

Report on the Implementation of Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

In her closing statement of the previous, 14th, session of UNPFII, our then Chair, Megan Davis, publicly committed to a reform in the Forum's work methods, which included a more pro-active role of Expert Members in monitoring the implementation of the Forum's recommendations. Key objective of the reform was to lead to a more effective implementation of our recommendations, and to strengthen the level of the Forum's accountability for them.

In this statement, I would like to give you an overview of our process of working with the recommendations in a new, reformed way, focusing on key results from last year. I will also briefly reflect on the way forward and suggestions to you all on how you can best contribute to the recommendations of this 15th session.

PROCESS OVERVIEW

The work process that Forum Members adopted after the 14th UNPFII session was as follows:

1. First, we selected from among 40 official recommendations 20 such that actually had a structure of a recommendations (there was a clear recipient and reasonably concrete recommended action).
2. We then assigned these 20 recommendations to 15 Members so that, on average, each member was responsible for following up on 1-2 recommendations. Members were then paired with a designated staff member of the Secretariat who was ready to provide administrative and substantive support to Members. I thank the Secretariat for this valuable support.
3. Between January and April, Forum Members were tasked with following up on their assigned recommendations. Based on their individual reports, as well as additional inputs, the Secretariat compiled an aggregated report on the implementation of 14th session recommendations.

RESULTS – GENERAL

Firstly, I would like to acknowledge my fellow Forum Members for supporting this process and accepting additional tasks between the annual sessions.

Based on our current information we have seen some progress in at least 15 of the 20, ie 75% of the recommendations that were selected for monitoring. However, we realize that in several cases this progress cannot be directly linked to a UNPFII recommendation - it would have happened with or without UNPFII.

What is more interesting and relevant to report on are the recommendations which have been partially or fully implemented – and which can be directly linked to UNPFII (in conjunction with the Secretariat). Our current analysis indicates that this is the case with at least 10 of 20 selected recommendations, ie 50%. These 10 recommendations can in turn be grouped into 6 themes that I will now elaborate on.

RESULTS – DETAILED

The following 6 themes relate to last year's recommendations in which tangible progress was made AND where we believe that UNPFII can take at least part of the credit for it. This being a result of 1) simply adopting the recommendation, 2) following up on it after adoption, or (as in most of these cases) both of these.

1) USG report to UNPFII15 (Rec 6)

Let me begin with a simple one. In Recommendation 6, the Forum invited the Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs to inform the Forum on the progress with guaranteeing indigenous participation in the preparation and coordination of the SWAP, at its 15th session. This was done today, and we thank Mr. Wu for his time and contribution.

2) Repatriation of ceremonial objects (rec 8)

Let me move on to recommendation 8 according to which „The Forum /.../ recommends that States and indigenous peoples establish a working group to prepare a manual of good practice with regard to the repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains, with the support of UNESCO and other United Nations entities, and submit a progress report to the Forum at its fifteenth session“. As holder of the Forum's Culture portfolio I am particularly glad to report that substantial progress has been made on implementing this recommendation:

- a. An informal meeting co-hosted by the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) was held on this topic in January 2016 at the United States of America Permanent Mission to the UN in New York. This meeting effectively established an ad-hoc working group, and was attended by indigenous peoples' representatives, Members of the Permanent Forum, EMRIP, representatives of UNESCO and 11 Member States.
- b. As a follow up to this meeting, IITC is organizing a Consultation on International Repatriation to be held on Friday 13 May during the 15th session of UNPFII, including with the participation of UNESCO, UNPFII, EMRIP, States and indigenous peoples from several regions. My expectation is that after this session the working group will acquire a more global character by engaging Indigenous Peoples, organizations and States from all regions and identifying key priorities and next steps.
- c. As a result of recent contacts with UNPFII members and Secretariat staff, UNESCO has confirmed their willingness to participate in the further process, including by providing further information about existing legal instruments under UNESCO, share case stories and attend the Consultation event during the PFII Session. We look forward to working more with UNESCO on this.
- d. In addition, PFII members have proactively supported concrete indigenous initiatives to address the issue of repatriating ceremonial objects and human remains. I am cautiously optimistic that already during this 15th session IITC will be able to report concrete progress with one long-standing dispute in this area.

3) 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (rec 10, 11, 31 and 40)

The 14th Session report had 4 recommendations related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development such as ensuring indigenous peoples' participation in last year's multilateral negotiation process (rec 31), the inclusion of indigenous priorities in the final Declaration text (rec 10) and the inclusion of key indigenous indicators in the global indicator list (rec 11 and 40). We have good reason to believe that the final outcome of these negotiations – a Declaration that refers 6 times to indigenous peoples directly and includes several of the indicators and priorities brought forward by indigenous peoples – was informed by the active advocacy of PFII members and other indigenous peoples. The final list of global indicators, adopted by the Statistical Commission on 8-11 March, included two land rights indicators with a collective dimension and by type of tenure. These are indicators which UNPFFI members had been lobbying for through letters to Member States, coalition building with other stakeholders and participation at different meetings of the so-called Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs, responsible for developing the list. The 2015 Third Committee Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/70/232) also picked up on some of the issues in the recommendations made by the PFII, including on data disaggregation and reporting and on implementation of 2030 Agenda with respect to indigenous peoples' rights.

While these are positive developments, it falls short of the commitments made by states in the WCIP in relation to the SDGs, as well as ensuring its alignment with the UNDRIP. Thus, some of the SDG Goals and targets such as Goal 7 on affordable and clean energy and Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth may in fact lead to the violation of indigenous peoples rights if not implemented in accordance to UNDRIP. It is thus critical for indigenous peoples to have effective participation and representation in the development of the SDG national action plan and in the follow up and review processes from the local, national, regional and global levels.

