional justice frameworks. The **UN Trust Fund** in **Ecuador** supports ACDemocracia's project which aims to address the gaps identified in service delivery and the barriers faced by women and girls in accessing justice. The project has adopted a comprehensive approach to improving access to justice for women and girl survivors of violence including by influencing legislative reform; changing cultural norms; working with the Decentralized Autonomous Governments to strengthen the institutional response to violence at the local level; and working with the feminist movement in 10 districts of Ecuador to increase public awareness and mobilize communities to address and prevent violence against women and girls.

9. UN Women **El Salvador** supported the elaboration of the National Policy for Rural, Indigenous and Peasant Women. The Policy is concrete action aimed at closing gaps and improving the living conditions of women and youth particularly those that due to their origin, social class or belonging to an Indigenous people, are in situations of greater vulnerability. This Policy is based on International Instruments and has five main pillars: social inclusion; economic autonomy; political participation; climate change and food security; and cultural protection. A 'Policy Drive Group' was set up to monitor the development of the law and institutional framework, as well as the content. The Drive Group is composed by governmental stakeholders, (e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture, Land Tenure Institute, Women Mechanism), the United Nations (e.g. UN Woman, FAO) and civil society. The Policy is currently under the revision of the Ministry of Agriculture, in order to be presented to the Technical Secretary of Presidency and is expected to be approved by the President in the first trimester of 2019.

10. UN Women **Guatemala** has supported innovative and historic dialogue between Indigenous women human rights defenders, ancestral authorities and the judiciary, on Indigenous women's access to justice, particularly in relation to violence against them, including conflict and post-conflict sexual violence. This has resulted in strengthened collaboration among the ordinary and ancestral justice systems, placing Indigenous women's rights to justice, redress and reparation at the center, and recognizing their work, leadership, and contributions, both as political stakeholders and as rights' holders. The Office provided support to the National Congress and women CSOs to advance a legislative agenda more favorable to human rights of women and Indigenous peoples.

11. The **UN Trust Fund** supported the Women's Justice Initiative in **Guatemala** which is working to ensure that Mayan women and girls in 18 rural communities in the municipality of Patzún have improved access to justice and that survivors of domestic violence have access to support services (targeting 1400 primary beneficiaries). Activities included promoting dialogue that transforms norms and attitudes at the individual, family, community and municipal level to counter the view that sees violence against women and girls as acceptable. The **UN Trust Fund** also supports the women's organization, MTM, to implement a project to address the needs of some of the most marginalized groups of women and girls at risk of gender-based violence in regions with the highest rate of violence against women and girls in Guatemala. MTM works to facilitate strategic litigation and promote a comprehensive legal, psychological and social approach to ensure effective support to survivors.

12. UN Women **Honduras** is supporting the development of a Gender Strategy for Indigenous women.

13. UN Women **India** is supporting the establishment of a comprehensive primary prevention programme to address gender-based violence against ethnic women minorities and improve the implementation of violence against women laws and policies in ten selected tribal dominated districts.

14. UN Women **Mexico** supported the follow up on the implementation and application of national and state protocols to address political violence against women, with a special focus on Indigenous women, in coordination with the Federal Court and other key stakeholders. The Office also supported the improvement of legislation, policies and strategies to guarantee women's economic rights and empowerment, with special attention on migrant women, domestic workers, young women and girls and rural and Indigenous women entrepreneurs. UN Women Mexico also developed a programme for the inclusive economic recovery of the areas affected by 2017 earthquakes in Mexico through the economic empowerment of women. This programme is a component of the UN Women Mexico and Danone alliance. The programme seeks to contribute to the empowerment of women, including Indigenous women with a focus on entrepreneurial skills, the redistribution of care work and economic recovery in areas in the south of Mexico City and in Juchitán Oaxaca, an Indigenous municipality (mainly Zapotecas and Mixes). From October 2018 – January 2019, 102 Indigenous women graduated from the training programme.

15. The **UN Trust Fund** supported MADRE who is working with a long-standing partner, the local Indigenous women's organization Wangki Tangni in **Nicaragua**, to reduce violence against Indigenous women and girls in 63 Miskito communities in the Waspam municipality of the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN). The project is working to improve the way both the customary and statutory legal systems function and empower women and girls to seek justice. MADRE is applying a multi-faceted approach, including awareness raising and training to change attitudes and behaviours around violence against women and girls. As part of the project, it is advocating for the effective implementation of Law 779 on violence against women and girls and seeking to build capacity among local stakeholders to prevent violence and make the customary justice system work to protect women and girls. The project is also providing comprehensive services for survivors of violence. The project has 2,085 primary beneficiaries.

