



**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Human Rights**

**Contribution of the Indigenous Peoples and
Minorities Section to the 16th Session of the
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

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Introduction

The present submission has been prepared in the context of the sixteenth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in response to the Permanent Forum Secretariat's questionnaire to the UN system related to recommendations of the Permanent Forum and the progress made in the implementation of the System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples under the six key elements of the SWAP.

1. Raising awareness of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

During the period under review, OHCHR continued to raise awareness of the Declaration among Member States¹, indigenous peoples, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and the general public through several publications², seminars and support to the mandates of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples³ and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples⁴. Outreach campaigns through United Nations offices at country level are also an important tool to spread key principles in the Declaration.

In furtherance of this approach, in Guatemala, OHCHR is the co-leader of the Inter-Agency Group on a Multicultural and Diverse Society, and brings to the attention of the group issues of concern for indigenous peoples in Guatemala, in order to analyze and identify areas for follow up action. In this context, the office provides feedback to the agencies, funds and programmes at the country level to ensure a human rights based approach to the work carried out affecting indigenous peoples.

Furthermore, in January 2016, a representative from the Regional Office for South America presented on the rights of indigenous peoples in the international human rights system, including the UN Declaration, at an event in Peru on food security and nutrition. The event was organized by FAO and the Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indigenas. In November 2016, the Office in Mexico also organized an International Colloquium on the principle of free,

1 Annual report of the High Commissioner submitted to the Human Rights Council on 20 July 2016 on the relevant developments in human rights bodies and mechanisms and activities undertaken by the OHCHR to contribute to the full and effective realization of the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples A/HRC/33/27

² See Section 6 of the report: "Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources within the UN system for the effective implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

³ Report of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on its ninth session, A/HRC/33/56; The right to health and indigenous peoples with a focus on children and youth- Study of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, A/HRC/33/57; Summary of responses to the questionnaire survey on best practices regarding possible appropriate measures and implementation strategies in order to attain the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - Report of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, A/HRC/33/58.

⁴ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to the Human Rights Council, 11 August 2016, on the impacts of international investment agreements on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/HRC/33/42); Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to the General Assembly, 29 July 2016, on conservation and indigenous peoples' rights (A/71/229); and Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to the General Assembly, 7 August 2015, on the impact of international investment and free trade on the human rights of indigenous peoples (A/70/301).

prior and informed consent within the framework of the Declaration and other international standards. The event was attended by representatives of the executive at the state and federal level, representatives of the judicial and legislative powers, the National Human Rights Institution, indigenous leaders, CSOs, academics, private companies, and others.

2. Supporting the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly at the country level

OHCHR has continued to support the implementation of the Declaration by providing technical assistance to Member States, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and UN bodies. It has assisted national partners through a range of initiatives to reform and implement legal frameworks, policies, strategies and national action plans to achieve the ends of the Declaration, as called for in the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

In April 2016, Guatemala launched a national dialogue on justice reform, which was carried out with the support of a technical secretariat composed of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, the Office of the Attorney General and the National Human Rights Institution, with technical assistance from OHCHR and the Office of the Resident Coordinator. As part of the national dialogue, a series of regional consultations were held to gather information on the views held by indigenous peoples, members of civil society and others on the constitutional reform process. The inputs were consolidated into a reform proposal that was submitted as a draft bill to Congress in October. Within this context, the office also held a seminar on legal pluralism, an aspect of the proposed constitutional reforms that has received significant resistance by certain sectors, and provided guidance on international standards on indigenous jurisdiction. With the technical support of OHCHR, the Office of the Attorney General finalized the development of an internal policy on access to justice for indigenous peoples. The Office of the Attorney General also developed a specific diagnostic study on the problems faced by garífuna and xinca peoples in the area of access to justice. The office also supported the School for Legal Studies in Guatemala, with the support of the Unit on Indigenous Issues within the judiciary, to prepare an educational module on human rights of indigenous peoples as part of legal studies for judges and magistrates.

OHCHR provided support to national human rights institutions in the areas of health, national action plans and draft legislation. In 2015, the office in Guatemala developed, in coordination with the national human rights institution, a report that contains a methodology to observe the implementation of the Government's strategy to combat malnutrition, including among indigenous peoples, which are among the most affected by malnutrition in the country. The office continued in 2016 to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made in the report. The office trained the focal points in the national human rights institution on food security, health, indigenous peoples and labour rights and on the human rights impact of monoculture activities.

