



**Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
12th Session, May 2013**

ILO Contribution

Summary

The ILO's submission to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) at its twelfth Session (May 2013) addresses the range of Recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed to the ILO, outlines the main activities of a number of ILO projects addressing indigenous issues during 2012, and highlights the main substantive areas of on-going ILO work on indigenous issues. This report also brings together information and inputs relevant to indigenous and tribal peoples from different programmes within the ILO.

***Note:** This report is structured according to the questionnaire provided by the secretariat of the Permanent Forum. In order to avoid duplication under several sections of this report, various issues are cross-referenced.*

Contents

Part I: Follow-up on Recommendations

1.1 Information on the progress in implementing the recommendations of the PF addressed specifically to the ILO or to the UN System in general	3
1.1.1. Recommendation 25	3
1.1.2. Recommendation 67	3
1.1.3. Recommendation 122	4
1.2 Obstacles encountered in implementing the recommendations of the PF	5
1.3 Factors that facilitate ILO's implementation of the recommendations of the PF	6
1.4 Information on joint initiatives programmes or projects undertaken in cooperation with other UN agencies	7
1.5 Information on activities undertaken collectively by the IASG	7

Part II: Progress made since 2009 towards the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

2.1. Promoting non-discrimination, inclusion and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples (objectives 1 and 2 of the Second Decade)	8
2.2. Re-defining culturally appropriate development policies (objective 3 of the Second Decade)	10
2.3. Adopting targeted policies and programmes for the development of indigenous peoples (objective 4 of the Second Decade)	10
2.4. Promoting strong monitoring mechanisms and enhancing accountability at all levels (objective 5 of the Second Decade)	11

Part III. Information on activities aimed at implementing the UNDRIP and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples impact on the achievement of the MDGs

11

Part IV. Information on activities including indigenous peoples' rights into the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, in the framework of the new post-2015 development agenda

13

Part V. Regular or ad hoc capacity-building programmes on indigenous peoples' issues for staff at headquarters or in the field

13

Part VI. Focal point on Indigenous issues

14

Parts VII. List of conferences and other meetings organized or supported by the ILO on indigenous issues for 2012 as well as next years (2013)

15

Part 1: Follow-up on Recommendations

1.1. Information on the progress in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to the ILO or to the UN System in general

Recommendation 25

The Forum notes with appreciation the continuing research on violence against indigenous girls, adolescents and young women conducted by many Governments and agencies, including UNICEF, UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), WHO and the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, and the efforts of those agencies to address gaps in knowledge on the issue, increase resources and capacity and identify better ways to work collaboratively with indigenous women.

The ILO is taking active part in an on-going Interagency Desk Review *on violence against indigenous girls, adolescents and young women* led by UNICEF. The overall aim of the study is to address gaps in knowledge of the situation of indigenous girls, adolescents and young women in regards to violence, including gender-based violence with the following specific objectives: to analyse the context, nature, prevalence, causes and consequences of violence against indigenous girls, adolescents and youth. The undertaking is based on three country studies in Kenya, Guatemala and the Philippines, and is complimented by the regional contexts in Africa, Latin America and the Asia Pacific, in which these countries are located. The country and regional experiences are furthermore supported by an overview of an overarching global context in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to distinguish the differences between violence committed against indigenous populations compared to non-indigenous ones. Tebtebba Foundation, an indigenous organization based in the Philippines has been commissioned to do the work with the aim of having the final product being launched during the next session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2013.

Recommendation 67

The Permanent Forum urges relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UN-Women and the World Bank, to recognize and support this form of cultivation [shifting cultivation].

The ILO's Committee of Experts on Application of Convention and Recommendations made recurrent reference to traditional occupations as source of indigenous peoples' land rights as comment to reports by several countries including Mexico, Democratic Republic of Congo, Canada, Botswana and Australia¹.

¹ See Report of the CEACR on <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/P/09661/09661%282012-101-1A%29.pdf>

Recommendation 122

The Permanent Forum welcomes the progress made in operationalization of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, a joint venture of the United Nations agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA at the regional and country levels, in partnership with indigenous peoples, and reiterates its support to its work, firmly believing that it is critical to the implementation of the Declaration at the country level. The Forum also welcomes the contributions of the Governments of Denmark and Finland to the Partnership and calls upon States Members of the United Nations and others to support the work of the Partnership.