4) Youth Self-harm and suicide (rec 15-17)

Recommendations 15-17 addressing youth self-harm and suicide. Central part of this was Rec 15:

The Permanent Forum /.../ urges the World Health Organization to develop a strategy and programme to tackle self-harm and suicide among indigenous children and young people at the global level. /.../ As a first step, the Forum suggests that the World Health Organization gather evidence and initiate research on the prevalence of self-harm and suicide among indigenous children and young people at the global level and prepare a compilation of good practices on prevention of self-harm and suicide among indigenous young people, publishing its findings by 1 January 2017.

While this recommendation has not been implemented yet, we have seen notable developments.

In particular, the General Assembly Third Committee in its 2015 resolution A/RES/70/232, entitled "Rights of Indigenous Peoples" took the particular recommendation of PFII forward in paragraph 18, stating that the General Assembly

"Encourages the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in accordance with their mandates, to carry out research and evidence-gathering on the prevalence of suicide among indigenous

youth and children and good practices on its prevention and to consider developing, as appropriate, strategies or policies, consistent with national priorities, in cooperation with Member States, to tackle it, including through consultation with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous youth organizations”

When comparing these two texts it is quite evident that core input for this text was UNPFII rec number 15. To my knowledge, this was the first time that the Third Committee used a Forum recommendation in such a direct way as input for its resolution. Which is not to say that WHO has heeded the call.

A letter dated on 2 November 2015 from the Under-Secretary-General of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) was sent to WHO Director drawing attention to the Report of the UNPFII at its 14th session in 2015. In addition, UNPFII Members have been approaching WHO on the same issue. However, to our knowledge WHO has not properly responded to these enquiries yet. As Forum Members we remain hopeful that WHO will prioritize the issue of indigenous youth self-harm and suicide given the growing pressure from the UN system and indigenous peoples for it do so. Specifically, we ask WHO to designate a focal point for working with UNPFII on this issue. In this regards, I would like to emphasise that PAHO, as a WHO Regional Office, has been working on activities aimed at improving the mental health of indigenous peoples and youth – and that they will also have a side event during the session to share their experiences and good practices in this regards.

On the other hand, I am glad to report full progress with implementation of a related recommendation, No. 17, according to which Forum recommended that „the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, in cooperation with indigenous young people, urgently address self-harm and suicide among indigenous young people and invites him to inform the Forum on progress in that regard at its fifteenth session“. Based on an invitation from the Chair of PFII, the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth has accepted and confirmed his participation at the 15th PFII Session on Wednesday 11 May, where he will give an update on his work on indigenous issues. The Secretariat of PFII has been in regular contact with the Envoy’s office as well as the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus. The Envoy has also attended a meeting with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus on the 8 May to discuss ways to address self-harm and suicide – as well as other concerns of indigenous youth.

5) Recommendation 31 related to three major multilateral negotiations

This recommendation requested Member States to ensure indigenous peoples’ rights to participate in decision-making, in particular in the three major multilateral negotiations in 2015 (2030 Agenda, Climate Change and Financing for Development) and to ensure that indigenous peoples’ issues were reflected in those. PFII members and other indigenous peoples’ organisations were indeed present and very visible in the negotiations. Even though UNPFII recommendations called for more specific recognition of indigenous priorities and there has been some disappointment that our priorities were not stronger reflected in the resolutions, it is still notable that all three outcome documents refer explicitly to indigenous peoples and emphasize some indigenous priorities, such as traditional knowledge, land rights and inequality. This is a step forward compared to for instance the Millennium Development Goals.

Concerning the COP meeting in Paris, two members of the UNPFii along with many indigenous peoples representatives actively participated in it and were able to influence the outcome of the negotiations known as the Paris Agreement which included a reference to indigenous peoples rights and traditional knowledge. In particular, Forum Members actively engaged with their states with some degree of success. However, in spite of the sustained engagements with states and with the broad support of civil society organisations, the explicit reference to human rights including the UNDRIP as part of the framework of the agreement were not included. This demonstrates the lack of consistency of states in ensuring the harmonisation of their commitments and obligations on human rights across UN global processes.

6) Recommendation 43 on indigenous women:

According to this Recommendation,

„The Permanent Forum recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women consider the empowerment of indigenous women as a priority theme of its sixty-first session, in 2017, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration.“

This is a recommendation where we have seen significant progress, largely thanks to the proactive attitude of some Forum Members and Secretariat staff.

The 60th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW60), held in March 2016, included a preambular paragraph in its draft resolution on its multi-year programme of work “Recalling the invitation to the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the issue of the empowerment of indigenous women at a future session, as stated in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 69/2 of 22 September 2014, and acknowledging the intention to place this issue as a focus area of its sixty-first session”, the latter being a direct reference to UNPFII recommendation 43. In addition, CSW60 adopted Agreed Conclusions that make direct reference to indigenous women and recognize the distinct and important contribution of indigenous women and girls to sustainable development.

This achievement came about based on close cooperation between the Chair of UNPFII, indigenous women’s organizations, UN Women and others with the support of SPFII – and especially due to a strong commitment from the CSW Bureau to the recommendations. The UNPFII recommendation was helpful in this process, as it specified a World Conference paragraph and in fact made it more “SMART”, including by providing a specific time perspective and a concrete aim (priority theme).

It should also be noted that CSW60 resolutions are still drafts and need to be adopted by ECOSOC. Permanent Forum is hopeful that through concerted efforts of ECOSOC, CSW Bureau and its Secretariat in UN Women the resolution will be adopted so that the theme of empowerment of indigenous women will receive the attention at a future CSW session that it deserves.

With this I conclude the detailed part of my report on the implementation of last year's recommendations. Progress was made also on several other recommendations. You can access the full report in a matrix format as Annex to this narrative report on www.un.org/indigenous as well as in PaperSmart as an annex to my statement.