16. UN Women **Paraguay** supported public institutions to improve their strategies and policies to strengthen women's economic empowerment, decent work and social protection by promoting the intersectional approach. The Office also supported the participation of civil society in the process to build public policies, such as peasant and Indigenous women working on the model of development and care or agrarian reforms.

17. The **UN Trust Fund** is supporting a project in **Peru**, run by Flora Tristan Women's Centre, that aims to reduce physical, sexual and psychological violence against Indigenous women and girls by generating knowledge about violence against women and girls and discrimination in Satipo, increasing public awareness and community engagement to reduce discriminatory practices, strengthening multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and enhancing the authorities' capacity to understand, prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and to develop programmes with intercultural and gender-based perspectives to implement infrastructure and security projects to create safe public spaces.

18. UN Women **Philippines** supported the participation and engagement of Indigenous women to voice their needs and priorities and to lobby for a strong implementation of the Bangsamoro Organic Law, which is the enabling legislation for autonomous governance in the Bangsamoro region of Mindanao in the Southern Philippines.

19. In **Samoa**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported the Samoa Victims Support Group's (SVSG) engagement with village leaders in 166 villages in rural Samoa to recognize women's rights and implemented measures to stop discrimination against nofotane women through the introduction of by-laws and village council decisions which formally advance their rights, such as by allowing them to attend community meetings and wear the same clothes as other women, or forbidding the use of the word nofotane to avoid differentiated treatment.

20. UN Women **Viet Nam** has a four year project to support ethnic minority women and girls in poverty reduction and development processes. One component of the project is working with the Department of Ethnic Minorities within CEMA as well as CSOs to put in place an enabling legislative and policy environment to reduce ethnic minority women's vulnerability and translate this into action. A Policy Paper was developed in conjunction with CEMA in order to highlight and summarize some of the key gender issues in ethnic minority communities and to support legislative and policy reform. UN Women is supporting CEMA to conduct a review of the National Project to End Early and Inter-Family Marriage set for December 2018. This event will inform what further support UN Women will provide to Viet Nam in ending child, early and forced marriage, by identifying any barriers to its effective implementation.

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

1. UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** continued supporting the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Latin American and Caribbean Regional Interagency Working Group on Indigenous Issues and from September 2018 took up the leadership of the Group as Chair, together with ILO, as Co-chair. As part of UNDG, UN Women supported the elaboration of a regional study on Indigenous people and sustainable development, which is being finalized and will be officially launched in the near future. During 2018, UNDG met in Guatemala, Colombia and Panama to develop work plans and identify key recommendations to feed into the UNPFII sessions.

2. UN Women **Chile**, in the process of the preparation of the CCA, contributed data and analysis on the situation of Indigenous women in the country. In the UNDAF, UN Women Chile contributed to the activity level in the social and economic outcomes.

3. UN Women **El Salvador** supported the government to comply with SDG 5 goal 5.4, SDG 8 goal 8.5 through the design and approval process of the National Policy for Rural, Indigenous and Peasant Women which covers social inclusion, economic autonomy, political participation, climate change and food security and cultural protection. The Office kept a strong focus on leaving no women behind, as part of its SDG alignment, ensuring the rights of the most disadvantaged women, including migrant and domestic workers, rural and Indigenous women are at the centre of all its work.

4. UN Women **Nepal** supported the Civil Society Advisory Group's (CSAG) member representing Indigenous groups to lead initiatives on youth engagement and gender equality. The Office will be nominating an Indigenous representative to the Nepal UN Country Team CSAG.

5. UN Women **Paraguay** has a civil society advisory group whose members include representatives from two of the main Indigenous women's organizations in the country: the National Commission for Rural and Indigenous Women (CONAMURI) and the Indigenous Women's Movement of Paraguay (MIPY). This is to ensure the cross-cutting nature of human rights, especially those of Indigenous women, in implementing the UN Women's Strategic Plan.

iii. **Support for consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue including under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.**

UN Women has supported consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue through the following initiatives:

1. UN Women **Columbia** supported strengthening consultations and dialogue with Indigenous communities, particularly women, in the governance and management of natural resources as part of peacebuilding.
2. UN Women **Guatemala** supported a number of consultative mechanisms and dialogue platforms, including (i) an innovative dialogue with more than 500 persons (40% women/60% men) on Indigenous women's access to justice; (ii) facilitating the compliance of the Peace Accords commitments to advance Indigenous women's rights and their participation in the National Women's Forum, the largest participation mechanisms for women with representation of more than 60 linguistic communities; and (iii) in the Polochic Valley, supported several dialogues to address conflict, where UN Women partner with Indigenous women human rights activists to address the differentiated needs of protection and development.
3. 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 of the indigenous women of Paraguay".