The ILO is the host of UNIPP Technical Secretariat, which is enthused with among others the monitoring of country based projects. Following its official launching during the 10th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in May 2011 and the initial funding received from the Governments of Finland and Denmark, the Partnership has begun progressive implementation of its six joint country programmes and one regional programme in Southeast Asia with the active participation of indigenous peoples, governments and the UN Country teams. The joint programmes at the country level which are the main thrust of UNIPP support capacity building activities, the establishment of effective dialogue processes, participatory and consultative mechanisms and partnerships aimed at guaranteeing indigenous peoples' rights enshrined by the provisions of both the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). The ILO is currently serving as the Technical Secretariat of UNIPP and at the same time as a lead Agency in two of the six joint country programmes (Nepal and Central African Republic).

The UNIPP Policy Board which comprised both indigenous experts and seniors officials of the five participating UN agencies (ILO, UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF and UNFPA) provides overall leadership and sets the strategic direction of the Partnership. Through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office which administered UNIPP, the Partnership draws the expertise of the five participating UN agencies, including other UN funds and programmes in the spirit of "Delivering as One" approach in the implementation of the following projects:

- **Bolivia** (Resident Coordinator – Lead partner, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO) to support legislative development and implementation of the 'right to consultation' and participation of indigenous peoples with an emphasis on highly vulnerable indigenous peoples.
- **Nicaragua** (Resident Coordinator's Officer and UN Indigenous Consultative Mechanism) to support the strengthening of knowledge and consultative mechanisms for indigenous peoples in order to facilitate implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Convention No. 169.

Cameroon (OHCHR – Lead partner, ILO) to support legal and institutional reforms in Cameroon with a view to enhancing free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.

- **Central African Republic** (ILO – Lead partner and UNFPA) to support Government’s review of laws, policies, and services to implement Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and provisions of the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- **Republic of Congo** (UNICEF – Lead partner, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR) to support implementation of the national law on indigenous peoples along with advocacy for ratification of Convention No. 169.
- **Nepal** (ILO – Lead and OHCHR, with Ministry of Local Development, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal Foundation of Indigenous Nationalities, and LAHURNIP) to support the implementation of Convention No. 169 and the UN Declaration through local monitoring, planning and budgeting committees.
- **South East Asia** (UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre - Lead and OHCHR Regional Office for South East Asia) to support a continuation of the Regional Indigenous Peoples’ Program with a focus on review of laws, and national/regional dialogues on land rights and natural resources related to indigenous peoples.

A side event is planned around the 12th Session of the Permanent Forum to share with stakeholders and the wider audience key results achieved so far by UNIPP-funded projects. A summary progress report will be discussed and distributed at the event.

For more information on the key achievements of UNIPP in relation to the work of the UNPFII and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, the UNIPP Technical Secretariat is envisioning to submit its own report to the Permanent Forum in order to complement the report provided by the five participating UN Agencies.

1.1. Obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to the ILO

The ILO would like to highlight the following as obstacles encountered in implementing the UNPFII recommendations:

- 1) There is no systematic reference to ILO Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as mutually reinforcing instrument. The silo approach does not facilitate the implementation efforts by countries that have endorsed both instruments, particularly in Latin America.
- 2) The United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP) remains unknown by several key actors and stakeholders working on indigenous peoples’ issues at both global and country levels.
- 3) The extensive and consistent observations and comments by ILO supervisory bodies on indigenous peoples are not systematically used and referred to within the United Nations systems. This wealth of materials pertaining to real

situations of indigenous peoples at country level is thereby not effectively used.