In Mexico, OHCHR assisted the national human rights institution with the drafting of a general recommendation on the right to prior consultation with indigenous peoples on legislative or administrative measures that may affect them, and also encouraged the Federal and State governments to legislate this right. A draft bill is now being prepared and the Office has been and continues to monitor its progress.

Moreover, in response to a severe child malnutrition crisis amongst the Qom and Wichi people in the province of Salta, North of Argentina, the Regional Office for South America joined with UN agencies and the national human rights institution to investigate the underlying economic, social and cultural factors contributing to the death of indigenous children in Argentina.

Within the reporting period, OHCHR continued to provide direct assistance to governments and ministries on a range of measures to support the implementation of the Declaration. In South America, the Regional Office provided technical assistance to governments on issues ranging from the principle of free, prior and informed consent and extractive industries in Peru, to indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in Ecuador and participatory rights in Chile. For example, within the framework of the discussions of a new Constitution in Chile, OHCHR, together with UNDP, ILO and UNICEF, was invited by the Chilean Ministry of Social Development to observe and provide technical advice on how the State can ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the ongoing constitution-making process, in line with international standards.

In Bolivia, the OHCHR Country Office provided technical assistance to the Government on the development of a national action plan on the rights of indigenous peoples. The process was led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and involved representatives of indigenous peoples and the Ministry of Development Planning, as well as other government officials. The Office encouraged the Government to develop the plan in consultation with indigenous peoples.

In Guatemala, OHCHR promoted the strengthening of protection mechanisms for human rights defenders as part of its technical support to the Government. The Office documented violations against defenders of indigenous peoples' rights to lands and resources, including the criminalization of their human rights work. In order to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the context of resource extraction and business activities, the Office also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. For example, the Office assisted the Government to implement a policy on reparations for 33 indigenous communities affected by the construction of the Chixoy hydroelectric project, and to the Attorney General's office for the development of an internal policy on access to justice for indigenous peoples. Finally, the Office also carried out activities to observe the impact on human rights from extraction projects, with a focus on indigenous peoples. The Office is also providing technical assistance to the Presidential Commission on Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples (CODISRA) to carry out a diagnostic study on the situation of garífunas and Afro

descendants, which will inform the National Action Plan on Afro descendants being developed by the State in the framework of the International Decade for Afro descendants.

The OHCHR Country Office in Cambodia continued to work with the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Construction and Planning, local governments and civil society organizations to support indigenous peoples' efforts to apply for collective land titles, as well as providing legal aid to communities that have suffered from land rights violations. The Office also collaborated with the Ministry of Rural Development and the local authorities of Koh Kong Province on the registration of the identity of eight indigenous communities of the Areng valley. OHCHR facilitated the building of trust between indigenous peoples and the authorities and raised awareness of indigenous peoples' rights among all stakeholders. In Kamong Speu, the Office held meetings with the provincial cadastral office to support the process of preliminary mapping of the communal land of the Oral indigenous community; a process which is halted by the question of a preliminary mapping to which the indigenous community opposes.

In Cambodia, in order to promote the right of indigenous peoples to participate in the decisions affecting them, OHCHR supported the participation of indigenous representatives in the ongoing consultations on three law and policy documents related to intellectual property rights: draft law on agricultural land, draft environmental code and draft guidelines on public participation in environmental impact assessments. The Office continued to work with the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Construction and Planning, the Ministry of Rural Development, local governments and civil society organizations to support the efforts of indigenous peoples to apply for collective land titles. OHCHR also assisted with the provision of legal aid to communities that have suffered violations of their land rights. It also supported the Bunong communities from Busra in Mondulkiri Province to better assert their rights in relation to negotiations with a private company that was granted a land concession. OHCHR observed and facilitated the meetings of the tripartite committee, which was comprised of representatives from the company, the Bunong communities affected by the land concession and local authorities. As a follow-up to this project, OHCHR partnered with an independent mediation group and committed to provide technical support to the affected indigenous communities during the pre-mediation period. Compensation agreements have since been reached in relation to one sacred site and the company made a commitment to review over 100 pending land claims. The Office also observed the meetings of a tripartite committee in relation to a separate investment project, which was comprised of a company seeking funding from the International Financial Corporation, indigenous peoples' representatives and local authorities. The role of OHCHR as a third-party broker helped the parties to engage in good-faith negotiations and to seek solutions to outstanding disputes over indigenous peoples' land and sacred forests.