3. Supporting indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation 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?

1. UN Women published a new flagship report "Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" which includes case studies on Indigenous women in the section on "Leaving no one behind: Universality, solidarity and addressing intersecting inequalities". See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018>.
2. UN Women's Regional Office for the **Americas and the Caribbean**, as co-chair along with ILO of the UNDG LAC Regional Interagency Working Group on Indigenous Issues, supported the regional study on Indigenous people and sustainable development, with the purpose of supporting UN teams at country level in the implementation of concrete actions for the achievement of the SDGs and of the goal of "leaving no one behind". The regional study is pending final observations from ILO before it is officially launched.
3. UN Women **Chile** is implementing a programme for the economic empowerment of Indigenous women in northern Chile for sustainable development, the "ORIGINARIAS Programme". The lines of action of this programme contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5, 8, 13 and 17. The ORIGINARIAS programme involves an extensive mixed-method study, documenting the reality of Indigenous women's lives in northern Chile, with a focus on the relevant factors related to economic empowerment and development. As a result, there are capacity strengthening programmes being implemented for the economic and social empowerment of Indigenous women, the creation of a center for networking, and leadership development. In addition to socio-demographic characterization of Indigenous women, the First Project of the University of Chile's Climate and Resilience Center

was implemented. This involved undertaking a study of the vulnerability of Indigenous women in northern Chile facing climate change focusing on mining with a gender lens.

4. UN Women **El Salvador** supported the elaboration of the National Policy for Rural, Indigenous and Peasant Women and is part of the Policy Drive Group which monitors the development of the law and institutional framework to ensure it is in line with the 2030 Agenda and the UNDRIP.

5. UN Women **Guatemala** supported the harmonization of national public policies with the Peace Accords and the 2030 Agenda. This includes implementation of the Sepur Zarco reparation sentence; the investigation and prosecution of another six cases; facilitating the compliance of the Peace Accords commitments to advance Indigenous women's rights; and supporting the creation of a fund for women's initiatives for their economic independence and their agricultural and environmental preservation activities.

6. In **Samoa**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported engagement with village leaders in 166 villages in rural Samoa to shifted attitudes and behaviors towards nofotane women and addressed issues of employment, financial literacy, discrimination, and climate change.

7. UN Women **Viet Nam** supported report drafters to incorporate gender equality issues in Viet Nam's Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the SDGs. The consultation emphasized the inequality in ethnic minority regions. Many inputs were incorporated in the report, which was presented by Viet Nam at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York in July 2018.

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

1. UN Women **Bolivia** supported the incorporation of SDG 5 into the national agenda "Dismantling patriarchy" in part by facilitating planning meetings and supporting other organizations' participation including the National Confederation of Indigenous women "Bartolina Sisa".

2. In relation to the objectives of SDG 5 and 8, the ORIGINARIAS Project of UN Women **Chile** has allowed the participation of over 200 Indigenous women in schools and workshops to strengthen their capacities for economic and social empowerment. The Initiative for the Political Empowerment of Indigenous Leaders, developed with CONADI, has allowed for the participation of over 100 women in the preparation of a political agenda for its development and the formulation of advocacy plans for its positioning and action.

3. UN Women **Ecuador** supported the participation of Indigenous women leaders in discussions around the implementation of the SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" at the national level by coordinating a two day event with the leadership of Women Issues of the Conference of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador, CONAIE. This event allowed Indigenous women to share their experiences regarding the justice response, both indigenous and formal justice, in the protection of women's human rights; linking the application of international human rights law, including the ILO Convention 169, the UNDRIP, Convention Belem do Para and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with specific cases of human rights violations against Indigenous women.

4. UN Women **El Salvador** is part of the Policy Drive Group which monitors the development of the law and institutional framework to be in line with international standards. This Group includes civil society such as women's rural groups as stakeholders.

5. UN Women **Guatemala** supported the participation of Indigenous women in decision making, conflict resolution and peacebuilding in three spheres: (i) the collective demand of their rights, from the community to the national levels which, in turn, generated protection mechanisms; (ii) investigation, monitoring and social audit processes to generate evidence-based proposals to support their collective demands; and (iii) the promotion of their rights to participate in the political and public arena through strategic urban-local alliances among women functionaries, Indigenous women leaders, human rights advocates and peace builders.