1.2. Factors that facilitate ILO's implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to the Organization

The ILO has a specific normative mandate in the area of indigenous peoples' rights, through its responsibility for Conventions Nos. 107 and 169. A number of other ILO instruments are indirectly related to the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, including the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). These instruments are among the ILO's fundamental Conventions, and as such they are of relevance to indigenous peoples. Moreover, these Conventions are generally very broadly ratified by the ILO's member States, and therefore can be used by indigenous peoples as tools for the protection of their rights in countries that have not yet ratified Convention No. 169, which is to date ratified by 22 countries following the latest ratifications in August 2010 by Nicaragua and Central African Republic. It should be stressed that the latter constitutes the first ratification of Convention No. 169 in Africa.

The ILO general programme and planning has specific objectives and indicators on indigenous peoples' issues.

The ILO has regular, institutionalized mechanisms to monitor the implementation of all its Conventions – in law and in practice. The body responsible for the regular supervision of ILO Conventions is the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (Committee of Experts). This supervisory body examines the reports provided by governments on the application of Conventions, including Conventions Nos. 107 and 169. The ILO's Governing Body and the International Labour Conference also play a role in the supervision. Governments' reports under Conventions Nos. 107 and 169 as well as other relevant Conventions were examined by the Committee of Experts at its annual session in November-December. The Committee of Experts formulated observations and direct request addressed to governments of ratifying States on the application of these Conventions.

The comments of the CEACR are available to the public in the ILOLEX database on the ILO website: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm>

The ILO Programme on Indigenous Peoples (PRO169), being the Organization's primary technical cooperation programme concerning indigenous peoples issues, undertakes activities at country-level such as providing technical assistance to governments, and other stakeholders (as detailed below), as well as a series of activities from headquarters, such as training of indigenous fellows and the development of promotional material and publications. PRO 169 is a technical cooperation programme directed at promoting and implementing the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples on a global scale as well as at improving their socio-economic situation.

It is currently funded by the European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and Governments of Spain, Denmark and Germany. It works in partnership with international, regional and national institutions, including indigenous peoples' organisations. PRO169's current activities cover 22 countries, including 11 in Latin America, 6 in Asia and 5 in Africa.

The ILO has continued to provide technical contributions to international processes and mechanisms on indigenous and tribal peoples' rights, through regular and active participation in activities or sessions of the UNPFII, the IASG, EMRIP and the Special Rapporteur. Early this year, the ILO participated in the Experts Group Meeting on Indigenous Peoples and Forests organized by the UNPFII.

The observations of the Committee of Experts are followed-up through technical cooperation of the ILO to the countries concerned, as well as through a broader range of capacity building and other outreach activities undertaken by PRO169.

The ILO also continues to carry out activities concerning indigenous peoples at the country-level through a number of our Decent Work Country Programmes, an important tool for assisting the tripartite constituents of the Organization.

The **ILO's International Programme to Eliminate Child Labour (IPEC)**, in collaboration with a large number of international organisations including the UNPFII, EMRIP and UNICEF, continues to engage in activities to combat child labour among indigenous children and youth.

As mentioned, the ILO counts numerous projects in the different regional areas where the Office is currently undertaking activities. The majority of these projects are being carried out through PRO169 in collaboration with different partners such as governments, trade unions, employers' organizations, NGOs and indigenous organizations.

1.3. Information on joint initiatives programmes or projects undertaken in cooperation with other UN agencies.

The ILO is the host of UNIPP's Technical Secretariat, in which it has been investing substantial resources. See response to Part I (Section 1.2 on Follow-up to Recommendations), Part II and Part V.

1.4. Information on activities undertaken collectively by the IASG on Indigenous Peoples' Issues in view of implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

In addition to the responses provided on Part I (1.2), Part II under the UNIPP Framework & Part V, the ILO continues to take active part in all annual sessions and activities of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues. Key areas of discussion and coordination have been the joint promotional efforts of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Convention No. 169; country-level coordination and the elaboration and roll-out of the UNDG Guidelines to

Country Teams. For the latter, a special “Management Committee” was established under the UNDG, in which the ILO is participating.

Part 2. Progress made since 2009 towards the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People.

2.1. Promoting non-discrimination, inclusion and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples (objectives 1 and 2 of the Second Decade)

PRO 169 have country-based projects in Bangladesh, Peru, Guatemala, the Philippines, Cambodia and Namibia that provide support to consultative mechanisms that have been established or under consideration on indigenous peoples. In Peru for instance, the ILO has contributed to the law on consultation of indigenous peoples. In Bangladesh, the ILO has supported the creation of an indigenous caucus in parliament, with a view to ensuring participation of indigenous peoples in political decision making processes.

