

Contribution to the 14th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Introduction

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) work and engagement with indigenous peoples¹ is grounded on its overall vision to assist countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. This involves the three main areas of our work, which consist of developing sustainable development pathways, strengthening inclusive and effective democratic governance, and building resilience, particularly from conflicts and natural disasters. In addition, UNDP's work on indigenous peoples is guided and shaped by the international human rights standards and principles, and particularly the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Engagement with indigenous peoples has been a focus area within UNDP's overall mission to mainstream a human rights-based approach into its development policies and programmes, its global advocacy efforts to fight discrimination and support marginalized minorities, as well as in its long-standing engagement with civil society. UNDP greatly values the contributions of indigenous peoples to humanity's cultural diversity and heritage, climate changes solutions and shares their concerns about economic and social disadvantages and weak political representation.

As a trusted multilateral partner serving in 177 countries and territories around the world, UNDP is uniquely positioned to help advocate for the creation of spaces for the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples at the local, national, regional and international levels to ensure that their voices are heard and that they contribute to policy-making and monitor policy implementation. Thus, guaranteeing access to opportunities and supporting an enabling environment, in which indigenous peoples are empowered and can develop their full potential to lead dignified lives in harmony with their world vision, are at the core of UNDP's work.

Since the creation of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), UNDP has been closely engaging with the UNPFII and following up on its recommendations in accordance with its mandate. This report is a synopsis of UNDP's progress towards implementing those recommendations and mainstreaming the principles and standards contained in UNDRIP as well as other human rights instruments as they relate to indigenous peoples in 2014.

¹ UNDP affirms that there is no one universally accepted definition of indigenous peoples. The term "indigenous peoples" refers to distinct collectives, regardless of the local, national and regional terms applied to them, who satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions of indigenous peoples. Depending on the national context, indigenous peoples are referred to as "tribal people", "first peoples", "scheduled tribes", "pastoralists", "hill peoples" and also "ethnic groups/minorities".

At its fourteenth session in 2015, the Permanent Forum will review the following: (a) Outcome of the high-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples; (b) Post-2015 Development Agenda; (c) Youth, self-harm and suicide.

1. Please provide information on how your agency is working with these important issues in the seven socio-cultural regions of the Permanent Forum. Where possible, please include information on the situation of indigenous women in your responses.

a) World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

2014 was a watershed year for indigenous peoples worldwide with both the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the UN Climate Summit taking place in New York in September, in the context of the opening of the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In 2014, UNDP contributed actively to the World Conference preparatory process by engaging actively with member states and supporting indigenous peoples' meaningful participation in the negotiations of the outcome document at the international, regional, national and subnational level. As an active member of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG), UNDP put in place an outreach and communication strategy in order to ensure high visibility of the conference outside of the UN system. UNDP, through its Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee (IPLC) furthermore organized and/or co-organized eight side events to allow the strongest possible participation of indigenous peoples outside of the premises of the UN Secretariat.

Select country highlights below:

Chile

The project for the "Construction of spaces for dialogue and strengthening of capacities of indigenous peoples in Chile - 2014" supported by Norway, UNICEF, PAHO and UNDP aimed to generate dialogue between the different indigenous groups of Chile and with the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Chile and to incentivize and facilitate indigenous peoples' involvement in the preparatory process leading up to the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples. As a result of this project, over 500 indigenous representatives were able to further strengthen their knowledge of the international instruments that enshrine their rights and to utilize this knowledge in the formulation of a common positioning with regards to the World Conference.

In a meeting held in the capital Santiago de Chile in August 2014, in which the Minister of Social Development, the Director of the National Institute for Human Rights and public servants from the Directorate of Human Rights of the Chancery, as well as members of the UNCT participated alongside indigenous peoples, Dr. Mirna Cunningham presented the draft outcome document of the World Conference urging indigenous representatives to send their observations and comments.

The project consisted of three phases: the first was aimed at conducting workshops, training on indigenous rights and information sharing sessions on the World Conference in 24 indigenous communities; during the second phase a space for dialogue amongst indigenous representatives was provided to discuss the objectives and content of the World Conference; and the third phase will focus on obtaining feedback from those indigenous representatives that participated in the World Conference.

Equator Initiative

The UNDP led [Equator Initiative partnership](#) recognises the success of local and indigenous initiatives through the biannual Equator Prize. More than half of the award winners, recognized internationally, identify themselves as belonging to indigenous groups. On the evening of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples the Equator Prize 2014 Award Ceremony was held at Lincoln Center in New York as a contribution to the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit and the WCIP. The evening was built around the Equator Prize 2014 winners, twenty-six leading indigenous peoples and local communities from across the planet that are managing ecosystems in a way that meets the challenges of climate change.

b) Post-2015 Development Agenda

The Government of Brazil and UNDP co-organized an event (03 – 05 December 2014) on the Dialogue on the Extractive Sector and Sustainable Development – Enhancing Public-Private Cooperation in the Context of the Post-2015 Agenda event. Representatives from governments, business, civil society, the UN system and academia gathered to discuss the role the extractive sector can play in eradicating poverty and promoting development and UNDP invited prominent indigenous leaders to address the event and various sessions. A specific session on 'Promoting human rights and social inclusion' which looked to how the extractive sector projects are in line with the promotion of human rights and contribute to social inclusion and cohesion was particularly relevant to indigenous peoples including 2 interactive sessions focusing on 1) Collaborative approaches to responsibilities of states, the industry and other actors – multi-stakeholder perspectives; and, 2) Managing community relations and participation – gaining a social license to operate.

c) Youth, self-harm and suicide

UNDP's Youth Strategy for 2014 – 2017 specifically recognizes that youth are not a homogeneous group and the specific issues faced by Indigenous Youth: "Indigenous youth over the world, estimated at approximately 67 million, live in poorer health conditions and suffer from high suicide rates, malnutrition and lack of access to basic health care. They do not always have equal access to education and employment and many are increasingly becoming the victims of drug trafficking and human trafficking. Oftentimes, their struggle for everyday survival does not allow them to practice their ancestors' customs, cultures and languages, and discriminatory government policies have led to the extinction of native languages in many countries and subnational regions." (p11) In accordance with this strategy, specific attention will be paid to the participation and empowerment of Indigenous Youth.