6. UN Women **Paraguay** supported national policies on decent work and social protection which the government wants to establish as a priority policy linked to compliance with the National Development Plan and the SDGs. The Office also supported the implementation of a Cross-Border Survey of Indigenous Women in the Gran Chaco Americano region entitled "Caring for people and the earth: a development model from the perspective of Indigenous women in the Chaco region", which involved the participation of Indigenous women from Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, countries that share the Gran Chaco eco-region, an area of great cultural diversity. During the survey, Indigenous women were able to provide their perspective on "Support, development and miti miti" (miti miti means parity for women's political participation).

iii. Please provide information on any reports or other documents in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned for the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular 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's Regional Office for the **Americas and the Caribbean** supported the promotion of mechanisms to generate statistical data disaggregated by gender, cultural identity and age as one of the priority of work included in the Regional Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous People, adopted in April 2018 as the outcome of the First Meeting of the High Governmental Authorities and Indigenous People.

2. UN Women's Regional Office for **Asia Pacific** planned measures to improve conditions of work for marginalized groups of women especially women migrant workers, workers in informal sector, Indigenous women and home-based workers.

3. In **Bolivia**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** initiative to Red Habitat supports implementing SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) for Indigenous peoples. In partnering with and strengthening grassroots organization ASOMUC, over 180 women have enhanced their leadership skills, reach, legitimacy and strength in their demands for policy reforms - including access to health services, retirement rights, job safety, equal pay for women, support for care economy and addressing sexual and work harassment. Fifty advocates helped to prepare two draft bills about women construction workers' equal opportunities and equal pay. In addition, Red Habitat and ASOMUC in partnership with local governments, women's associations and the ILO, are expanding the opportunities of over 150 women builders to get more and better jobs, including by creating a list of qualified workers, contacting

employers, analyzing existing market demands and facilitating technical skills in high demand such as painting and lining.

4. UN Women **China's** programme on strengthening Qinghai women farmers' income security and resilience in a changing climate addresses both China's national poverty reduction goals and SDG global frameworks for delivering gender equality and women's economic empowerment. During the initial stage of the programme baseline surveys were conducted to collect qualitative and quantitative data on the needs of women farmers.

5. UN Women **Chile's** ORIGINARIAS project developed an extensive, mixed-environment study, documenting the reality of Indigenous women's lives in northern Chile, with a focus on the relevant factors related to economic empowerment and development. Due to preliminary research on these realities, qualitative and quantitative analysis of indicators for variables were made which included socioeconomic characteristics, work and income, education, health, housing, participation, discrimination and violence; labor aspirations of Indigenous women, levels of empowerment and care economies.

6. UN Women **El Salvador** is supporting a two year study on "time-saving technologies for women" with an emphasis on rural, Indigenous and peasant women. The main objective of the research is to study time-saving technologies from a feminist economy and gender perspective for the economic empowerment of women.

7. UN Women **Lao PDR** supported the improvement of conditions of work for marginalized groups of women, especially women migrant workers, workers in informal sector, ethnic women, women in UXO affected areas and home-based workers.

8. UN Women **Myanmar** supported women, particularly female headed households, single and elderly women from various ethnic and religious groups to start up small businesses for quality seed production and cash crops and promote value chain within Rakhine.

9. UN Women **Mexico** strengthened the application of 'Safe Cities' methodology to address the principle of leaving no one behind as part of its SDG alignment. This was done by conducting an intersectional analysis through a scoping study to generate data and evidence on the experiences of sexual violence in public spaces by diverse and marginalized groups of women and girls, including Indigenous women. The Office also promoted the inclusive economic recovery of earthquake-affected areas through women's economic empowerment focusing on rural and indigenous women and innovation in time use, alleviating the domestic and care workload and promoting social protection.

10. UN Women **Nepal's** Women's Economic Empowerment initiatives support the strengthening of economic and leadership capacities of women and girls from excluded and vulnerable groups, including Indigenous women (Janajatis).

11. UN Women **Philippines** has supported desk review inputs to the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific's mapping of natural resource conflicts and the impact this has on women and gender equality. In the Philippines, Indigenous women are particularly affected by natural resource conflicts including displacements due to extractive industry operations, and by the failure to enable Indigenous communities to benefit from extractive industry profits.