In the Philippines, PRO 169 undertook a study on discrimination against indigenous peoples that yielded a report which was subsequently published bearing the title “Indigenous Peoples in the World of Work: Towards Equality and Non-Discrimination in Employment and Livelihoods.”

To ensure indigenous peoples participation, combat discrimination and facilitate coordination among duty-bearers and service providers, a community-driven participatory development (CDPD) approach to indigenous peoples’ development was developed, tested on the ground and continuously promoted. The CDPD is also proving to be a powerful tool for indigenous peoples’ empowerment.

The **ILO and the Employment Intensive Investment Programme** (EIIP) as backstopping technical unit are developing some projects of water and sanitation under the Democratic Economic Governance of the MDG-F Joint Programmes (JP).

The aim of these projects is to strengthen the government’s capacity to manage water provision and water quality, including the poorest and excluded populations. ILO’s technical expertise to these projects comprise capacity building on labour based techniques² and rights (Convention No. 169). The ILO coordinators involved in the formulation and implementation of the projects in Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay³ conceived an initiative to share experiences as well as to overcome some common bottle necks identified: women participation, cultural diversity and social exclusion.

The target groups of these projects are dispersed rural communities and indigenous peoples that comprise Miskito and Afro descendants in Nicaragua; Ngöbe Buglé in Panama; and Guarani in Paraguay. Two experience sharing events took place with participation of sectorial institutions at local and national levels; leaders and

² Technology choice for infrastructure development and employment creation developed by the Employment Intensive Investment Programme.

³ Nicaragua: “Democratic economic governance in the Water and Sanitation sector in the RAAN and RAAS”; Panama: “Strengthening equity in access to safe drinking water and sanitation by empowering citizens and excluded indigenous groups in rural areas”; Paraguay: “Strengthening the ability to define and apply water and sanitation policies”.

communities, UN agencies and ILO's coordinators and the HQ technical specialist. Two indigenous women leaders from Panama accompanied both events Paraguay (2011) and Nicaragua (2012). However for the second event, two women leaders from Paraguay joined, the appointed representative from the indigenous groups to the local government and a member of the national Water entity

Both events focused on three main topics: i) planning and consultation with indigenous communities, as a way of communities' prioritisation and identification of water provision needs; ii) technical capacity building in construction and maintenance (incorporating local knowledge) to participate in the local labor market; iii) management and empowerment through the management of water systems and sanitation.

Some of the lessons learned from the first event on promoting sustainable water management and sanitation practices are:

- Paraguay's indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable: only 6% of households have drinking water, and only 3% have access to sanitation. Traditional practices are still in place and an appropriate combination of indigenous knowledge and development approach can make the difference.
- The meeting addressed the process of Consultation from the indigenous communities' perception and reality, meaning that **time and needs** have a different perspective of understanding for project implementers and indigenous leaders who have to make sure that the purpose of the outsider proposal is clear for their people's needs and interests.
- A previous assessment of **community's local capacities** (skilled and low skilled builders) is proposed as pre- requisite to the implementation of the project. Local knowledge is crucial to build appropriate and sustainable infrastructure in a region where the source of water are just rains because most of the groundwater is salty. It was demonstrated that projects developed by external contractors became 'white elephants'; innovative approaches were often unknown, ignored or not employed by public authorities.
- Indigenous knowledge associated with women's domestic role of water collection, use **biological indicators** to identify sources of potable water, as well as special plants to purify contaminated water and avoid intoxication.
- The presentation of the two **women leaders from Panama** highlighted their key role within the water organization and local government to address health and education needs with important effects for their family and communities.
- Women's leadership had a shocking effect among the Guarani, especially among the Ayoreo and Nivaclé where *caciques* still claim them to be the political leaders and interlocutors between the community and the outsiders. Indigenous women's leadership it is still a challenge, especially due to low level of education.
- Two women leaders, already integrated to district local governments, attended the event and were encouraged to take advantage of the exchange of the experiences to discuss with their partners on how to incorporate gender needs and interests, like education into policy.