Myanmar

The project "Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga area in Myanmar through youth participation in REDD+" (2013-2015) financed by the Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (UNDP-DGTTF), includes the development of capacities of youth groups and indigenous peoples' with a view of establishing a network of local civil society organizations and community-based organizations with the aim to linking them with the national REDD+ network. As part of the project, youth volunteers and community youth groups are being trained on group management and mobilization, climate change and REDD+, establishing nurseries, treatment and raising seedlings, and conservation of natural forests. In addition, they are learning about the rights of indigenous peoples,

forest carbon measurement, forest resources mapping, monitoring and evaluation process, environment and social impact assessments, and managing benefit distribution systems. The trained youth groups will then raise awareness of respective communities on forest conservation and management, climate change and their rights. They will also work together with their respective communities to formulate village resources development plans for further work once funding for development is available.

2. *With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency:*

(i) What are some of the obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to your agency?

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(ii) What are some of the factors that facilitate your agency's implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to your agency?

In 2010, UNDP established the UNDP Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee (IPLC) in response to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues' (UNPFII) recommendation to UNDP "to strengthen its institutional capacity on indigenous peoples' issues by establishing a task force to serve as a liaison mechanism between headquarters and focal points on indigenous issues at the country level" (2008). The IPLC is based at Headquarters in New York and composed of designated focal points from each UNDP profession and regional bureaus. It serves as an important internal coordination mechanism for strengthening UNDP's strategic work with indigenous peoples across all thematic areas and its engagement with relevant UN mechanisms such as the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and the UNPFII. In 2014 UNDP underwent a restructuring and decentralizing process to be better able to implement upon its Strategic Plan, and the IPLC will be retained and accordingly updated as an important mechanism within the new structure.

3. *Given the Forum's recommendation for the adoption of policies on indigenous peoples' issues, please specify whether your agency has:*

(i) A policy or other similar tool on indigenous peoples' issues;

Policies on indigenous peoples

UNDP's engagement with indigenous peoples is supported by a broad institutional framework that includes the organization's strategic plan, a specific policy on indigenous peoples, and cross-cutting policies, strategies and guidelines as well as participative mechanisms that ensure indigenous peoples' participation in UNDP's development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. UNDP was the first UN agency fund or programme to have a specific policy on the work and engagement with indigenous peoples.

Based on the recommendations of the UNPFII UNDP initiated a revision of the current UNDP policy of engagement with indigenous peoples which is, as of end 2014, in an advanced stage. It is intended to complete the updated strategy of engagement in 2015.

Social and Environmental Standards

Probably the most important policy development for UNDP in 2014 was the approval of the [Social and Environmental Standards \(SES\)](#). Development interventions increasingly take place in contexts of inherent risk defined by political, social and cultural complexities. The application of social and environmental safeguards and related grievance mechanisms provide tools to navigate through this complexity and ensure that integrated development solutions are identified early on and that programming does not result in inadvertent harm or conflict. In its effort to adapt to a constantly changing and more globalized world, UNDP in June 2014 approved the SES to become effective 1 January 2015.

The objectives of the SES are to: strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of UNDP's programmes and projects; avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; and strengthen capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

The SES is comprised of several elements: the Overarching Policy and Principles, Project-Level Standards, and the Policy Delivery Process. The Project-Level Standards further support implementation of UNDP's commitments to promote respect for human rights, gender equality, and environmental sustainability and relate to areas such as sustainable natural resource management, displacement and resettlement, cultural heritage and indigenous peoples.

The Project-Level Standard on Indigenous Peoples establishes that all projects that may impact the rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples require prior review and/or assessment of potential impacts and benefits. Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts require a full social and environmental assessment conducted by an independent and capable entity. Reviews and assessments will be conducted transparently and with the full, effective and meaningful participation of the indigenous peoples concerned. The Standard states that *"UNDP will not participate in a Project that violates the human rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed by Applicable Law and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)"* (p. 37).

Furthermore, the Standard requires UNDP projects that may impact indigenous peoples to be *"designed in a spirit of partnership with them, with their full and effective participation, with the objective of securing their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) where their rights, lands, resources, territories, traditional livelihoods may be affected"* (p.32). The standard further outlines that *"UNDP Projects will recognize that indigenous peoples have collective rights to own, use, and develop and control the lands, resources and territories that they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title. If the Project involves activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands, resources, or territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, an action plan will outline the steps and timetable for achieving legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage [...]. In such cases, with the consent of the relevant authority or Implementing Partner, will support such activities*

aimed at delimiting, demarcating and titling such lands, resources, and territories with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned” (p. 34)

The Standard on Displacement and Resettlement establishes that: *“UNDP will seek to avoid physical and economic displacement in its Projects. In exceptional circumstances, and where avoidance is not possible, displacement may occur only with full justification, appropriate forms of legal protection and compensation and according to particular requirements”* (as detailed on p. 26). For displacement and resettlement activities that may impact indigenous peoples the SES establish that *“No Project supported by UNDP will result in the forcible removal of indigenous peoples from their lands and territories. No relocation of indigenous peoples will take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and only after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return”* (p. 34).