12. In **Tanzania**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported the Pastoral Women's Council (PWC) to redress the inequalities borne by Maasai women in the economic and political spheres. By end of 2018, PWC had helped 6,000 pastoralist women improve their livelihoods and economic status by facilitating their access to and control over

clean water, land and livestock. Two new boreholes allowing 3,000 people to access clean water liberated time for women to attend community meetings or literacy classes. PWC has also supported over 65 community banks and savings and credit cooperatives that have enabled women to access credit and loans, saving a total of \$175,000. Four self-managed women's solidarity groups or "bomas" were established and PWC distributed over 640 livestock to women. Members of the groups are now able to purchase food, pay school fees for their children and cover hospital bills. The groups have also contributed to reducing women's economic dependency on their husbands. Seen as capable of creating and managing wealth, women have improved their status in the household and gained respect from men in their communities. As part of the Fund's new social innovation initiative, the PWC is also testing new solutions using human-centered design and behavioral insights to increase Maasai women's property ownership by promoting the use of written wills.

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

i. Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.

At the global level

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

At the country level

2. UN Women **Bolivia** developed a number of guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors of gender-based violence. This included the Action Guide to the Elimination of Violence against Women for indigenous authorities.

3. UN Women **Columbia** supported the development of guidelines that helps the identification of damage and repair measures with a gender approach by the National Victim's Unit and the Ministry of Justice.

4. UN Women **Ecuador** supported the sharing of good practices on the application of indigenous justice for the protection of women's rights and how to link the application of international human rights law, including the UNDRIP to specific cases involving human right violations against Indigenous women. UN Women, with the CONAIE women's leadership, developed an analysis report on justice and the protection of the human rights of indigenous women, with a particular focus on the right to a life free of violence. The report was raised at several workshops with Indigenous women.

5. UN Women **Viet Nam** developed guidance in 2018 on effectively utilizing Gender Responsive Budgeting in the National Targeted Programme on Poverty Reduction in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous regions.

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 **Chile** supported the development of a training centre for the leadership and empowerment of Indigenous women and the design of training contents and methodologies. The ORIGINARIAS Leadership School developed a module on identity and rights to include as subject matters: “The National Legal Order” and “International Commitments.” Over 80 women participated in this school during the months of April and May of 2018. In addition, an online course is planned for 2019 for Indigenous women to learn about the framework of international and national instruments and mechanisms associated with the rights of women and Indigenous peoples.

2. UN Women **Mexico** promoted second chance education by supporting activities to enhance the participation, retention and achievement of young Indigenous women in secondary and tertiary education, with a focus on technical and vocational education, as well as training to improve life opportunities for young women currently not in education through access to informal and vocational training.

3. The **UN Trust Fund** is supporting Red Nacional in **Peru** to reduce gender-based violence against older women who were victims of conflict-related violence, in part through empower older women by strengthening their awareness of their rights through participatory needs assessments and awareness and training workshops.

4. UN Women **Philippines** supported the training of a number of women from the Teduray Indigenous peoples group. This activity has built their skills, knowledge and confidence as peace advocates in their communities. The Office has also trained women Indigenous advocates for peace through its Speakers Bureau initiative. The Speakers Bureau builds the capacity of women in the southern Philippines to conduct peacebuilding discussions with their communities on issues including the establishment of an autonomous Bangsamoro region in Mindanao. A number of women from the Teduray Indigenous peoples group have been trained and supported as peace advocates in their communities.

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

1. Regional Office of Americas and the Caribbean	\$180,000
2. Regional Office of Asia Pacific	\$1,384,525
3. Afghanistan	\$403,311
4. Bolivia	\$112, 569
5. Brazil	\$522,176
6. Chile	\$1,917,706
7. China	\$187,966
8. Colombia	\$233,543
9. Ecuador	\$5000
10. El Salvador	\$952,187
11. Guatemala	\$575,123
12. Honduras	\$7812

³ The amounts are the ‘Planned Budget’ from the 2018 annual reports database.

13. India	\$207,366
14. Iraq	\$32,985
15. Lao PDR	\$180,000
16. Myanmar	\$170,000
17. Mexico	\$2,038,955
18. Paraguay	261,956
19. Sudan	\$30,250
20. Viet Nam	\$81,600

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 organized with UNFPA and UNICEF a side event at the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. At the regional level, UN Women Regional Office of **Americas and the Caribbean** continued to support the undg LAC Regional Interagency Working Group on Indigenous Issues and as of September 2018, is co-chair with ILO. At the country level, UN Women **China** is working with IFAD in its programme to strengthen Qinghai women farmers' income security and resilience in a changing climate. UN Women **Columbia** worked with UNEP and UNDP to implement the joint programme "Women, Environmental Governance and Peace". This programme seeks to strengthen the participation of women in the governance and management of natural resources as a part of peacebuilding in Columbia and includes collaboration with Indigenous communities, particularly women. UN Women **Paraguay** worked with OHCHR to support MIPY in the establishment of dialogues for Indigenous women leaders.