The Joint Programme on water and sanitation in Nicaragua put more emphasis on:

- Organization of local units and small contractors for maintenance of civil public works with appropriate technologies.
- It demonstrated the development of the apprenticeship of the "entrepreneurial builders" in which 70 young men and women from Miskito and Afro Descendant communities are trained and certified in construction and plumbing.
- The Panamanian leader explained how the local administrative management bureau, integrated local and traditional authorities and doctors, had promoted the establishment of a Water Quality Monitoring Program involving a commitment from aqueduct users and requiring them to make payments on a regular basis.

The debate pointed out that while Guarani indigenous communities have storage and management of drinkable water as main challenges, the Caribbean Region faces problems in management and distribution of potable water. Both need to strengthen their local administration units for water provision. On the other hand, even though Panama's Ngöbe-Buglé Region suffers from extreme poverty, indigenous women leaders of the community highlighted the important role that they play in ensuring that government authorities provide quality water for consumption. One of the women leaders is running for the Parliament and the coordinator of the project, a Kuna member has helped to organize and develop an entrepreneurial organization that link indigenous economic initiatives to the market, demonstrating commitment and leadership.

2.2. Re-defining culturally appropriate development policies (objective 3 of the Second Decade)

Several PRO 169's country-based projects provide support to Governments and indigenous peoples with mainstreaming indigenous peoples' perspectives in national policies. In the Philippines for instance, in October 7, 2011 was held a "Roundtable Discussion on Culture-sensitive Delivery of Development services to Indigenous Peoples" with various Government agencies and other stakeholders. This RTD has led to recommendations for: a) the promotion of the CDPD approach to IP development as mechanisms for culture-sensitive delivery of support services; b) the development of tools for culture-appropriate delivery of services; and, c) the capacity-building of concerned government agencies on culture-sensitive delivery of services to IPs. In Cambodia, PRO 169 is in partnership with the German Cooperation GIZ providing support to the Government and indigenous peoples with the implementation of land and forest laws that provide for indigenous peoples' rights.

2.3. Adopting targeted policies and programmes for the development of indigenous peoples (objective 4 of the Second Decade)

The ILO PRO 169's country-based projects focus on support to Governments and indigenous peoples with mainstreaming relevant international standards in national development programmes.

- In the Philippines for instance, the ILO has assisted the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in the formulation of a "Master Plan" for IP

development as mandated in the IPRA. The Master Plan has set the general direction and standards for IP development from 2011-2016.

- A targeted programme for the development of indigenous peoples – Indigenous Peoples Development Programme or IPDP - has been adopted and implemented. Its most recent implementation were: a) IPDP- CARAGA: “Support to Poverty Reduction, Promotion of Human Rights and Rehabilitation of the Environment in the context of the Development and Protection of Ancestral Domains”; and, IPDP-Lake Sebu: “Support to Poverty Reduction and Promotion of Human Rights among the Indigenous Peoples in the Context of the Development and Protection of Ancestral Domains.”
- In Namibia, PRO 169 provide support to the Government with the implementation of a Government-initiated ‘San Development Programme’ that focusses of San indigenous peoples.

2.4. Promoting strong monitoring mechanisms and enhancing accountability at all levels (objective 5 of the Second Decade)

The ILO’s supervisory bodies, which are in charge of monitoring the implementation of its Conventions by the parties, have continued to pay attention to the issue of indigenous peoples. The Reports of the ILO Committee of Experts on Application of Convention and Recommendations deal with indigenous peoples’ issues through several conventions, including 107, 169 and 111. They contain general observations as well as country-specific cases brought to the Committee’s attention. These reports can be found on the following link: <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/P/09661/>

Part 3. Information on how activities aimed at implementing the UNDRIP and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The ILO considers the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and its Convention No. 169 as mutually reinforcing instruments that need to be jointly promoted. It believes such an understanding of these instruments would facilitate their implementation at country level, particularly for countries that have both instruments as part of their legal frameworks. To that end, the ILO has amended all its relevant training, awareness and advocacy materials as well as tool kits to include the UNDRIP.