The Standard on Cultural Heritage establishes that: *“Where a Project proposes to utilize Cultural Heritage, including the knowledge, innovations, or practices of local communities, affected communities will be informed of their rights under Applicable Law, the scope and nature of the proposed development, and the potential consequences of such development. The Project will not proceed without meaningful, effective participation of affected communities and unless (i) good faith negotiations with affected communities result in a documented outcome, and (ii) the Project provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from any commercialization of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with the affected community’s customs and traditions”* (p.25). Furthermore, *“UNDP will respect, protect, conserve and not take or appropriate the cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent”* (p.36).

As part of the policy delivery process, the SES requires UNDP staff to carry out a [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) (SESP) at the earliest stage of project preparation to identify potential social and environmental risks of UNDP-supported projects². Screening and categorization is undertaken to identify and reflect the significance of potential impacts or risks that project activities might present as well as to identify the level of review and resources required for addressing such impacts and risks.

The SES are underpinned by an accountability mechanism with two key components: 1) a [Compliance Review](#) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and 2) a [Stakeholder Response Mechanism](#) (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigates alleged non-compliance with UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedure from project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance. SECU is based within the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI), taking advantage of the office’s existing expertise in conducting investigations and developing evidence on which to base decisions in controversial cases³.

² SESP is required for proposed projects over the value of US\$500,000. The SESP came into effect in 2012 and was updated 1 January 2015 to align with the SES.

³ The OAI operates with independence from the rest of UNDP operations, and the head of OAI reports directly to the UNDP Administrator.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism helps project-affected stakeholders, governments and others partners jointly resolve concerns and disputes. It is available when Implementing Partner and UNDP project-level stakeholder engagement processes have not successfully resolved issues of concern.

UNDP's SES, SECU, and SRM became effective and operational on 1 January 2015. In 2015, UNDP will continue to build the capacities of staff to implement the standards and will conduct an internal and external review of the implementation process in 2016.

UNDP Strategic Plan

In 2014, UNDP entered into the first year of implementation of its [Strategic Plan 2014–2017](#), whose overarching vision is “to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion”. The Strategic Plan (SP) includes an explicit reaffirmation of rights whilst also consistently upholding the principles of equity, participation, transparency, non-discrimination and accountability. Importantly, the SP highlights the intrinsic value of the body of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights established by the UN and ratifies the human rights-based approach as an engagement principle that will guide the way UNDP operates globally. The Strategic Plan's implementation model effectively addresses the role of duty bearers and rights holders – in the former case, by emphasizing policies, legislation, legal reform and institutional capacities that can help states meet their responsibilities and, in the latter case, by actively enabling populations and civil society to create spaces to voice their concerns and needs.

Indigenous peoples, their associated rights and marginalized status (including discrimination) are specifically mentioned in the SP under two (out of three) outcomes and under the general engagement principle of “participation and voice” (pp. 4, 7 and 9).⁴

Gender and Youth Strategies

Furthermore, the Strategic Plan is complemented by the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017](#), and [UNDP Youth Strategy 2004-2017](#). The Gender Strategy is designed to contribute to the eradication of poverty and the significant reduction of gender inequalities by empowering women and promoting and protecting their rights. It includes special attention for women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including on the basis of their indigenous identity. In addition, as mentioned above, UNDP's Youth Strategy for 2014 – 2017 specifically recognizes that youth are not a homogeneous group and the specific issues faced by Indigenous Youth: “Indigenous youth over the world, estimated at approximately 67 million, live in poorer health conditions and suffer from high suicide rates, malnutrition and lack of access to basic

⁴ p. 4 “Ensuring participation and voice in pursuit of equitable access to development opportunities and gains across the population, working with the poor and other excluded groups, whether women, youth, indigenous peoples or the disabled, as agents of their own development.”

p. 7 (work area 1: sustainable pathways): “...management and rehabilitation of ecosystem services, from the sub-national to the national level, including protected, indigenous and community conserved areas”

p. 9 (work area 2: inclusive and effective democratic governance): “Another important aspect will be assisting with the reform of legal and regulatory frameworks so that the poor, indigenous populations and local communities can have secure access to natural resources...”

health care. They do not always have equal access to education and employment and many are increasingly becoming the victims of drug trafficking and human trafficking. Oftentimes, their struggle for everyday survival does not allow them to practice their ancestors' customs, cultures and languages, and discriminatory government policies have led to the extinction of native languages in many countries and subnational regions." (p11) In accordance with this strategy, specific attention will be paid to the participation and empowerment of Indigenous Youth. It offers key entry points for systematic and coordinated action to support youth, including young men and women from indigenous peoples within an increasingly complex development context for their social, economic and political development.

Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

With the adoption of the [Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#) (the Policy) in 2001, UNDP became the first UN entity to introduce a specific policy to respond to indigenous peoples' demand for recognition of their rights in development work. Since then, indigenous peoples' perspectives and concepts of development have increasingly guided UNDP's work toward fostering an enabling environment for promoting indigenous peoples' rights, and particularly their participation in national decision-making processes. The Policy promotes the participation of indigenous peoples in UNDP projects and programming cycles, including through Civil Society Committees (CSC) and the inclusion of indigenous issues in UNDP Human Development Reports (HDRs), the UN and UNDP national planning processes, and national development strategies, including on poverty reduction. As per the recommendation to UN agencies, funds and programme, and as mentioned above, UNDP is currently updating the existing Policy and it is expected that it will be adopted in early 2015.