EVALUATING RESULTS

How to evaluate the effectiveness of this initiative of more focused monitoring / follow-up of Forum recommendations? On the positive side we saw that there actually are examples of Forum recommendations being implemented and, hopefully eventually making some positive difference for indigenous peoples concerned. Specifically, it seems that recommendations corresponding to SMART criteria (specific, measurable, actionable, relevant, time-bound) AND subsequently championed by committed Forum Members as well as Secretariat staff (working in tandem) have the best chances of being implemented. On the other hand, generic recommendations with unclear recipients like „Member States“, wrapped in bureaucratic language and leaving readers perplexed are doomed to inaction even before they are formally adopted. The goal going forward, for both this and next composition of UNPFII, is to build on this experience, including to further improve the process of monitoring recommendations' implementation, but also to improve the quality of underlying recommendations. Which leads me to the final section of this report – expectations and some words of advice to participants of the current UNPFII session.

LOOKING AHEAD / 15th SESSION

It is becoming increasingly clear that the effectiveness of implementing a Forum recommendation depends on the quality underlying recommendations. Between Forum members we have agreed on the following changes to improve the quality recommendations:

- Corresponding to SMART criteria (specific, measurable, actionable, relevant, time-bound)
- Further reducing the number of recommendations for greater focus and quality of individual recommendations and to facilitate monitoring / follow-up.
- Using more natural and less bureaucratic language in our recommendations, with the objective of calling for, and inspiring action by relevant stakeholders
- Improving transparency of the process whereby recommendations are submitted for Forum Members' consideration. Let me briefly elaborate on this one.

Since I first attended the Forum in 2012 as an activist, it has been my understanding that Forum recommendations should adequately reflect key themes discussed on the floor during the two weeks of the session, in particular concerns and aspirations of indigenous peoples. This is not to say that indigenous peoples' organizations can expect their suggestions to automatically become Forum recommendations, but that there has to be a strong **link** between those two. Key and recurring messages from the statements from the floor must be at least considered by Members as an input of the final recommendations.

However it has been my experience, both as activist and Forum Member, that this link is, at best, weak. More generally, the process of how and which ideas become Forum recommendations has not been sufficiently transparent and clear, not even for Forum Members themselves. There are many structural reasons for this which merit a separate discussion. But this year Forum Members are making an effort to make that process more transparent for everybody, starting with ourselves. Key element of that effort include setting up a system whereby only those draft recommendations that are explicitly supported (championed) by at least one Forum Member can be discussed among all Members in closed sessions and have a chance of being adopted as Forum recommendations. This means that everybody – including indigenous peoples’ organizations, UN agencies and Member States must lobby and work directly with Forum Members in order for their suggestions to have a chance of being considered by the Forum. There are no shortcuts or „back doors“.

The extent to which we manage to improve the quality of Forum recommendations partly depends also on all of you, and especially indigenous peoples whom we as Forum members are here to serve. Assuming that one of the objectives of your statement actually is for it to be considered by Forum Members as input for a Forum recommendation – with a concrete impact -, I therefore kindly ask you the following:

- **Be clear.** Make your statements easy to follow by Forum Members structuring your statement in a clear and logical way, and by providing necessary background information (context) for those Members who may not be experts in your region and issues.
- **Stand out.** Make your statements memorable, through the use of language and any other, including creative techniques at your disposal. Don’t be boring.
- **Be constructive.** Let me be quite frank with you. I have heard some cynical people call these sessions „forums of complaints“. While I disagree with this as a generalization, there is also a grain of truth in it. Often we hear critical statements from this floor, but it is less clear what is the suggested course of action, including what is the key message to the Forum. Without such constructive element in your statements, it is difficult/impossible for Members to act on them. Hence, be sure to clearly formulate the **constructive part** of your statement which contains the key input for Forum recommendations. You could even suggest concrete language for a recommendation, which preferably should be following the SMART criteria discussed above. It should have a length of 1-2 sentences and should be highlighted in your written submission (e.g., in bold).
- **Lobby.** Finally, complement your statement by interacting directly with Forum Member(s) most likely to respond positively, ie Members with regional or subject matter expertise on your issue. Inform yourself, e.g., via Secretariat, about which Members are responsible for which thematic and agency portfolios and approach those for whom your concern most relevant. This is the only way how your suggestion has a chance of being considered by the Forum.

As Forum Members we look forward to receiving your inputs to be able to make better recommendations with more concrete impact over the next year. Thank you for your attention and I wish you a productive 15th UNPFII session.

Oliver Loode

Implementation of UNPFII 14th Session Recommendations

No.	Full text	Progress and achievements
6 (1)	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that States, indigenous peoples and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes immediately engage in a consultative process focused on the full and effective implementation of the /WCIP/ outcome document at the local, national, regional and international levels.</p>	<p>System-wide Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference (paragraph 31), a System-wide Action Plan for ensuring a coherent approach within the United Nations to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was developed over 10 months through a consultative process. The action plan was finalized by the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group during their annual meeting 26-27 October and later introduced to Heads of UN funds, programmes and agencies by the UN Secretary-General at the Chief Executive Board meeting on 18 November 2015. • The System-wide action plan was disseminated to all United Nations Country Teams with a call to share it with the host governments through a letter from the Under-Secretary-General of Economic and Social Affairs and the UNDP Administrator through the United Nations Development Group. <p>National Action Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference (paragraph 8-9), some governments have initiated the development of national action plans to support the full implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The system-wide action plan contains an action element on how the UN system on country level can support this process. <p>Participation of Indigenous Peoples within the United Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President of the 70th Session of the General Assembly has appointed four advisors amongst Member States and Indigenous Peoples to support him to conduct consultations on how to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them. Consultations are ongoing and expected to result in a final compilation of views and good practices to form the basis for a draft text to be finalized and adopted by the Assembly during its seventy-first session (see more below under recommendation 7). <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
6	<p>It also recommends that the Under-Secretary-General</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference (paragraph 31), a