In Cambodia, the ILO (PRO 169) project focusses on the implementation of national laws and policies on forests and lands, notably the Land Law of 2001 and Forestry Law of 2002, which provide for indigenous communities to be identified and registered as legal entities before having their collective land titled. To date, PRO169 has supported 115 indigenous communities through the different stages of the process leading to land titling. Specifically, the project has supported the identification of 57 communities and the registration of 43 communities as legal entities, a number of which have received collective land titles. With the project assistance, 24 of the

registered communities have developed Internal Rules on Collective Land Use and Management, as required by the laws.

In Bangladesh, the ILO (PRO 169)'s national project in Bangladesh aims to build the capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials on indigenous and tribal peoples' issues through training and advocacy initiatives based primarily on the principles of ILO Conventions (C.107, C.169, and C.111) and other instruments relevant to indigenous and tribal peoples, in particular the UNDRIP. Recent noticeable results include an incorporation of indigenous peoples' issues in the Bangladesh UNDAF 2012-2016, strategic plan of the National Human Rights Commission and more active role of the Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Peoples.

In Nepal, the ILO (PRO 169) has re-established its support to indigenous peoples, with a view to enhancing their capacity to participate in new political discussions and negotiations regarding the State reform

In the Philippines, the ILO (PRO 169) focuses on self-reliance among indigenous peoples, enables hands-on skills development that draws on indigenous knowledge systems and practices; strengthens indigenous peoples' political structures and enhances traditional self-governance systems, while training and deploying indigenous human rights and gender equality advocates. The ILO provides support to traditional justice systems within ancestral domains and to development of traditional occupations-based enterprises by indigenous peoples. For instance a traditional knowledge-based corporation by indigenous peoples, the *Kayumbyahan Sago Manobo Corporation*, is now engaged in producing and marketing organic flour from the naturally renewable sago palm trees.

In Namibia, the ILO (PRO 169) project aims at contributing to promotion of the rights, livelihoods and participation of San indigenous peoples in national development. There is in Namibia a growing better understanding of indigenous peoples' issues among various stakeholders, including government officials and State's institutions. An estimated 150 civil servants, indigenous peoples and members of civil society organisation have been trained in indigenous peoples' issues over the last two years. In 2011 the Namibian government made a commitment through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of the Human Rights Council to draft a white paper on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. A first ever Open Day at Parliament on marginalised/ indigenous communities was held in November 2011 by the Government of Namibia and a Guide to indigenous peoples in Namibia was developed as handbook for civil servants and public institutions by the Ombudsman Office. PRO 169 Namibian project serve also as stepping stone into other Southern African countries, including Botswana and South Africa, where an intensive course is organised annually in collaboration with the Human Rights Centre of the University of Pretoria, the African Commission Working Group on indigenous communities/populations and the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).

In Central African Republic, the ILO (PRO 169) provides support to the Government with the implementation of ILO Convention N. 169 that it ratified in 2010 as the first African country. Provided support relates to legal review, technical

advice, capacity development and training of government officials, indigenous and key stakeholders

In Latin America, the ILO (PRO 169)'s work on indigenous peoples targets 11 countries, including Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay and Argentina. Latin America has more than half of the ILO Convention 169 ratifying countries, most of which continues to grapple with implementation challenges, including harmonization of legislations and policies, and effective participation and consultation of indigenous peoples in development processes and exploitation of natural resources. Through legal advice, training activities, support to national dialogues, designing of tool kits and dissemination of the work of ILO supervisory bodies, PRO 169 seeks to contribute to attainment of indigenous peoples' rights on the continent. The ILO has contributed to the triggering of legislative and policy reform processes, in a number of countries including Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and Ecuador. Evidence-driven thematic studies and researches and compilations of courts decisions on indigenous peoples' rights in Latin America are often undertaken and disseminated.

Part 4. Information on how your Agency envisages activities including indigenous peoples' rights into the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, in the framework of the new post-2015 development agenda.