UN-REDD

The [UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries](#) (UN-REDD) is a UN collaborative initiative launched in 2008. It builds on the convening role and technical expertise of UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Operational in 55 countries, UN-REDD has a specific focus on indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, while also encouraging broader multi-stakeholder processes. The Programme supports indigenous peoples through its governance structure and through its stakeholder engagement work plan, which includes consultative design and implementation of guidelines and normative tools, and via support to their capacity building, engagement and participation, among others.

UNDP is the lead agency for national REDD+ governance, engagement of indigenous peoples, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, and transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ payments. In order to uphold basic human rights and to contribute to the success of REDD+, UNDP's work aims to enable these groups to participate in REDD+ decision-making at local, national and international levels. In 2013, UN-REDD adopted the [Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#) (FPIC) and the [FPIC Legal Companion](#), which outline existing international law and emerging state practice affirming that indigenous peoples have the right to effective participation in the decisions, policies and initiatives that affect them and that FPIC is a legal norm that imposes duties and obligations. The Guidelines are the result of more than two years of consultations with indigenous peoples, analysis,

pilots and testing, consensus building and refinement around core issues related to FPIC from its conceptual definition to its practical application.⁵

GEF-SGP

Since 1992, the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) has delivered about \$US 60 million to indigenous groups, amounting to approximately 15 percent of its overall portfolio. Operational in over 129 countries worldwide, the GEF-SGP engages with and assists indigenous peoples to address destructive development in and around their territories, and to promote sustainable alternatives based on indigenous knowledge and practice related, for example, to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. The SGP respects customary law and practice and supports securing rights to land and resources as well as participation of indigenous groups in local and national environmental governance. The SGP grants also promote recovery and revitalization of indigenous cultural practices in relation to sustainable livelihoods and strengthening customary institutions. The SGP also follows the principles contained in UNDRIP and adheres to UNDP's Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

In July 2013, the [GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group](#) was established. This was an important milestone in implementing the [GEF Principles and Guidelines for the Engagement with Indigenous Peoples \(2012\)](#). The key objective of the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group is to provide advice to the GEF Indigenous Peoples focal points on the operationalization and reviewing of the Principles and Guidelines paper, particularly on the appropriate modality to enhance dialogue among indigenous peoples, GEF partner agencies, the GEF Secretariat and other experts.

2014 also saw the launch of 'Community-Based REDD+' (CBR+), an \$8 million partnership between the UN-REDD Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme, made possible with funding from the Government of Norway, which aims to support the engagement and participation of communities and indigenous peoples in national REDD+ processes. Using the SGP mechanism, CBR+ will deliver grants of up to \$50,000 to the local level, to empower forests-dependent communities and indigenous peoples to engage in REDD+ readiness activities, and develop experiences, lessons and recommendations at the local level to feed into national REDD+ processes. Grants will focus primarily on supporting community-level projects that complement UN-REDD National Programmes, national REDD+ readiness processes and/or national REDD+ strategies (when developed). CBR+ was formally launched at UN Headquarters in New York in May 2014, to coincide with the 13th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The initiative is currently being piloted in six countries: Cambodia, DR Congo, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka, with grants expected to be disbursed in early-mid 2015.

UNDP Strategy for Supporting Sustainable and Equitable Management of the Extractive Sector for Human Development

The [UNDP Strategy for Supporting Sustainable and Equitable Management of the Extractive Sector for Human Development \(2012\)](#) specifically refers to engaging with Indigenous Peoples, and to integrate Indigenous Peoples voices and needs into Extractive-related programming. At country level this could

⁵ Important to mention are also the [Joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement \[FCPF/UN-REDD\]](#) that focus on the participation of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities and the [FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms \[V.3, DRAFT\]](#)

entail an assessment with a “detailed situational analysis, assessment of risk (conflict sensitivity and environmental and social impacts, including on gender, indigenous peoples and local communities) and forecasting of key trends, and will be undertaken on demand from host governments and in partnership with key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels.” (p.4). Assessments undertaken in Mongolia and in Indonesia in 2014 have taken note and made specific recommendations about protection and promotion of Indigenous People’s rights in relation to extractive industries, be it large resource extraction or artisanal small-scale mining.

Handbook for Parliamentarians on "Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

During the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September 2014, UNDP, the Inter-Parliamentarian Union (IPU), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) launched the [Handbook for Parliamentarians No. 23 "Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"](#). The handbook “is a practical tool to assist parliamentarians to improve their understanding of the rights of indigenous peoples. It provides a series of checklists that can be used to assess parliamentary engagement with indigenous peoples’ rights and identifies areas that may require strengthening. It also contains practical examples of how the provisions of the UN Declaration have been implemented at the national and local levels”, e.g. through alliances with indigenous groups, focusing on adequate state budget allocation for Indigenous Peoples, integrating judgements and recommendations on Indigenous People’s rights into legal reform, etc. In this vein it will inform UNDP support to Parliaments.

(ii) Recent programmes on indigenous peoples’ issues;

Lands, territories and resources have particular cultural and spiritual value for indigenous peoples as they form the basis for the continued existence of their communities. The vast majority of the world's natural resources are found on indigenous peoples’ lands, and they contribute significantly to the sustainable management and development of natural resources with their traditional livelihood practices and ancestral knowledge.

Indigenous peoples have inherent rights to the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally occupied, owned or used. These rights are set out in UNDRIP, the ILO Convention No. 169, and other international and regional instruments. While it is true that over the past decades, governments have made important progress towards recognizing and protecting indigenous peoples’ diverse customary tenure systems, much remains to be done as many communities remain extremely vulnerable to land grabbing, forced displacement and involuntary resettlement, among others. The lack of recognition of their customary practices marginalizes indigenous peoples further from the dominant society and leaves them more vulnerable to rights abuses.