OHCHR has also supported governments and other stakeholders to implement recommendations made by UN human rights mechanisms and other bodies. The Office in Mexico provided technical assistance to the Government to improve its adherence to international standards on the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as to implement

recommendations made to Mexico in the Universal Periodic Review. These recommendations included the principle of free, prior and informed consent for indigenous peoples. The Office also observed examples of where the Federal Government had consulted indigenous peoples, with the aim of understanding factors that either prevent or enable the implementation of the Declaration and other international standards on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. Finally, during the aforementioned activities, the Office in Mexico facilitated dialogue between various stakeholders (including the national human rights institution, civil society organizations, government officials and private corporations) and provided various forms of technical assistance in order to prevent future violations of the rights of indigenous peoples. In Kenya, the Office organized a three-day meeting in Nakuru in August 2016 to enhance dialogue between members of the Endorois community, the Kenya National Human Rights Commission and Department of Justice as well as Ministry of Tourism and the Kenya Welfare Service as a follow-up to the ACHPR decision on the Endorois case and discussed a co-management process for Lake Bogoria.

In Thailand, the Regional Office for South-East Asia continued to support the Department of National Parks in the implementation of the human rights recommendations made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee, which designated the Kraeng Krachan Forest Complex as a World Heritage Site. Upon request of the Government, OHCHR reviewed the draft national road map to implement the UNESCO recommendations and provided comprehensive comments on how to address the concerns of the indigenous peoples living in the Kraeng Krachan Forest Complex.

OHCHR has also pursued initiatives directly with indigenous peoples and communities to support the implementation of the Declaration through reform and implementation of legal frameworks. In DRC, the Office supported and participated in a dialogue at the Parliament in Kinshasa in September 2016 to discuss a draft law on the rights of indigenous peoples which was pending adoption. The law has not yet been adopted but parliamentarians have been sensitized regarding the need for a specific law to protect the rights of indigenous peoples as a means to prevent ethnic tensions in the country. In Guatemala, the Country Office organized consultations on a draft law for the establishment of community radio stations. This initiative is in line with Article 16 of the Declaration: to promote cultural diversity in the media and for indigenous peoples to have their own radio broadcasts.

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

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a collaborative partnership for people, planet and prosperity, which pledges to ensure that no one is left behind. To achieve this aim, it is imperative that indigenous people, who are among the furthest behind, are included in efforts by the UN systems to assist Member States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

OHCHR has embraced this approach through publications and activities at the national and international level. The Office in Mexico co-organized the Twelfth International Conference of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which took place in October 2015. This conference focused on the role of National Human Rights Institutions in implementing the SDGs. The conference concluded with the adoption of the landmark Mérida Declaration, which highlighted the importance of engaging indigenous peoples in the efforts for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, in February 2016, OHCHR released a guidance note entitled, “A Human Rights Based Approach to Data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Development Agenda”.⁵ The guidance note stresses the importance of ensuring that indigenous peoples participate in the collection and disaggregation of data on the SDGs and that their concerns are addressed during this process so that the data is relevant, accurate and collected in accordance with the Declaration, in particular articles 5, 18, 19 and 41.

4. Develop capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel

a) Fellowship Program

Each year, OHCHR runs an indigenous fellowship program in Geneva to improve indigenous people’s knowledge of and participation in UN human rights bodies and mechanisms. From 29 June to 16 July 2016, 29 indigenous peoples’ representatives from 24 countries participated in the programme. Of the participants, 16 were men and 13 were women. The fellows were introduced to areas of relevance for indigenous peoples, including the human rights of indigenous peoples in the context of business and extractive industries, international financial institutions and women’s rights. The Fellows also attended the 9th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, where they organized their own side event on indigenous perspectives on the right to health. Following this Programme, one of the fellows also took part in a national fellowship with OHCHR’s Senior Human Rights Adviser in Kenya. In addition to the group fellowship programme, OHCHR runs an annual four-month senior fellowship programme. This fellowship aims to provide on-the-job training for an indigenous person with the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section in Geneva. In 2016, the senior indigenous fellow was Hannah McGlade, an indigenous human rights lawyer from Australia.

b) Training Programmes

Throughout the reporting period, OHCHR organised multiple training programmes aimed at developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel. These training programmes were run throughout South America and South-East Asia and covered a

⁵ This guidance notes is available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>

range of topics, including: the Declaration; free, prior and informed consent; business and human rights; resource extraction; indigenous traditional justice systems; and land titling.