- The ILO considers employment as one of the main means to achieve a sustainable development and believes Post-2015 agenda needs a policy rethink to reverse the current employment trends, which reveal an estimated 1.5 billion vulnerable workers globally, including the self-employed and unpaid family workers. The ILO is of the view that widening inequalities in income and opportunity within and across countries are weakening the social and political fabric of our societies, fuelling a downward cycle of economic, political and social uncertainty.
- The ILO has identified a number of Areas of Critical Importance (ACIs) for its work in coming years, including unacceptable conditions of work, rural economy and informal sector, which are all critically relevant to indigenous peoples' situation. The ACIs are in line with the new post-2015 development agenda and will enable the ILO to focus on, among others, the empowerment of indigenous peoples as part of one of the most vulnerable groups to climate change, current economic turmoil, conflicts and discrimination.

Part 5. Regular or ad hoc capacity-building programmes on indigenous peoples' issues for staff, or a plan for capacity-building activities in this area, at headquarters or in the field

Between June and July 2012, PRO 169 realized three training programmes at ILO headquarters for indigenous fellows in Spanish, English and French, in collaboration with the OHCHR. The training programmes were open to ILO staff and partners.

On the 2012 United Nations' (UN) International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples the ILO organised a brown bag meeting for an estimated one hundred ILO staff at Headquarters on indigenous peoples. This event included a photo exhibition

‘Voiced of the Andes’ and presentations-discussions on indigenous peoples’ issues as global challenges.

ILO field-based projects on indigenous peoples, which are covering a total of more than 22 countries, provide training in indigenous peoples’ issues to an estimated 2,000 representatives of governments, indigenous peoples, civil society organisations, staff of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and media each year. ILO capacity development programmes on indigenous peoples include community-based trainings and intensive courses such as the one organised annually in partnership with the University of Pretoria’s Human Rights Centre.

The ILO’s website on indigenous and tribal peoples is constantly being updated and expanded to provide access, in three languages, to relevant country and thematic information, training materials and publications (www.ilo.org/indigenous) and (www.pro169.org). .

Part 6. Focal point on indigenous issues? If so, please provide the name and contact information of this person.

PRO 169 Headquarters
International Labour Standards Department
International Labour Office
Route des Morillons, CH - 1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
E-mail: pro169@ilo.org

Albert Barume
Global Coordinator
Geneva
E-mail: barume@ilo.org

Coordination for Latin America
Manuel García
Lima
E-mail: garciam@oit.org.pe

Programme for the Andean Region
Liliam Landeo
Lima
E-mail: landeo@oit.org.pe

Programme for the Central American Region
Carlos Lacan
Guatemala
E-mail: lacan@ilo.org

National Programme for Bangladesh:
Abhilash Tripura
Dhaka

E-mail: abhilash@ilo.org

National programme for Nepal
Anshu Gurung
Kathmandu
E-mail: gurung@ilo.org

National Programme for Cambodia
Sek, Sophorn
Phnom Penh
E-mail: sophorns@ilo.org

National Programme for Namibia
Bryan Gaomab
Windhoek
E-mail: gaomab@ilo.org

ILO Supervisory bodies-related Work on Convention 169
Natan Elkin
Employment, Tripartite Consultation and Indigenous Peoples Team
International Labour Standards Department
E-mail: elkin@ilo.org

UNIPP Technical Secretariat
Morse Caoagas Flores
Geneva
Email: g5normes@ilo.org

In addition, an Advisory Group on indigenous issues also exists in the ILO. The ILO Advisory Group supervises the mainstreaming of indigenous issues in key areas in the organizations various work and activities.

Part 7. List of conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your agency on indigenous issues for the current year as well as next year (2013).

- Publication of a new handbook on ILO Convention No. 169 in a Q&A format
- The ILO in the Philippines is conducting in February 2013 the “2nd Round Table Discussion on Indigenous Issues: Advancing the Campaign for the Ratification of ILO C169 and A forum for Peace in the Context of Participation and Consultation”.
- Third session of an intensive course on indigenous peoples’ rights in Africa, in collaboration with the Human Rights Centre of the University of Pretoria. IWGIA and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights
- A study-tour by Bangladesh Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Peoples to the Philippines and Malaysian to learn about domestic legal framework on indigenous peoples.