(2)	<p>for Economic and Social Affairs outline and provide his vision of a procedure to guarantee the direct participation of representatives of indigenous peoples, including the expert members of the Forum, in the preparation and coordination of the system-wide action plan, with the objective of promoting and protecting the human rights of indigenous peoples and to enhance and increase the coherence of the activities of the United Nations system in that regard.</p>	<p>System-wide Action Plan was developed over 10 months through a consultative process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultation process was informed by a series of background notes based on existing analysis already made by indigenous peoples, Member States, UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as the three indigenous specific mechanisms: The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. • In March-April 2015, UN-DESA disseminated questionnaires among Member States and indigenous peoples, including the expert members of the Forum, requesting their inputs on the initial stages of the action plan, as well as other matters related to follow-up to the World Conference. The responses to the questionnaire informed the preparation of the Progress Report of the Secretary General on the follow-up to the World Conference (A/70/84). • UN-DESA conducted an interactive dialogue on the follow-up to the World Conference during the 14th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (April 2015) and a second interactive consultation on 24 July at the 8th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Geneva. • The final System-wide Action Plan was finalized during a two-day meeting on 26-27 October by the Inter Agency Support Group and with participation of the Chairperson and the vice-chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as well as the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. <p>This recommendation has been implemented.</p>
6 (3)	<p>The Forum invites the Under-Secretary- General for Economic and Social Affairs to inform the Forum on the progress at its fifteenth session.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Under-Secretary- General for Economic and Social Affairs will attend the Opening of the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and in his statement he will provide information about progress of the system-wide action plan. <p>This recommendation has been implemented.</p>
7	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that the General Assembly consider establishing a new procedure, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, to guarantee the effective participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and, in particular, indigenous governance institutions, in the seventieth session of the Assembly, including a corresponding accreditation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following up on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples Outcome Document (paragraphs 33 and 40), the General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/70/232, entitled “Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, requested the President of the General Assembly, at its seventieth session, to conduct, within existing resources, timely, inclusive, representative and transparent consultations with Member States, indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions from all regions of the world, and existing relevant mechanisms of the United Nations, on the possible measures necessary, including

	<p>mechanism.</p>	<p>procedural and institutional steps and selection criteria, to enable the participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them. The General Assembly also requested the President to prepare a compilation of the views presented during the consultations, including good practices within the United Nations regarding indigenous peoples’ participation, which will form the basis for a draft text to be finalized and adopted by the Assembly during its seventy-first session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist him in implementing this mandate and facilitating the consultations, the President of the General Assembly has appointed two Advisers from Member States as well as two Advisers from indigenous peoples. The roadmap for the consultation process was launched on 7 March 2016 and consist of a phase of online consultations (8 March – 8 April 2016), followed by in-person consultations during the 2016 session of UNPFII and on 30 June. • On the basis of the electronic consultation (8 March – 8 April 2016) and previous General Assembly resolutions and UN reports and studies on the topic, the Advisers have prepared a first draft compilation for consultations with Members States and representatives of indigenous peoples to be conducted during the 15th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, to be held in New York on 11 and 18 May. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
8	<p>The Permanent Forum welcomes the interest expressed at the interactive dialogue on the follow-up to the World Conference held by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on 22 April 2015, in which States and indigenous peoples stressed the importance of repatriating ceremonial objects and human remains. The Forum therefore recommends that States and indigenous peoples establish a working group to prepare a manual of good practice with regard to the repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains, with the support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other United Nations entities, and submit a progress report to the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An informal meeting under the leadership of the International Indian Treaty Council and other mostly North American indigenous peoples’ organizations was organized in January 2016 at the United States of America Permanent Mission to the UN in New York. The meeting was attended by 2 members of the Permanent Forum, representatives from UNESCO as well as some ten Member States were also present. • As a follow up to this meeting, the International Indian Treaty Council is organizing a Consultation on International Repatriation to be held on Friday 13 May during the 15th session of UNPFII. The ad-hoc group is expect to meet during the 15th session. • The PFII members have communicated with UNESCO experts in the UNESCO Section on Museums and Cultural Objects on the area. A meeting took place between the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum and UNESCO on April 27. UNESCO have confirmed their willingness to participate in the further process, including by providing information about existing legal instruments under UNESCO, share case stories and attend the

	Forum at its fifteenth session.	<p>Consultation event during the PFII Session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the main recommendations, PFII members have supported concrete initiatives to address the issue of repatriating ceremonial objects and human remains, for instance through establishing dialogue between the International Indian Treaty Council and the National Museums of World Culture in Sweden to resolve a decade-long dispute about the return of a ceremonial deer head („maaso kova“) of indigenous Yaqui people. • The suggested manual of good practice is undergoing further discussion. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
10	<p>The Permanent Forum requests that States incorporate commitments made in the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples into the development of the post-2015 development agenda, especially the action points on data disaggregation, land rights, traditional knowledge, the implementation of free, prior and informed consent and access to justice presented by indigenous speakers in the thematic panels during the high-level stocktaking event, and reaffirm their commitments to indigenous peoples in the political declaration of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, with the following paragraph:</p> <p>We affirm that indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development, based on their security, of their lands, territories and resources. We commit ourselves to ensuring equal access to high-quality education that recognizes the diversity of the cultures of indigenous peoples, and to health, housing, water, sanitation and other economic and social programmes to improve their well-being, including through initiatives,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development resolution (A/RES/70/1) refers to <u>indigenous peoples 6 times</u>. It has an overall focus on universality, equality, human rights, environmental sustainability and “leaving no one behind” - though not including the exact language suggested by PFII in recommendation 10. • Some Permanent Forum Members engaged strongly in the consultation process towards the 2030 Agenda to advocate for indigenous priorities. The engagement include meeting with and sending letters to the co-chairs of the post-2015 negotiations as well as attending the intergovernmental negotiations 25-27 March, the Sustainable Development Summit 25-27 September and the Inter Agency Support Group on SDGs meeting in Bangkok 27-28 October 2015. The PFII Members worked closely with the Major Group on Indigenous Peoples, other Indigenous Peoples’ Organisations as well as various UN agencies to promote indigenous priorities, primarily collective rights – which were finally included in the indicator list that was adopted by the Statistical Commission on 11 March 2016. • The 2015 Third Committee Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/70/232) also picked up on some of the issues in the recommendations made by the PFII. It includes 3 paragraphs related to ensuring that indigenous peoples are not left behind in the 2030 Agenda (paragraphs 11, 14 and 15): on data disaggregation and reporting, on implementation of 2030 Agenda with respect to indigenous peoples’ rights and with a special invitation to the three UN mechanism pertaining to indigenous peoples to engage in the 2030 Agenda. <p>This recommendation has been implemented.</p>