In relation to business and human rights, OHCHR ran two programmes in South Africa and Guatemala. Firstly, the OHCHR's Regional Office in South Africa, in partnership with the South African Human Rights Commission, organized a seminar on business and human rights for community leaders and regional national human rights institutions. The seminar included participants from Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Topics discussed included the principle of free, prior and informed consent. Participants also shared relevant experiences, in particular on mining activities in their respective countries. Secondly, throughout 2016, the Office in Guatemala carried out training sessions for the business sector, civil society, the national human rights institution and other government officials, on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as well as international legal standards for the rights of indigenous peoples. The Office also provided capacity-building support on the rights of indigenous peoples to staff of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, who are responsible for environmental impact studies.

In Chile, the Regional Office has provided technical capacity to governments in the sub-region on issues ranging from consultation rights and extractive industries in Peru, to indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in Ecuador and participatory rights in Chile. For example, within the framework of the discussions of a new Constitution in Chile, OHCHR, together with UNDP, ILO and UNICEF, has been invited by the Chilean Ministry of Social Development to observe and provide technical advice on how the State can ensure and conduct a participatory process with indigenous peoples in line with international standards. In this context, the Office participated in August 2016 in a training session on indigenous peoples' rights in constitutional making processes. The event was an attempt to level up the knowledge of different stakeholders on indigenous peoples' standards, share information on how such rights have been reflected in other Constitutions in the region as well as socialize the guidelines as reviewed by the Consultative Council which provide clear instructions on how the regions should disseminate, prepare and conduct the participatory meetings with indigenous peoples. The event gathered over 100 representatives from all regions of the countries and included public officers from the Ministry of Social Development and the Indigenous National Service (CONADI), universities, indigenous representatives and other UN agencies. The RO, as a member of the Consultative Council, is currently advising the Government and Universities involved in this process on how they should adequate their methodology to prepare the reports of local meetings, in a way that respects the self-determination of indigenous peoples and also allow for systematization of information at the regional and national levels.

The office in Guatemala continued implementing the second phase of its Maya Programme, which seeks to defend, through strategic litigation, the rights of indigenous peoples to communal lands, to culturally appropriate health practices and to cultural and intellectual property, among others. A group of nine lawyers, as well as 30 students who provide assistance in legal cases, have been trained on the rights of indigenous peoples through the

Maya Programme. Thirteen university professors also took part in the Programme and will, as a result, include strategic litigation and the rights of indigenous peoples in their university courses. Analysis on Constitutional Court jurisprudence undertaken by the Office demonstrates the positive impact of the Maya Programme, in particular the increase in cases brought by indigenous peoples in the courts and favorable judgments issued for indigenous peoples, especially regarding land rights and consultation. Finally, OHCHR also supported the School for Legal Studies to develop an educational module on the human rights of indigenous peoples as part of the legal studies for judges and magistrates.

OHCHR ran a number of training programmes in Cambodia and Bolivia in relation to collective rights, with a focus on indigenous territories and collective land titles. Firstly, the Office in Bolivia developed a training programme for indigenous leaders on collective rights as set out in international legal frameworks, including the Declaration. This programme was run in collaboration with the Universidad Indígena Boliviana Guaraní, the German Agency for International Cooperation and the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia. In April 2016, 16 indigenous leaders successfully completed the course, which will be a permanent feature of the university's regular academic programme. It will also be included in the legal anthropology curriculum.

Secondly, the Office in Cambodia conducted training sessions on collective land titles for indigenous families in Koh Kong, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Speu and Mondulhiri provinces who are at risk of losing their traditional land as a result of land grabbing. The Office also assisted the Ministry of Rural Development, local authorities and communities to register the identity of eight Chrong indigenous communities in the Areng valley, Koh Long province. It is expected that the indigenous identity of these communities will be registered in 2017.

5. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

a) The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples marked its thirtieth anniversary in 2015. A series of activities took place to celebrate this anniversary, including an exhibition during the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council and the launch of a video on the Fund's contribution to strengthening the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes⁶. The mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples ("the Fund") has been progressively expanded seven times since its inception. According to its current mandate⁷, the Fund supports representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions to participate in meetings of all relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, including sessions of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Expert

⁶ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/IPeoplesFund/Pages/IPeoplesFundIndex.aspx>

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 70/232.

Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review and sessions of treaty bodies.

In 2016, the Fund supported 94 indigenous representatives to attend a range of UN processes, including the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (25), the ninth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (20), the Expert Workshop on the EMRIP mandate review (14), the GA consultations on indigenous peoples' participation (19), as well as the Human Rights Council, the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and sessions of treaty bodies (16).

The Fund is not only a source of travel grants; it is a tool to build the expertise of indigenous peoples in UN processes. With this purpose in mind, a number of efforts were made to strengthen the function of the Fund beyond simply providing travel support. These efforts included conducting induction courses and human rights training sessions during sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (Docip).

b) Work done by OHCHR's regional and country offices

OHCHR regional and country offices implemented a number of initiatives to advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes, in particular in relation to special procedures, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and treaty bodies.

The Regional Office for South America supported indigenous organizations and communities in Argentina, Peru, Brazil and Ecuador to engage with the UN human rights system. In Argentina, OHCHR organized a meeting between indigenous from Salta and Formosa with and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, during his official visit to the country. The Office also assisted these communities with the preparation of their presentation to the Special Rapporteur, which they presented at this meeting. Similarly, OHCHR assisted indigenous Argentinian women's organizations to present information in meetings in Buenos Aires and Tucuman to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences. In Brazil and Peru, OHCHR organized capacity-building sessions with indigenous organizations and communities to help them prepare their submissions for the UPR. Finally, OHCHR also assisted multiple indigenous organizations submit shadow reports to the CERD Committee.

OHCHR carried out a number of activities in Guatemala with indigenous peoples and their representatives. Firstly, from 11 to 15 April 2016, a pre-sessional meeting of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues took place in Guatemala. In the context of these consultation meetings, the Office in Guatemala supported the preparation of numerous meetings between experts of the UN Permanent Forum and some 1,000 indigenous

representatives from all over the country. During the pre-session meeting, the Permanent Forum experts also held a series of meetings with representatives of the executive, the Congress, the judiciary, business enterprises and the international community, among others.

Secondly, during the working visit of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Office organized meetings between the Special Rapporteur and indigenous organizations, who presented on important cases. In December 2016, OHCHR also held preparatory meetings with representatives of indigenous communities in order to prepare for the Special Rapporteur's upcoming official visit to the country in the first trimester of 2017. Finally, in May 2016, the Office in Guatemala assisted indigenous women to draft a shadow report on the implementation of recommendations made to Guatemala by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.⁸

6. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources within the UN system for the effective implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Between 2007 and 2016, a range of materials have been published on the Declaration. These publications are grouped below according to their main thematic focus areas.

a) Free, prior and informed consent

Protect, Respect, Remedy: A Guide on Business and Human Rights (2013). This guide was prepared by the Office in Cambodia and has a strong focus on the Declaration and indigenous peoples' land rights, including the principle of free, prior and informed consent. It is available in English and Khmer at:

[http://cambodia.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Promotional-materials-soft/Protect Respect Remedy Guide on Business and Human Rights KhEn.pdf](http://cambodia.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Promotional-materials-soft/Protect%20Respect%20Remedy%20Guide%20on%20Business%20and%20Human%20Rights%20KhEn.pdf)

Indigenous communities claim land rights (2013). This video highlights the struggle of indigenous peoples in Cambodia to obtain land rights over their ancestral lands, including the principle of free, prior and informed consent. This video forms part of the campaign commemorating the 20 year anniversary of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights. Available at: <http://at20.ohchr.org/videos.html>

El Derecho de los Pueblos Indígenas a la Consulta Previa, Libre e Informada: Una guía de información y reflexión para su aplicación desde la perspectiva de los Derechos Humanos (2009). This publication focuses on indigenous peoples' right to consultation in Colombia. It is available in Spanish at:

<http://www.hchr.org.co/migracion/index.php/publicaciones/libros#>

⁸ See CERD/C/GTM/CO/14-15, para. 34.