In order to avoid the adverse impacts of development models, indigenous peoples need to have the space to define their own development priorities, in accordance with their cultures and world views. This is gradually being recognized by States, the UN system and even the private sector, and addressed through efforts to ensure indigenous peoples’ free, prior and informed consent to policies, programmes and projects affecting them and their lands, territories and natural resources. Furthermore, indigenous peoples’ rights, unique worldviews, traditional knowledge and sustainable resource management

strategies must be built into climate change-related responses at local, national and global levels if resilience building efforts are to be successful.

Environmental protection is a particular focus of UNDP's work and as such we have scaled up support to various global initiatives, including the Global Environment Facility-Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP), UN-REDD, the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Programme (COMPACT), as well as initiating a number of in-house programmes.

COMPACT

'Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation initiative' (**COMPACT**) thus far has been a joint initiative of the GEF-SGP implemented by UNDP, and the United Nations Foundation, with partners including the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Through extensive on-the-ground experience, and using a participatory methodology that takes a common systematic approach at the participating sites, COMPACT has developed an innovative model for engaging communities in conservation and shared governance of World Heritage sites and other globally significant protected areas. It offers a unique example of best practice in this area, tested at site level in eight very different settings representing a variety of geographical regions.

A number of policy and conceptual developments in the evolution of the World Heritage Convention, and in conservation generally over the past decade, set the stage for new approaches that engage indigenous peoples and local communities in stewardship of World Heritage. The inclusion of communities as one of the five Strategic Objectives in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention reflects an increasing demand for community engagement at all stages of the World Heritage process, and for rights-based approaches that link conservation and sustainable development.

In 2014, COMPACT therefore published a World Heritage Paper on [Engaging Local Communities in Stewardship of World Heritage. A methodology based on the COMPACT experience](#), providing guidance and introducing tools for best practice in engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in stewardship of World Heritage. It draws on over a decade of experience of the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT) initiative at eight natural World Heritage sites in countries of Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia, and on emerging experience at two new sites.

In the run-up to Rio+20 and in the framework of the UNESCO/ICSU Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development and its session on '*Indigenous knowledge and science: from recognition to knowledge co-production*' held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2014, UNESCO and UNU with support from the SGP launched their publication "[Weathering Uncertainty: Traditional Knowledge for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation](#)". The study concludes that "Indigenous peoples and rural communities are vulnerable to the impacts of global climate change, not only because they depend on resources and the environment for their living, but also because they are often marginalized from decision-making processes and places of power. This said, they are neither passive nor without ways and means. They engage actively with their natural environment in their day-to-day lives, are experienced and attentive observers, and have accumulated sizable and sophisticated bodies of knowledge and practices about their environment, its variability and transformation. This knowledge and knowhow provides the basis for people's livelihoods, which are in turn at the centre of societal efforts to adapt to variability and change. Indigenous knowledge can therefore provide important insights into processes of adaptation." (p.98)

ICCAs

The GEF SGP further published a “Guidance Note on How to Plan and Mainstream Community-Based Adaptation at the Local, Sub-National and National Levels” in March 2014. Indigenous and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) are of course now a growing focus with the CBD Aichi targets – see attached press release from our recent project launch at CBD COP12.

Funded by the German government, the 5-year initiative entitled ‘*Support to indigenous peoples’ and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)*’ will be financed as a contribution to the achievement of Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework, and will work in at least 26 countries at the global level.

The contribution for the initiative of 12m Euros (\$16.3M) was selected in 2013 through a competitive selection process as part of the [International Climate Initiative \(ICI\)](#) conducted by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

ICCAs and “other effective area-based conservation measures” mentioned in CBD Aichi Target 11 are estimated to represent more than double the total existing coverage of protected areas managed by governments listed within the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). The project will work to strengthen the [Global ICCA Consortium](#), a membership-based organization of grassroots organizations protecting ICCAs, and will engage the [UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre \(WCMC\)](#) to review the contribution of ICCAs towards the global Aichi targets through the revamped WDPA.

Equator Initiative

The Equator Initiative is a multi-sector partnership – bringing together the United Nations, governments, civil society organizations, and academic institutions – committed to shining a spotlight on local sustainable development success, and to advancing environment and development strategies that are informed by the needs, capabilities and transformative potential of indigenous peoples and community-based groups.

One of the Equator Initiative’s key areas of work in 2014 is WIN, the *World Network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Land and Sea Managers*. WIN brings together indigenous peoples and local community land and sea managers to share their knowledge and practices in managing ecosystems, protecting the environment and supporting sustainable livelihoods. The network responds to a growing demand from indigenous peoples and local communities for a mechanism to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and alliance building.

In 2014 at the Third United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Apia, Samoa (August/September 2014) WIN collaborated with CBD on a capacity development workshop on traditional knowledge. WIN supported representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from the Pacific to engage at the conference. *WIN Pacific* a regional subnetwork was formed.

At the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) World Parks Congress (WPC) in Sydney, Australia (November 2014) WIN co-hosted with IUCN Oceania the *WIN and Pacific Community Dialogue Pavilion*, a week long programme of panel discussions, expert-led sessions, high-level events workshops and trainings focusing on issues of relevance and concern to indigenous peoples and local communities. Examples include the impact of extractive industries on indigenous peoples and community lands,

community resilience, access and benefit sharing (ABS), UNESCO World Heritage Sites, tracking and 3D community mapping.

UN-REDD

UN-REDD Programme has a specific Outcome Area on Stakeholder Engagement, with a focus on indigenous peoples, local communities, and civil society. This is to support the full and effective participation of these groups in REDD+ processes at the global, regional and national levels.