	<p>policies and the provision of resources. We intend to empower indigenous peoples, including women, to deliver such programmes and commit ourselves to working with indigenous peoples to disaggregate data on indigenous peoples' development and well-being.</p>	
11	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators engage with indigenous peoples in developing key indicators relating to indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources, traditional knowledge, free, prior and informed consent, empowerment of indigenous women, access to justice and special measures addressing the particular circumstances of indigenous peoples regarding relevant poverty, health, education and socioeconomic development targets of the 17 goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global indicator list (adopted by the Statistical Commission on 11 March) includes at least <u>4 indicators</u> that PFII and other indigenous peoples have been lobbying for: 1.4.2 on land rights (including type of tenure capturing collective land rights); 2.3.2 on income of small-scale food producers, also by indigenous status, 4.5.1 on closing disparities in education, also for indigenous peoples and 5.a.1 on women's land rights (including type of tenure). Indicator 10.3.1 and 16.b.1 includes peoples' perception of discrimination based on prohibited grounds of discrimination in international human rights law. Primarily the indicators related to collective land rights/type of tenure can be seen as an outcome of indigenous peoples', including PFII members', negotiation. • PFII members engaged in this process - and provided concrete inputs in terms of draft indicators to the work of the Inter-Agency Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development Goals, including attending its meeting and negotiations in Bangkok (October 2015) and sending formal letters to 6 Member States to request support for specific proposals for indicators on secure land rights, reflecting collective ownership. • In October 2015, the Secretariat of PFII hosted an expert group meeting on "Ways Forward: Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda". Here, concrete indicators on secure land rights were discussed and aligned – between PFII member, Major Group on Indigenous Issues, UN agencies and others - to be a point of departure for negotiating in the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs. The land rights indicator met some resistance in the negotiations but following advocacy from a coalition of organisations, it did get included in the last draft submitted to the Statistical Commission for adoption on 8-11 March. The fact that the final land rights indicator makes reference to “type of tenure” can be seen as a direct outcome of indigenous peoples', including PFII members', advocacy. • Other indicators on free, prior and informed consent, traditional knowledge and more as mentioned in the recommendation did not get well reflected.

15	<p>/.... Add beginning of rec as well/</p> <p>The Permanent Forum therefore urges the World Health Organization to develop a strategy and programme to tackle self-harm and suicide among indigenous children and young people at the global level. The Forum recommends taking into account the initiatives that are being conducted at the regional level, in particular by the Pan American Health Organization, and using them as a basis for further expansion. As a first step, the Forum suggests that the World Health Organization gather evidence and initiate research on the prevalence of self-harm and suicide among indigenous children and young people at the global level and prepare a compilation of good practices on prevention of self-harm and suicide among indigenous young people, publishing its findings by 1 January 2017.</p>	<p>This recommendation has been implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Permanent Forum members have been in regular contact with the Pan American Health Organization in follow up to this recommendation. PAHO, as the only WHO Regional Office having Ethnicity as a crosscutting theme, has been working on activities aimed at improving the mental health of indigenous peoples in for instance Columbia and Guyana with a special emphasis on suicide prevention. PAHO also organized a workshop in Chile with representatives from Chile, Argentina, Canada and Brazil to exchange and disseminate lessons learned in the field of mental health and indigenous peoples, including suicide prevention. The results of this workshop are about to be published. Lack of funding is a challenge for further expansion of the programmes in the region. PAHO is organizing a side event on Mental health and suicide prevention among indigenous peoples on Wednesday 18 May and have requested the participation of the PFII in this. • The General Assembly Third Committee in its 2015 resolution A/RES/70/232, entitled “Rights of Indigenous Peoples” took the particular recommendation of PFII forward in paragraph 18, stating that the General Assembly “<i>Encourages</i> the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in accordance with their mandates, to carry out research and evidence-gathering on the prevalence of suicide among indigenous youth and children and good practices on its prevention and to consider developing, as appropriate, strategies or policies, consistent with national priorities, in cooperation with Member States, to tackle it, including through consultation with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous youth organizations”; • A letter dated on 2 November 2015 from the Under-Secretary-General of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) was sent to WHO Director drawing attention to the Report of the UNPFII at its 14th session in 2015. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
16	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Children’s Fund develop and adopt a comprehensive and distinct policy on indigenous children and young people, taking into account the human rights affirmed in the United Nations Declaration and in consultation and collaboration with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF reports that UNICEF continues to integrate principles and guidance on indigenous issues into the ongoing development of programmatic guidance. A notable example is the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES), an agency-wide programming and monitoring approach that aims to sharpen the focus of programmes on the most critical barriers and bottlenecks that prevent children, especially the most disadvantaged, from benefiting from basic social services, interventions and care

	indigenous peoples and indigenous children and youth organizations in particular.	<p>practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, the MoRES methodology allowed UNICEF Guatemala and partners to identify more systematically the bottlenecks that prevent chronic malnutrition reduction, such as poor counselling methodologies and failure to work closely with communities to better understand their beliefs and reasons for certain practices. The bottlenecks analysis also allowed the government to determine where it should deepen its analysis related to particularly vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households in indigenous communities. With support from UNICEF, the government is currently conducting a targeted qualitative anthropological survey to identify specific barriers and bottlenecks affecting these groups of women with regard to accelerating the combat against chronic malnutrition. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
17	The Permanent Forum recommends that the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, in cooperation with indigenous young people, urgently address self-harm and suicide among indigenous young people and invites him to inform the Forum on progress in that regard at its fifteenth session.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on an invitation from the Chair of PFII, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth has accepted and confirmed his participation at the 15th PFII Session on Wednesday 11 May, where he will give an update on his work on indigenous issues. The Secretariat of PFII has been in regular contact with the Envoy's office as well as the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus. The Envoy will also be attending a meeting with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus on the 8 May to discuss ways to address self-harm and suicide – as well as other concerns of indigenous youth. <p>This recommendation is implemented.</p>
21	Reiterating the recommendation made at its seventh session, the Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration focus on the vulnerability of indigenous peoples in the Pacific region, in particular in view of the effects of climate change (see E/2008/43-E/C.19/2008/13 , chap. 1, sect. B, para. 59).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no progress on this recommendation <p>The recommendation is on-going.</p>
24	The Permanent Forum recalls its recommendations contained in paragraphs 52, 54, 55 and 58 of the report on its seventh session (ibid., chap. I, sect. B) and expresses concern for the human rights of indigenous peoples in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is aware of this recommendation. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>