Proceso participativo nacional con los grupos étnicos sobre su derecho a la consulta para obtener un consentimiento Previo, Libre e Informado: Un derecho, un proceso participativo (2011). This leaflet explores indigenous peoples' rights to consultation and consent within the context of Colombia. It is available in Spanish at

<http://www.hchr.org.co/migracion/index.php/publicaciones/otras-publicaciones>

El derecho a la consulta de los pueblos indígenas: la importancia de su implementación en el contexto de los proyectos de desarrollo a gran escala (2011). This implementation guide, issued by the Office in Mexico, focuses on the right to consultation in the context of large-scale development projects. It is available in Spanish at

https://www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=163:el-derecho-a-la-consulta-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-la-importancia-de-su-implementacion-en-el-contexto-de-los-proyectos-de-desarrollo-a-gran-escala-2011&catid=17:publicaciones&Itemid=278

In 2016, the Regional Office for South-East Asia drafted a document entitled “*Human rights in relation to land in South-East Asia: Concerns and recommendations by the UN human rights mechanisms*”. This publication is designed as a practical reference tool that can be used for advocacy purposes and will be published in 2017. It includes sections on indigenous peoples' land rights and the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

b) Awareness raising and training materials

Factsheet No. 9/Rev.2 Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Human Rights System (2013). This factsheet is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/FactSheets.aspx>

¿Conoces la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas? (2010). This publication, issued by the Office in Mexico, is a guide on the Declaration. It is presented through illustrations, cartoons and other media formats, as opposed to a standard report format. It is . Available in Spanish at

https://www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=167:claracion-de-las-naciones-unidas-sobre-los-derechos-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-folleto-ilustrado-2011&catid=17&Itemid=278

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: A Manual for National Human Rights Institutions (2013). This manual was published jointly with the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. It is available in English, French, Russian and Spanish at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/SpecialIssues.aspx>

c) Indigenous women

El derecho a una vida libre de discriminación y violencia mujeres indígenas de Chiapas, Guerrero y Oaxaca (2008). This publication was issued by the Office in Mexico and is available in Spanish at:

https://www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=146:el-derecho-a-una-vida-libre-de-discriminacion-y-violencia-mujeres-indigenas-de-chiapas-guerrero-y-oaxaca-2008&catid=17&Itemid=278

Violencia contra las mujeres indígenas en Guatemala (2008). This publication was issued by the Office in Guatemala and is available in Spanish at: <http://www.ohchr.org.gt/publicaciones.asp>

d) Access to justice

Informe del diagnóstico sobre el acceso a la justicia para los indígenas en México: estudios de caso en Oaxaca (2007). This publication, issued by the Office in Mexico, focuses on access to justice for indigenous peoples. It is available in Spanish at: https://www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=140:informe-del-diagnostico-sobre-el-acceso-a-la-justicia-para-indigenas-en-mexico-estudio-de-caso-en-oaxaca-2007&catid=17:publicaciones&Itemid=278

Acceso de los pueblos indígenas a la justicia desde el enfoque de derechos humanos: Perspectivas en el derecho indígena y en el sistema de justicia oficial (2008). This publication addresses access to justice for indigenous peoples from a human rights perspective. It was prepared by the Office in Guatemala and is available in Spanish at: <http://www.ohchr.org.gt/publicaciones.asp>

El reconocimiento legal y vigencia de los Sistemas Normativos Indígenas en México (2008). This publication, prepared by the Office in Mexico, looks at the right of indigenous peoples to promote, develop and maintain their legal systems and institutions. It is available at: https://www.hchr.org.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=144:el-reconocimiento-legal-y-vigencia-de-los-sistemas-normativos-indigenas-en-mexico-2008&catid=17:publicaciones&Itemid=278

e) Reference books

Reference Materials: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2008). This pocket-sized booklet sets out the full text of the Declaration. It is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/ReferenceMaterial.aspx>

Instrumentos Internacionales Básicos sobre Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (2014). Prepared by the Office in Guatemala, this publication contains the whole text of the Declaration. It is available in Spanish at: <http://www.ohchr.org.gt/publicaciones.asp>

Booklet with translations to the languages of the Sakhalin indigenous peoples of *the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Nivkh, Uilta, Nanai and Evenk)* (2015). This booklet contains translations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the languages of the Sakhalin indigenous peoples. It is available at: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/UNDRIP_nanai.pdf

Cuadro comparativo entre el Convenio 169 de la OIT sobre pueblos indígenas y tribales en países independientes y la declaración de Naciones Unidas sobre derechos de los pueblos indígenas (2009). This publication, prepared by the Office in Guatemala, provides a comparison of the content of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the Declaration. It is available in Spanish at: <http://www.ohchr.org.gt/publicaciones.asp>