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, State actors, civil society and UN personnel in a number of areas. Activities include:

1. The UN Women's Regional Office for **the Americas and the Caribbean** sponsored young Indigenous women from across the region to be part of the Indigenous women's leadership postgraduate training, organized by FILAC, CONADI and the University of Tarapacá, in Arica, Chile (20 November to 2 December 2018). The training emphasized Indigenous women's political participation and the eradication of all forms of violence against them.
2. The UN Women's Regional Office in **Europe and Central Asia** supported the Foundation for Women's Bibija Women's Centre establish a network of Roma women's organizations comprised of Roma Women and Youth Association and Young Roma, an Indigenous Montenegrin Roma youth organizations
3. UN Women **Afghanistan** supported over 80 rural peace women activists of various ethnic backgrounds, including women with disabilities, who mobilized their efforts to promote social peace and inclusiveness in the

respective communities in the framework of the Mother of Peace Project, which aims at increasing women's role and participation in the peace-building, conflict resolution and community-based conflicts mediation.

4. In **Bolivia**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported Red Habitat to strengthen the capacity of a civil society organization, ASOMUC, to better represent the rights of women in the construction industry and advocate for decent work conditions while opening spaces for their participation in sectoral unions. Because a majority of women construction workers are Indigenous women migrated from rural areas with low education levels in search for better livelihood opportunities they find themselves in vulnerable situations due to temporary contracts, lower wages than their male counterparts, and frequent exposure to gender-based violence. This initiative also supported building women's awareness of their own labor and social rights and leadership skills of over 180 women.

5. UN Women **Brazil** planned to support gender advocates, specifically from Afro-descendant, Indigenous and young women, in their efforts to promote women's rights, leadership and political participation.

6. UN Women **Chile** supported leadership and economic participation of Indigenous women by providing evidence on the situation and needs of Indigenous women regarding their economic empowerment and productive development. UN Women have concluded that the key factor related to improving Indigenous women's socio-economic development in the north of Chile is to improve the access to high-quality, culturally relevant, flexible and training opportunities that reflect women's needs and respond to the realities of their lives. For this reason, programmes to strengthen leadership, participation and advocacy capacities are being implemented, which are being institutionalized through the creation of a training center specifically for indigenous female economic development. The UNDRIP has been delivered to over 100 Indigenous women who have participated in capacity building programmes of UN Women in Chile "Leadership Schools" and "School of Trainers in Economic Development with Cultural Relevance".

7. UN Women **China** has a three year programme designed to promote poverty reduction among women farmers from ethnic autonomous villages by building their capacity through agricultural skill training, market information dissemination, and financial knowledge sharing using Farmer Field Schools and participatory education methods. The programme will also build capacity of government officials, technical and financial service providers through gender mainstreaming trainings.

8. Capacity building provided to Indigenous women by UN Women **Columbia** resulted in: (1) Indigenous women developing a proposal on access to formal, customary and transitional justice for Indigenous communities; (2) strengthening a gender and Indigenous women's perspective in the collective reparation process in Bojayá, Chocó; (3) strengthening the participation of Indigenous women as environmental leaders and protectors of natural resources as part of peacebuilding in Columbia; and (4) partnering with Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA) in developing the capacity of Indigenous women in terms of advocacy and political dialogue to enhance the response to violence against women and girls. Capacity building provided to civil society organizations by UN Women Columbia includes: (5) supporting initiatives of Indigenous organizations, such as Red de Mujeres Chaparralunas por la Paz, ACIN/CODACOP, to promote a strong focus on Indigenous and Afro-Columbian women at the local level in the areas most impacted by the armed conflict in order to contribute to women's political empowerment in local planning scenarios defined in the Peace Agreement; and (6) supporting the Indigenous organization Nimaira in the Amazonas Region to integrate women's rights and gender equality in indigenous organizational processes. The Office also provided institutional capacity building to: (7) the National Victim's Unit and the Ministry of Justice through the development of gender-responsive guidelines on the identification of damage and repair measures which resulted in the strengthening of the institutional ability to promote a gender perspective and the rights of Indigenous women; and (8) supported the integration of an ethnic gender

perspective in the work of the National Truth Commission through the collection of data and information on the needs and perspectives of Indigenous women.

9. The **UN Trust Fund** supports Fundación Servicios Integrales para la Mujer's project in **Columbia** that is building the capacity of the organization and women's networks and support synergies for ensuring prevention and protection services for excluded and underserved groups, such as women and girls Indigenous and Afro-descendant living in Buenaventura.