The Support to Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) is a new joint initiative of the UN-REDD Programme and SGP aiming to direct funds towards community-level projects that would align with UN-REDD national programmes and/or national REDD+ strategies. Made possible through the contribution of USD 4 million from the Government of Norway, and co-financed by SGP, CBR+ leverages the respective operational and technical expertise of these two programmes to efficiently support the implementation of REDD+ activities at the local level and to contribute to national and global REDD+ objectives more systematically. Direct grants to indigenous and local community organizations grants are capped at USD 50,000 and support activities to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, strengthen land rights, explore mechanisms for benefit sharing, and advance the implementation of safeguards for REDD+, among others. The initiative is being piloted in 6 countries (Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka) and will begin grant-making in 2015.

UNDP on behalf of the UN-REDD Programmes supported the participation of Indigenous Peoples delegates to the preparatory meetings for the UN SG Climate Summit (Abu Dhabi, May 2014) and the Climate Summit itself. We supported a global coalition of 5 IP organizations to participate in the Climate Summit's Forests Action Area, in both the Forests Pavilion and the Forests Plenary. IPs from Asia (AMAN), Africa (REPALEAC), Mesoamerica (AMPB), Latin America (AIDSEP and COICA) spoke individually at the Forests Pavilion and delivered a joint statement at the Forests Plenary. Their articulation was further supported with the organizing of a high level dialogue with the UNDP Administrator, and the Norwegian and Peruvian Ministers for the Environment at COP20 in Lima, Peru.

Women's access to land and property from a justice perspective in the Asia-Pacific

The UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center organized a regional consultation on women's access to land and property in June 2014, which brought together almost fifty champions, experts and affected women from the region and across the world to deliberate, present and validate key and cases studies, emerging issues, gaps in legal frameworks, policy and knowledge, and entry points for programming on women's access to land and property from an access to justice perspective. Indigenous women participated actively in the discussions and drafting of the outcome document. The regional analysis and recommendations from the workshop have already resulted in national level initiatives contributing to Indigenous women's human rights, e.g. in the Indonesia UNDP Country office supporting the National Human Rights Institution and Women's Commission to integrate women's human rights and gender dimensions specifically in the National Public Enquiry into Indigenous People's Land Rights (cf. below).

(iii) Budgetary allocations for indigenous peoples' issues;

UN-REDD

UN-REDD has allocated funds to specifically support the full and effectively participation of indigenous peoples and civil society in REDD+ as follows:

2014: \$1.6 million

2015: \$1.8 million

For CBR+ specifically, \$4 mil from the UN-REDD Programme is being matched by UNDP GEF SGP for the period 2014-2017.

SGP

The GEF-SGP dedicates approximately 15 percent of its overall portfolio to projects with indigenous peoples.

DGTF and Global Human Rights Strengthening Programme

Through DGTF and GHRSP funds in 2014 UNDP supported the development of the Resource Compilation of the Human rights of Indigenous Peoples, a global report on UNDP's work and engagement with Indigenous People and the revision of the UNDP Strategy on Indigenous People. All 3 products will be forthcoming in 2015.

(iv) Projects/activities on indigenous peoples' issues,

In order to facilitate the quantification of data by the Forum, please indicate the number of programmes and projects/activities devoted to indigenous peoples issues in the past year.

UNDP's work with indigenous peoples is an integral part of its broader work towards sustainable human development. UNDP supports the creation spaces for the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples at the local, national, regional and international levels to ensure that their voices are heard and that they contribute to policy-making and monitor policy implementation. Thus, guaranteeing access to opportunities and supporting an enabling environment, in which indigenous peoples are empowered and can develop their full potential to lead dignified lives in harmony with their world vision, are at the core of UNDP's work. Given the presence in over 170 countries and the wealth of initiatives that contribute to Indigenous People's in terms of Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, protection of the environment, crisis prevention and recovery and women's empowerment, we include a select list of highlights below:

UN-REDD

The UN-REDD Programme implements a portfolio of activities supporting IP participation in REDD+ including:

Development of policy guidance on IP participation in REDD+ to assist countries in ensuring IPs are fully and effectively engaged in the development and implementation of national REDD+ processes, as well as upholding specific IP rights (e.g., FPIC)

Support to include IPs fully in international decision making under the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, where the UNPFII Chair sits as full Board member (with veto and decision making rights)

Support to individual national and regional IP leaders to attend and participate actively in relevant international processes (e.g., UNFCCC CoP, SG's Climate Summit)

Support to national IP stakeholders to ensure that they can participate directly in national decision making (e.g., supporting independent self-section processes for IP representation to national REDD+ steering committees or equivalent; strengthening national and sub-national IP platforms; supporting IP-Government dialogues)

Access to Justice in Nicaragua

In 2014, the Global Programme on Access to Justice provided seed funding to several countries in the LAC region (Panama, Nicaragua Peru) in order to support roll-out of policy products and the generation of an evidence-base for further programming and resource mobilization on the areas of the GP.

In Nicaragua, UNDP has defined indigenous and Afro descendant peoples' access to justice as a key element to reduce inequalities, achieve human rights, and address key economic, social and cultural challenges faced by these communities. Strengthening indigenous and Afro descendant justice systems and defining mechanisms to regulate the coordination between both justice systems (customary and constitutional justice systems) have been identified by the Nicaraguan State as key challenges improving this population's access to justice as well as their right to self-determination. Some of the actions undertaken by the Nicaraguan Government and the Supreme Court of Justice to address these issues are: the implementation of the "Programme of Communal cohabitation and justice administration" undertaken by the Secretary for Development of the Caribbean Coast aiming and revitalizing and strengthening of customary justices systems in the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua; the training of justice system operators and indigenous and afro-descendant leaders regarding Indigenous and afro-descendant's peoples' rights, undertaken by the Supreme Court of Justice.