	<p>context of Non-Self-Governing Territory issues and those seeking reinscription as a Non-Self-Governing Territory, and calls upon the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and other mandate holders to examine and report on the impact on the human rights of those indigenous peoples in that regard.</p>	
26	<p>The Permanent Forum acknowledges IFAD for the implementation of its policy on indigenous peoples and for selecting “Indigenous peoples’ food systems and sustainable livelihoods” as the theme of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD. The Forum expects that IFAD will continue to strengthen its engagement with indigenous peoples in its future work by ensuring engagement at the country level through targeted programmes, capacity-building for indigenous peoples and project staff and the development of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD reports that IFAD’s new Strategic Framework (SF) 2016-2025, approved by the Executive Board in December 2015, reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples’ self-driven development. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, IFAD will proactively support indigenous peoples, as part of its target group, in developing their skills and assets to benefit from emerging economic opportunities. • The Synthesis of Deliberations from the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (2015) were delivered at the thirty-eighth session of the IFAD Governing Council, including a series of recommendations for IFAD’s future work. Some of these recommendations are already being taken forward and used in country programmes. The IFAD Governing Council also featured a panel on Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Food Systems. <p>This recommendation is ongoing.</p>
27	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO, in coordination with indigenous peoples, organize training and other capacity-building development, as well as establish mechanisms for engagement such as working groups and appropriate representation of indigenous peoples in relevant instruments and bodies of FAO, and provide a progress report on those activities to the Forum at its fifteenth session.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO’s report to the Permanent Forum’s fifteenth session provides information on their training and capacity building activities, targeting indigenous peoples. These include: i) two regional capacity development programmes on the Voluntary Guidelines of Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land, Natural Resources and Fisheries (VGGTs) in Central America (Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) and Asia (India and Indonesia). ii) four National capacity development programmes for Indigenous Women Leadership and empowerment together with FIMI (India and Bolivia (2015) and Peru, The Philippines, Paraguay, Panama and El Salvador (2016). The two regional capacity development programmes focused at the Voluntary Guidelines of Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land, Natural Resources and Fisheries (VGGTs) in Central America and Asia. The two regional capacity development programmes were co-organized with indigenous peoples’ organizations at the regional

		<p>and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2015, Indigenous peoples’ representatives coming from the seven sociocultural regions of the World met in Rome with FAO senior management and experts from the different technical divisions to jointly agree on a four-year working plan. An informal caucus of seven indigenous peoples agreed to monitor the implementation of this joint plan. • In 2015 for the first time in FAO, an indigenous peoples’ organization became a member of the Steering Committee for the International Year of Soils, thus bringing the expertise and views of indigenous peoples in soil management and soil creation. The Civil Society Mechanism representing the voices of different caucuses in the World Committee of Food Security, appointed two indigenous peoples as members of the Advisory group. <p>This recommendation has been implemented</p>
28	<p>The Permanent Forum encourages Member States, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, to develop social policies that will enhance the production of indigenous peoples’ traditional foods and promote the restoration or recovery of lost drought-resistant indigenous food varieties to ensure food security. In this context, the Forum recommends that Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, as well as United Nations agencies such as FAO, IFAD and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, establish a committee, in full consultation with and with the participation of indigenous peoples, aimed at preventing food crises in the sub-Saharan region where indigenous peoples reside. The committee’s objective should be to prevent humanitarian disasters and, in particular, to prevent starvation at the same level as the disaster that struck the region in 1973.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO organized a meeting in February 2015, entitled <i>Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure</i>, with indigenous representatives from the seven socio-cultural regions. Four Permanent Forum members were present at the meeting. The suggestions emerging from the meeting link to the PFII’s recommendation, including national programs targeting food insecurity and malnutrition in indigenous communities, capacity building through FAO and addressing the issue of marginalization in the implementation of FAO’s policy. With respect to the research and promotion of indigenous peoples’ foods and seed varieties, FAO emphasizes the multidisciplinary working group managed by FAO, which is working on food composition of several indigenous foods. • There has been no major progress on the second part of the recommendation concerning the establishment of a consultative committee with indigenous pastoralists of the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger), for early warning systems. FAO is however working in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger in relief and humanitarian activities along with the rest of the UN system and actively participated in the Food Security cluster, which is co-chaired by WFP and FAO. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
29	<p>The Permanent Forum, bearing in mind the importance of the right of indigenous peoples to food sovereignty and security, invites Member States to consider the possibility of announcing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat of PFII established contacts between FAO and the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the UN who have been working on this recommendation together. In this regard, FAO pointed out that some countries of Asia, Europe and Africa could support the proposal for an Int. Year of nomadic pastoralist, which could include the camelids