10. UN Women **Ecuador** supported the capacity building of approximately 30 Indigenous women leaders to update processes and procedures in cases of violence against women in traditional justice, specifically the skills to collect information on justice and the protection of the rights of Indigenous women and analyze the benefits and limits of indigenous and formal justice systems for Indigenous women.

11. UN Women **El Salvador** supported the institutional capacity of CSOs, such as the National Council of Indigenous of El Salvador (CONAJIS) through training of fifty-five youths of the Council (27 girls and 28 boys) on themes like gender and human rights. The Office is also planning to implement a multi-country capacity building programme on economic empowerment in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador in January 2019. The programme aims to increase the economic situation of more than 600 women living in the rural zones of the three countries (of which a significant percentage will be Indigenous women), by the creation of products and services for female entrepreneurship.

12. UN Women **Guatemala** supported the capacity building of women functionaries, Indigenous women leaders, human rights advocates and peace builders to generate evidence-based proposals to endorse their collective demands from the community and national levels, to participation in the political and public arena and developing strategic urban-local alliances. The Office 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 through dialogues between Indigenous women human rights defenders, ancestral authorities and the judiciary as well as support to Indigenous women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender based violence to participate in the National Women's Forum, the largest participation mechanism for women. The **UN Trust Fund** grant supports the women's organization, MTM, which includes providing capacity building and training on human rights and access to justice; and offering institutional capacity building for the NGOs and other stakeholders collaborating on the project which addresses the needs of some of the most marginalized groups of women and girls at risk of gender-based violence in regions with the highest rate of violence against women and girls in Guatemala.

13. UN Women **Honduras** supported the capacity building of advocacy capacities of women's networks and women leaders, including Indigenous and Afro-descendant women.

14. The **UN Trust Fund** is supporting an NGO, Pragma in **India** who are providing capacity development to local tribal women leaders as well as training and sensitization of tribal leaders.

15. UN Women **Iraq** integrated the principle of Leaving No One Behind in identifying concrete ways of engaging religious leaders to build their capacity to prevent violent extremism and diffuse ethnic tensions between communities. Women and girls from the Yazidis group was a focus as they had suffered greatly from ISIS persecution and sexual slavery.

16. UN Women **Kenya** has provided Disaster Risk Reduction sensitization to Indigenous women.

17. UN Women **Nepal** organized a three-day “Thought Workshop” bringing together women leaders from diverse backgrounds to reflect and analyse the status and role and the best way forward for the Nepali women’s movement in the current context of Nepal. Twenty-six women representatives from diverse groups including Indigenous women’s groups participated to explore ways forward for collective action. A follow up discussion was held in December 2018.

18. The **UN Trust Fund** supports MADRE who is working with a long-standing partner, the local Indigenous women’s organization Wangki Tangni in **Nicaragua**, to reduce violence against Indigenous women and girls. In part, the project focuses on training to change attitudes and behaviours around violence against women and girls, seeking to build capacity among local stakeholders to prevent violence and make the customary justice system work to protect women and girls.

19. UN Women **Paraguay**, together with OHCHR, established a dialogue process for Indigenous women leaders in which 30 representatives from 19 tribes in Paraguay took part, building an advocacy agenda that in turn targeted key actors from the State and the United Nations system in Paraguay in order to convert their demands into coordinated actions. The **UN Trust Fund** provided a grant to support in **Paraguay** Coordinadora por los derechos de la infancia y la adolescencia, a network of 30 civil society organizations working to defend, promote and monitor children’s human rights in Paraguay with a focus on addressing violence against the girl child from rural and Indigenous communities. The project builds the capacity of CSOs and community-based groups, education professionals and government officials, providing these groups with information, training, tools, analytical data and technical assistance to enhance inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination.

20. UN Women **Philippines** supports the Speakers Bureau initiative which builds the capacity of women in the southern Philippines to conduct peacebuilding discussions with their communities on issues including the establishment of an autonomous Bangsamoro region in Mindanao. A number of women from the Teduray Indigenous peoples group have been trained and supported through this project. The Office has also supported capacity building with partners on understanding the links between gender equality, biodiversity and natural resource management, and Indigenous women’s rights.

21. UN Women **Viet Nam** held two training courses over a total of 5 days (2 in July and 3 in October 2018) to build the capacity of both central and local CEMA staff to use Gender Responsive Budgeting. The Office also organized a dialogue bringing together ethnic minority communities, ethnic minority civil society organizations, CEMA representatives, UN agencies and the media where ethnic minority women shared their experiences in various research and empowerment projects across Viet Nam, and developed resources to enable other ethnic minority communities to develop their own projects.