The project focuses on training activities with justice system operators and indigenous and afro-descendant leaders and communal judges. The project aims to promote dialogue and expertise among State authorities and indigenous and Afro descendant communities regarding traditional justice systems and the national one. By doing so, it supports the active participation of indigenous and afro-descendant communities in the definition of programs and activities aiming at strengthening these communities' access to justice, respecting through this process the worldview of indigenous and afro-descendant peoples. Its strategy underlines the interconnection between human rights and human development, proposing a holistic approach when addressing indigenous and afro-descendants people's rights. It will provide policy recommendation for actions in other Latin American countries which share similar contexts, aiming at strengthening south-south cooperation programmes and initiatives. Finally, all the activities proposed in the project will address the challenges faced by indigenous and afro-descendant within consuetudinary justice systems and the national ones.

Thus, the project promotes efforts to reduce discrimination and violence against indigenous and afro-descendant peoples as well as marginal groups within those communities, encouraging their full participation in communal and state governance processes. In doing so it offers context specific responses to foster agreement among stakeholders and supports peaceful governance that advance shared national goals. Finally, it builds upon UNDP's experience in order to improve national Policies

and capacities for more effective governance, increasing indigenous and afro-descendant equitable access to justice.

Dialogue and conflict prevention programmes

Peru

In the context of the “Prevention of Social Conflicts with the Use of Natural Resources” project (2012-2015), UNDP Peru supports the Council of Ministers, Office of the Ombudsman and the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Mining and Energy and the Ministry of Culture and several authorities regulating the management of water and environmental assets in establishing a comprehensive framework for effectively managing extractive activities, with a human rights-based approach and a special focus on indigenous peoples. The expected results of the initiative are to:

1. Develop the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Culture by:
 - a) Strengthening relations between the State and indigenous communities focusing on prior consultation processes. These activities have included:

In 2014, technical assistance was provided to strengthen the capacities of the Vice-Ministry of Multiculturalism in facilitating consultation processes with indigenous peoples. The Guide for Facilitators of Prior Consultation Processes was developed, which includes the functions and the methodological steps that a public facilitator of prior consultation process should observe when engaging with indigenous peoples on a project, law or policy. A directive will formalize the Guide (to be finalized in early 2015). Furthermore, UNDP provided technical support during the elaboration of a guidance note for the identification of indigenous peoples in prior consultation processes. In 2015, technical assistance for the development of administrative measures to operationalize the Guide will be provided.

- b) Supporting the design, elaboration and implementation of intercultural policies for indigenous peoples.

In 2014, in coordination with the Vice-Ministry of Multiculturalism, UNDP promoted a Process of Dialogue between indigenous organizations and the government on public policies for indigenous development. This process contains five stages and aims at institutionalizing dialogue between indigenous organizations and the government by strengthening the right of participation of indigenous peoples. The result of the first two phases has been two consensual indigenous agendas (one for the Andean indigenous peoples and one for Amazonian indigenous peoples). In addition, the Vice-Ministry of Multiculturalism has formalized the Standing Working Group on indigenous politics through a Ministerial Resolution (No. 403-2014-MC, 6 November 2014). The indigenous agendas developed in the Process of Dialogue will be used by this group.

Lastly, in 2014, UNDP supported the strengthening of capacities of the Office of the Ombudsman to broker spaces for intercultural dialogue between regional and local authorities and indigenous leaders on issues related to indigenous rights. Firstly, the consultation processes that have occurred in the country were systematized and secondly, a toolbox for monitoring such processes was developed. In 2015, the toolbox will be piloted in the country through training of staff of the Ombudsman Regional Offices for monitoring processes of consultation and promotion of collective rights of indigenous peoples.

Panama

In Panama, UNDP with support of the Office of the Resident Coordinator, supports the reconciliation process between the national Government and the Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous peoples who came into conflict in 2012, over a legislative bill permitting the exploitation of natural resources in their territories. The outcome of this process is the *Development Plan of the Indigenous Peoples of Panama* which was constructed together with the traditional authorities of the seven indigenous peoples in Panama respecting their governance systems. This way, between 2012 and 2013, 94 consultations took place in indigenous communities in which over 10,000 people participated. A bill containing the development plan was finally presented at the National Assembly on 24 March 2014 to be ratified and converted into a public policy once the recently elected government has taken office.

Costa Rica

In Costa Rica, UNDP and the Resident Coordinator have supported a process of dialogue (Mesa de Diálogo) between the Government of Costa Rica and leaders of the indigenous communities of the southern region of the country. This is a process that arose in the context of a conflict over a hydroelectric project opposed by indigenous peoples of this region, and precipitated by a violent conflict over land rights in one of the indigenous territories. The so-called “Mesa de Diálogo” was established in the beginning of 2013 and has reached agreements, which both sides consider to be historic, on ways to move forward in key issues to do with indigenous peoples’ rights, including the protection of indigenous territories and land rights, autonomy and self-government, social and economic development and the right to consultation. The UN System has played the role of facilitator and mediator in this process, promoting indigenous peoples’ human rights and human development.

Indonesia - Women’s voices and human rights in Indigenous People’s forest land

In Indonesia, UNDP is supporting the national human rights institution Komnasham and the national women’s commission Komnas Perempuan to ensure that an ongoing national inquiry into indigenous people’s rights to forest land include a special study on the situation of indigenous women and to capture the voice of women in forest areas. More specifically, this particular project will ensure that the national inquiry will:

- Identify the patterns of gender-based discrimination, including gender-based violence affecting indigenous women and girls living in the forest areas,
- Include a gender analysis of the forest areas studied by the national inquiry, including:
 - How Indigenous people those mostly live in agricultural works have arranged their roles and authority between men and women in their internal rules and land / forest use
 - How Indigenous People have various types of ceremonies / tradition those equally conducted by men and women
 - How Indigenous women suffer from the situation of marginalisation, lack of access to water, land, forest, and all basic needs for family
 - Specifically analyse how indigenous women’s rights to land are fulfilled or violated in the context of the forest land and issues identified during the national inquiry – by both state and indigenous institutions,
- Develop recommendations to reform and implement legislation, policy and programs, including engagement with customary institutions, to ensure promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous

women, and the prevention and management of violence and discrimination against women primarily in the ownership and management of land / indigenous forest.