	<p>an international year of camelids with the aim of drawing attention to the management of lands, territories and resources and for the breeding of camelids.</p>	<p>from the Andean countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to FAO’s Policy on Proclamation and Implementation of International Years, adopted by the FAO Council in June 2012, two important aspects have been emphasized related to the timing: “There should be an interval of at least two years between two International Years, and a longer interval between years concerning similar subjects” and “In general, there should be a period of two years between the proclamation and the beginning of an International Year” - and the requirement and the financial requirements: “An International Year will not be proclaimed unless full financing (which in principle should be based on voluntary contributions) and all organizational arrangements are confirmed”. 2016 has been proclaimed Year of Pulses. Furthermore, the 39th Session of the FAO Conference welcomed the announcement by Finland that it would propose the establishment of an International Year of Plant Health in 2020. • As for a possible next steps FAO suggests that a member of the FAO Council makes a proposal to include this matter on the Provisional Agenda of the 154th Session of Council (30 May-3 June 2016). The 154th Session of Council would then deliberate on the proposal to establish the international year and may then request that a draft resolution be submitted to the 40th Session of Conference (3-8 July 2017) for decision. <p>This recommendation is on-going.</p>
31	<p>As a matter of indigenous human rights and consistent with article 18 of the United Nations Declaration, previous Permanent Forum recommendations and the outcome document of the World Conference, with particular consideration of paragraph 33, the right to participate in decision-making is highly relevant to fastapproaching and pivotal multilateral negotiations. In this regard, the Forum urgently requests all States, United Nations agencies and high-level representatives of the United Nations system to ensure the direct participation of indigenous peoples in the multilateral negotiations referred to below. The Forum also requests that all</p>	<p>(A) – Post-2015/2030 Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to participation of indigenous peoples in the negotiations, the final resolution <i>Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development resolution (A/RES/70/1)</i> refers to indigenous peoples 6 times and has an overall focus on human rights, equality, universality and environmental sustainability, which are all indigenous priorities. Other major priorities called for by indigenous peoples, such as free, prior and informed consent, collective rights, culturally sensitive implementation were not strongly reflected. PFI experts were engaged in the consultation process including meeting the co-chairs of the negotiations (28 April) and sending them letter with UNPFI inputs to the process (18 May). At the Sustainable Development Summit, PFI member Joan Carling gave a statement at the Interactive Panel on <i>Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions to achieve sustainable development</i>. <p>(B) – Climate Change high-level event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final Paris Agreement includes two references to indigenous peoples:

<p>those actors advocate and ensure that there is explicit reference to indigenous peoples and their distinct human rights and status throughout the processes relating to:</p> <p>(a) The United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, to be held from 25 to 27 September 2015;</p> <p>(b) The high-level event on climate change, to be held in New York on 29 June 2015, and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015;</p> <p>(c) The third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015.</p>	<p><i>Preambular: Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity and</i></p> <p><i>5. Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is regarded as a positive achievement that the preambular paragraph above refers to “human rights” and a specific reference to the “rights of indigenous peoples” in the same paragraph (instead of being divided in to two paragraphs as in earlier drafts) – yet indigenous peoples still find this paragraph problematic. Yet indigenous peoples still find this paragraph problematic, because earlier drafts of the agreement included the protection of Indigenous rights in Article 2.2. However, in the second week, this reference was annexed from the operative text from the part that is legally binding). • Furthermore, it is regarded as problematic that the second to last preambular paragraph was weakened to read: “Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, <i>in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties</i>, in addressing climate change” . This makes it difficult to invoke international human rights dimensions of impacts of climate change. • Other critical issues: In the negotiations, a number of states were referring to indigenous human rights as only individual rights argument and removing the "s" from peoples. Furthermore, indigenous peoples in the developed world/"global north" should benefit from financial support as well as developing countries – to ensure real positive impact on the environmental conditions. <p>(C) – International Conference on Financing for Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments adopted Outcome Document, A/RES/69/313, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Explicit references to Indigenous persons or Indigenous peoples are made in paragraphs 4
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		<p>[acknowledging persistent inequalities], 12 [in context of a new social compact governments to provide fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection] and clearly most substantive paragraph 117: At the same time, we recognize that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods and we reaffirm that indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issues raised by Indigenous peoples at the 14th Session of the UNPFII were though not reflected, especially related to the World Economic Forum, impacts of the private industry and the need for full implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. <p>This recommendation has been implemented</p>
36	<p>The Permanent Forum is concerned that legal obligations and commitments and indigenous peoples' treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States are routinely denied and violated by States. With regard to interventions by indigenous peoples on unresolved land rights, including the Six Nations of the Grand River and others on which the Forum has made specific recommendations in the past, the Forum calls upon States to fairly and equitably redress the long-standing unresolved land rights issues through good-faith negotiations, consistent with the United Nations Declaration and without extinguishing indigenous peoples' land rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with Mr Lonny Bomberry, the Director, Lands and Resources Department of the Six Nations (in Canada), PFII members Dalee Sambo Dorough and Grand Chaief Edward John prepared a letter requesting an update from the federal government Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Carolyn Bennett and also provincial government of Ontario Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, David Zimmer in regards to this outstanding land claim issue. The response has been that Minister Carolyn Bennett was at Six Nations on March 30, 2016 and indicated that she is desirous of getting the land rights negotiations started again. The information from the web sites of the Six Nations and the Province of Ontario, largely suggests that no progress has been made since the 14th Session of the UNPFII. Source: http://www.sixnations.ca/LandsResources/ClaimSummaries.htm <p>Hence, this recommendation is on-going.</p>
39	<p>The Permanent Forum intends to make the formulation of an indigenous peoples' development index, based on the human rights affirmed in the United Nations Declaration and international human rights instruments, a recurring part of its agenda. The Forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the multiple elements of the PFII mandate and its status and place within the United Nations system, it remains crucial to develop and implement our own Indicators consistent with the UNDRIP and to engage Indigenous peoples' representatives, e.g. statisticians, academics and their respective institutions in this. PFII highlight that such an approach should start from UNDRIP – and not as the current approaches to an "indigenous" INDEX has done try to adapt the 2030 indicators to the UNDRIP. As