22. In **Tanzania**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported the capacity building of the PWC to work with pastoralist women to improve their livelihoods and economic status. As part of the Fund’s new social innovation initiative, the PWC is also testing new solutions using human-centered design and behavioral insights to increase Maasai women’s property ownership by promoting the use of written wills.

23. In **Samoa**, the **Fund for Gender Equality** supported a project implemented by SVSG which helped over 5,000 women build their knowledge of their employment rights; gain specialized financial literacy and build capacity regarding livelihood skills, such as for fabric printing, handicrafts, commercial cooking and flower arrangement. As a result, almost 650 self-employed women are now earning a living from small business initiatives they’ve set up and they have created more than 20 support groups to sell the products. A group of them has now formed the NGO “Women in Climate Change Resilience”.

24. UN Women **Sudan** supported women and community leaders and native authorities to conduct community events on removing social, customary and political barriers to women's equal access to land rights and other productive resources.

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's Regional Office for **the Americas and the Caribbean** has an agreement to strengthen Indigenous women's knowledge, leadership, participation and advocacy in key UN fora from 2018 until March 2020 in order to ensure that their priorities and concerns are reflected and that their rights are advanced. This included providing technical and financial support to the First Indigenous Summit of the Americas for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) (Lima, Peru, 21-23 November 2018) with the aim of increasing the knowledge of indigenous organisations about UN mechanisms such as the UNPFII and CSW and identify collective strategies to influence these decision-making spaces at the global level, particularly prioritizing the strengthening of the knowledge of Indigenous women and youth. The Regional Office also supported Indigenous women's advocacy at the CSW 62 by organizing an Expert Group Meeting of Indigenous women on "Rurality and Urbanity from the vision of Indigenous women: identities, convergences and differentiated interests" (Panama, 9-10 January) to discuss different views and positions from Indigenous women on their identities, priorities and issues regarding the rural/urban divide. The meeting gathered 20 Indigenous women from academia and civil society who issued a Declaration for the CSW 62 which included key recommendations on land, territory and natural resources; security and nutritional sovereignty; social protection and welfare; transitions to a sustainable development model; and collective power and self-determination.
2. UN Women **Chile** supported the participation of a delegation of five Indigenous women leaders in the First Indigenous Encounter of the Americas for the Permanent Forum of the United Nations (UNPFII) that was held in Lima, Peru between November 21 and 23 of 2018. The delegation was composed of representatives of the Likanantai, Diaguita, Mapuche and RapaNui peoples, plus an Indigenous official of CONADI.
3. UN Women **Guatemala** provided technical support for the preparation of conventional reports on the status of women and Indigenous women's rights for inter-institutional monitoring mechanisms such as CEDAW, as well as support to ensure representation of Indigenous women in official delegations in high level global and regional meetings.
4. UN Women **Mexico** supported strengthening capacities of gender equality advocates, including Indigenous women's organizations, to influence key international processes and share knowledge in key international fora.

5. UN Women **Nepal** supported the CEDAW Shadow Report Preparation Committee and ensured the representation of Indigenous women throughout the consultation, drafting and validation process. The report validation process included seven provincial consultations engaging civil society representatives working on women's rights at the grassroots level including Indigenous women's rights organisations. Furthermore, the UN Gender Theme Group, with the leadership of UN Women Nepal took a coherent and coordinated approach to supporting civil society representatives to the CEDAW 71st Session in October 2018 and CSW 62 in 2018, ensuring representation of marginalized groups including Indigenous women.

6. UN Women **Viet Nam** supported CEMA to organize a consultation on the State's draft report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. The consultation focused on the broader draft report, with a central focus on the inclusion of gender. Approximately 50 participants attended the consultation from both central government and local ethnic minority provinces, chaired by the Vice-Minister of CEMA. Recommendations were made to the drafting committee to ensure the national report adequately reflected the diverse range of situations for ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam. Ultimately, the aim is for UN Women to support CEMA following the review to develop an action plan and begin to put in place the anticipated recommendations which will foster an enabling policy environment to ensure ethnic minority women and girls can fulfil their potential, thus contributing to the overall goal of empowering ethnic minority women and girls. The Office also supported civil society networks to prepare submissions for Viet Nam's third Universal Periodic Review (UPR) due to take place in early 2019, and ethnic minority women were involved in this process of capacity building. Finally, UN Women made substantial contributions to the UNCT's UPR report, ICCPR report and CAT report in 2018, ensuring the inclusion of the issues outlined above.