- Recognize that indigenous peoples have both structure and procedures in decision making process concerning the interests of the community or the public, including the interest and needs of women.

DGTTF and Global Human Rights Strengthening Programme (*as above*)

Through DGTTF and GHRSP funds in 2014 UNDP supported the development of the Resource Compilation of the Human rights of Indigenous Peoples, a global report on UNDP engagement with Indigenous People and the revision of the UNDP Strategy on Indigenous People. All 3 products will be forthcoming in 2015.

4. Does your agency have 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?

As part of the roll-out of the Social and Environmental Standards, UNDP will be developing specific guidance on working and engaging with indigenous peoples for UNDP staff to be rolled out in 2015.

5. Does your agency have a focal point on indigenous peoples' issues? If so, please provide the name and contact information of this person.

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6. Please provide a list of conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your agency on indigenous peoples' issues for 2014 and 2015.

Also mention the 8 side-events – or say – ‘in addition to the conferences and events already mentioned earlier in the report’.

UN-REDD Programme (highlights – not an exhaustive list)

- Two Africa Regional Meetings of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society REDD+ Representatives (April 2014; Nov 2015)
- National dialogues on REDD+ between IPs and government in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Viet Nam (May 2014)
- Launch of the CBR+ Initiative at the UNPFII (May 2014)
- Side event on the UN SG Climate Summit at UNPFII (May 2014)
- Forests Pavilion and Forests Plenary at the UN SG Climate Summit (September 2014)
- UNDP High Level Event on Addressing Climate Change from the Territories: Indigenous Solutions (UNFCCC COP, December 9, 2014)
- REDD+ Consultations at the UNPFII annual meeting (April 2015)

Regional meeting of young MPs from Latin America and the Caribbean

UNDP's recent survey of 25 parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean shows a very low representation of youth in the region's parliaments – especially those of African or indigenous descent.⁶ Only 2.7 percent of male parliamentarians in the region and 1.3 percent of women MPs were under 30 years old—even though more than one fourth of the region's population is young. UNDP's regional Human Development Report⁷ has shown that young people have enormous potential as agents of change. But despite Latin America's remarkable progress in reducing poverty and inequality – and its strides toward strong democracies with free and transparent elections – gender, income, ethnic origin, or dwelling conditions are all decisive barriers to young citizens' rights and civic engagement.

In this context, UNDP organized a regional meeting for young MPs to share examples, experiences, good practices and lessons learned to promote youth representation and participation in Parliament. The seminar brought together young political leaders, young parliamentarians, young members of political parties and youth movements and civil society (aged between 18 and 35). Criteria for participation included diversity of political trends, gender and representation of indigenous groups and people of African descent to discuss and define agreements on specific priorities aimed at bringing, increasing and improving political participation in formal spaces and mechanisms, i.e., the participation of young people in elections, political parties, key decision-making spaces and institutions of national representation. The regional event addressed three key topics, including: Youth and peace building; Education quality; Participation of young people. A dedicated session was held on the topic of “inclusion and participation of minorities and Indigenous Peoples – barriers and reforms”. A declaration with recommendations to guide a regional Youth Agenda was developed and agreed upon at the end of the conference.

As above:

Women's access to land and property from a justice perspective in the Asia-Pacific

The UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center organized a regional consultation on women's access to land and property in June 2014, which brought together almost fifty champions, experts and affected women

⁶ [Explorando la dinámica de participación política juvenil en la gobernabilidad local en América Latina](#) (July 2013)

⁷ [Informe sobre desarrollo humano MERCOSUR 2009-2010, Innovar para incluir: jóvenes y desarrollo humano](#) (December 2009)

from the region and across the world to deliberate, present and validate key and cases studies, emerging issues, gaps in legal frameworks, policy and knowledge, and entry points for programming on women's access to land and property from an access to justice perspective. Indigenous women participated actively in the discussions and drafting of the outcome document. The regional analysis and recommendations from the workshop have already resulted in national level initiatives contributing to Indigenous women's human rights.

As above:

Extractive Industries

The Government of Brazil and UNDP co-organized an event (03 – 05 December 2014) on the Dialogue on the Extractive Sector and Sustainable Development – Enhancing Public-Private Cooperation in the Context of the Post-2015 Agenda event. Representatives from governments, business, civil society, the UN system and academia gathered to discuss the role the extractive sector can play in eradicating poverty and promoting development and UNDP invited prominent indigenous leaders to address the event and various sessions. A specific session on 'Promoting human rights and social inclusion' which looked to how the extractive sector projects are in line with the promotion of human rights and contribute to social inclusion and cohesion was particularly relevant to indigenous peoples including 2 interactive sessions focusing on 1) Collaborative approaches to responsibilities of states, the industry and other actors – multi-stakeholder perspectives; and, 2) Managing community relations and participation – gaining a social license to operate.

For info:

In 2015 the UNDP's Human Development Report will be on the world of work and it is likely that some of the analyses will discuss the issues of work and human development from the perspective of indigenous peoples around the world. As the report is still in its early stages it is difficult to be more specific, but generally analysis is broken down, where appropriate, by various socio-demographic factors and Indigenous peoples are one such factor always considered.