	<p>recommends that the United Nations Development Programme, especially its Human Development Report Office, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights assist the Forum in developing such an index, building on existing initiatives by indigenous peoples and United Nations agencies, and report thereon to the Forum at its fifteenth session.</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples have argued in the context of the UNDRIP, the standards affirmed therein are inter-related, inter-connected, inter-dependent and indivisible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2015, Chairperson, Megan Davis, and Vice Chairperson Joan Carling attended the expert group meeting on the <i>Way forward: Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda</i>, organised by the Secretariat of PFII. At the meeting, the experts discussed the proposed index, suggesting amongst others to base it on existing indigenous peoples' indicator initiatives, to focus it on issues of importance for indigenous peoples - not only 2030 Agenda indicators, to ensure necessary capacity building on data/statistics and to further clarify the PFII's role and use of the index. The working group on the index also suggested considering a separate meeting to continue these discussions. The Secretariat of the PFII has been in contact with the OHCHR and UNDP related to this recommendation and both partners have expressed willingness to work further with the PFII on an index. Both also expressed plans to engage in further work related to ensuring indigenous-relevant data in the Sustainable Development Goals, including better data disaggregation. Their reports say: • OHCHR highlighted their work to ensure integration of human rights, including data disaggregation, in the 2030 Agenda. In this regards, they conducted an expert group meeting on human rights-based approaches to data and statistics in October 2015 to discuss ways to best assess progress for disadvantaged groups, including indigenous peoples. OHCHR has developed a guidance note on this (see attached). • UNDP reports that a UNDP Policy Advisor and the Chief of Statistics from the Human Development Report Office spoke at the PF 2015 session on disaggregated statics and an "Indigenous Human Development/Human Rights Indicators". Moreover, UNDP has advocated for data disaggregation according to indigenous identifiers in the 2030 Agenda global framework - and will continue to do so during regional and national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. <p>This recommendations is on-going</p>
40	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that Member States actively engage with their indigenous peoples in both developed countries and developing countries, including indigenous women, indigenous youth and indigenous persons with disabilities, in developing key</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global indicator list (adopted by the Statistical Commission on 11 March) includes at least <u>4 indicators</u> that indigenous peoples have been lobbying for: 1.4.2 on land rights (including type of tenure capturing collective land rights); 2.3.2 on income of small-scale food producers, also by indigenous status, 4.5.1 on closing disparities in education, also for indigenous peoples and 5.a.1 on women's land rights (including type of tenure). Of relevance is also indicators 10.3.1 and 16.b.1 on peoples' perception of discrimination

	<p>indicators on indigenous peoples, including for data disaggregation, to be included in the overall indicators for the post-2015 development agenda to be adopted in March 2016.</p>	<p>based on prohibited grounds of discrimination in international human rights law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator list includes a general paragraph on <u>data disaggregation</u> (by income, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics) but no mentioning of indigenous peoples here. • During the Statistical Commission, a separate working group under the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs was established to do more technical work and capacity building on data disaggregation in the future. • It is expected that Member States will develop regional and national indicators in line with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, guided by the global level, but based on national circumstances (A/RES/70/1 – para 55). <p>This recommendation has been implemented on global level – but will be ongoing on national level</p>
41	<p>The Permanent Forum calls upon States to recognize indigenous peoples, where they exist, consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration, in their legislation in order to gather statistical data thereon, especially in the area of allocation of land and other natural resources for traditional use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global indicator list for the 2030 Agenda (adopted by the Statistical Commission on 11 March) includes 2 indicators related to land rights: 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 both refer to type of tenure capturing collective land rights. It is yet to be decided, which indicators will be used nationally. <p>This recommendation is on-going</p>
43	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women consider the empowerment of indigenous women as a priority theme of its sixty-first session, in 2017, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resolution that decides the CSW Multiyear Programme of work 2017 to 2019 (E/CN.6/2016/L.1) highlights empowerment of indigenous women as a focus area in the next years' Commission on the Status of Women and refers to the Outcome Document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. PFI members regard this as a major victory for the empowerment of women, and indigenous women in particular. • In addition, the adopted Agreed Conclusions of the 60th Commission on the Status of Women make direct reference to indigenous women and recognize the distinct and important contribution of indigenous women and girls to sustainable development. The Commission urges Governments to... <i>“Formulate and implement, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and their organizations, policies and programmes designed to promote capacity-building and strengthen their leadership while recognizing the distinct and important role of indigenous women and girls in sustainable development; and prevent and eliminate discrimination and violence against indigenous women and girls which has a negative impact on their human rights and</i>

		<p><i>fundamental freedoms, and which they are disproportionately vulnerable to, and that constitutes a major impediment to indigenous women's full, equal and effective participation in society, the economy, and political decision-making...".</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since August 2015, the Secretariat of PFII has been in communication with FIMI and other indigenous women's organizations to draw their attention to the recommendation of the Forum regarding CSW. As a result, the recommendation was supported by the VII Continental Meeting of Indigenous Women of the Americas held in Guatemala in November 2015.• In December 2015, the Secretariat of PFII briefed the Group of States that support the WCIP on the commitments made at the WCIP related to empowerment of indigenous women (paragraph 17).• On 8 March 2016, the Chairperson of UNPFII addressed a letter to Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota from Brazil in his capacity of Chair of the CSW60 to share with the Bureau members to consider the inclusion of "empowerment of indigenous women" as a priority theme in the 2017-2019 multi-year programme of work.• On 16 March 2016, the side-event "Empowerment on Indigenous Women" took place in Conference Room 7 with focus on indigenous women's political participation and their role in poverty eradication and combatting violence. The side event was organised by International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples (17 Member States: (Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Spain, Paraguay and Peru), UN Women and the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. In connection with this event, a press conference on the "Empowerment of Indigenous Women" took place, featuring three indigenous women panelists.• UNPFII recognizes the support of States to implement the commitments made at the WCIP. The close cooperation between the Chair of UNPFII, indigenous women's organizations, UN Women and others with the support of SPFII made it possible that the CSW Bureau undertake this recommendation made by UNPFII.• It should be noted that CSW60 resolutions still need to be adopted by ECOSOC – and that after that, the CSW Bureau still needs to decide on how to address the "focus area" during CSW61. The UNPFII counts on CSW Bureau, as well as its Secretariat, to take the recommendations forward to actual implementation.
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