

Questionnaire to UN system

Questionnaire to the UN system agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental organizations

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. The Permanent Forum is mandated to provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to ECOSOC and through the Council to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; to raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues with the UN system; and prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

The Permanent Forum's report of the fifteenth session of 2016 includes a number of recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to UN system agencies, funds and programmes (attached).

The report can be found at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/unpfii-sessions-2/unpfii-fifteenth-session.html>

The secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues.

The responses will be compiled into one report for the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum which will take place from 24 April to 5 May 2017. All responses will be placed on the DESA/DSPD website on Indigenous at:

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples>

If you have any objection for your response to be made available on our website, please inform our offices accordingly.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **1 January 2017** to:

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Social Policy and Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Room: S-2954
United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Telephone: 917-367-5100
Email: indigenous_un@un.org and dogank@un.org

Questionnaire to UN system

The sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 April to 5 May 2017.

Draft Agenda

- 1. Election of officers.*
- 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.*
- 3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum:
(a) Empowerment of indigenous women;
(b) Indigenous youth.*
- 4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*
- 5. Dialogue with indigenous peoples.*
- 6. Dialogue with Member States.*
- 7. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.*
- 8. Discussion on the theme “Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: measures taken to implement the Declaration”.*
- 9. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*
- 10. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with regard to indigenous human rights defenders.*
- 11. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
(a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies or other measures;
(b) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;
(c) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.*
- 12. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council, and emerging issues.*
- 13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session.*
- 14. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its sixteenth session*

Questionnaire UNDP

The theme of the Permanent Forum's session in 2017 will be:

Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Measures taken to implement the Declaration

Introduction

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

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

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

Since the creation of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), UNDP has been closely engaging with the UNPFII and following up on its recommendations in accordance with its mandate. This document/questionnaire addresses the questions presented by the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in preparation of the 16th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and encompasses UNDP's progress towards recommendations made by the Permanent Forum, implementation of the UN System Wide Action Plan for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SWAP) and mainstreaming the principles and standards contained in UNDRIP as well as other human rights instruments as they relate to indigenous peoples in 2016.

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

UNDP is pleased to having developed the SWAP jointly with the Inter Agency Support Group and for its official launch by the Secretary General at the opening of the Permanent Forum in 2016. The UNDP Administrator and Head of the UN Development Group together with the USG for Economic and Social Affairs sent a letter to all Heads of UNDG Agencies, Resident Coordinators and UN Country Team members sharing and calling for the implementation of the SWAP.

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:²

As there are no recommendations addressed specifically to UNDP, we address here the general recommendations to the UN System and how UNDP takes them forward.

15. In reference to the study by Mr. John and Ms. Dorough on how States exploit weak procedural rules in international organizations to devalue the United Nations Declaration and other international human rights law, the Permanent Forum recommends that all funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums begin to reform their respective procedural rules, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, with the aim of ensuring compliance and consistency with the human rights affirmed in the Declaration.

UNDP applies Social and Environmental Standards (SES) which are mandatory for all UNDP projects above 500 000 USD since 1 January 2015. The application of social and environmental safeguards and related grievance mechanisms provide tools to navigate through this complexity and ensure that integrated development solutions are identified early on and that programming does not result in inadvertent harm or conflict. The SES are comprised of several elements: the Overarching Policy and Principles, Project-Level Standards, and the Policy Delivery Process. The Project-Level Standards further support implementation of UNDP's commitments to promote respect for human rights, gender equality, and environmental sustainability and relate to areas such as sustainable natural resource management, displacement and resettlement, cultural heritage and indigenous peoples.

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

² See attached document entitled 'Recommendations addressed to the UN Agencies' to facilitate your responses.

Questionnaire to UN system

Furthermore, the Standard requires UNDP projects that may impact indigenous peoples to be “designed in a spirit of partnership with them, with their full and effective participation, with the objective of securing their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) where their rights, lands, resources, territories, traditional livelihoods may be affected” (p.32). The standard further outlines that “UNDP Projects will recognize that indigenous peoples have collective rights to own, use, and develop and control the lands, resources and territories that they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title. If the Project involves activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands, resources, or territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired, an action plan will outline the steps and timetable for achieving legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage [...]. In such cases, with the consent of the relevant authority or Implementing Partner, will support such activities aimed at delimiting, demarcating and titling such lands, resources, and territories with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned” (p. 34). More detail on the SES roster and guidance notes in applicable section below.

Consistent with articles 18 and 19 of the United Nations Declaration and in line with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the call to “leave no one behind”, the Permanent Forum strongly recommend that States and funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system ensure the disaggregation of data on the basis of indigenous identifiers/ethnicity and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in developing and monitoring national action plans and in all processes relating to the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

Through application of the UNDG approach for effective and coherent implementation support on the 2030 Agenda, under the acronym ‘MAPS’ (MAPS stands for Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support UNDP’s) UNDP consistently attempts to apply human rights-based approaches, including as relates to data and participation. UNDP has supported a number of MAPs related missions that encourage UNDP programming support on the SDGs to uphold the ‘leave no one behind’ and ensuring inclusion of groups, including indigenous peoples. Note that the about to be approved draft UNDAF guidance reviewed to support implementation of Agenda 2030 in countries specifically makes reference to Indigenous Peoples in the principles for integrated programming on “leaving no one behind” as well as “human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment”. The draft UNDG guidelines for SDG country reporting also specifically addresses issues affecting Indigenous Peoples, including on data and participation/engagement. In addition, UNDP’s social protection primer also refers to ensuring social protection for indigenous peoples as part of ‘leaving no one behind’.

Sexual and gender-based violence increases in settings of conflict. Sexual violence has also been used systematically as a weapon of war against indigenous women. In the light of the particular risks and vulnerabilities of indigenous women and girls relating to sexual and gender-based violence, the Permanent Forum recommends that Governments, local authorities, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and civil society collaborate with indigenous peoples to establish multisectoral and holistic approaches to combat the various forms of violence against women and girls.

Questionnaire to UN system

UNDP in all its rule of law, justice, security and human rights programmes in settings of conflict addresses the prevention of and response to SGBV. In 2016 Guatemala achieved a historic milestone against impunity for SGBV as a weapon of war against indigenous Maya Q'eqchi women, historic for Guatemala and the world. UNDP has been supporting the efforts leading up to it since 2010:

Fifteen indigenous women from the remote Maya Q'eqchi village of Sepur Zarco in Izabal, eastern Guatemala, received long-awaited justice on the 25th of February 2016 when the Supreme Court of Justice, High-Risk Tribunal "A", tried and convicted sexual slavery as a war crime. The suffering of the women of Sepur Zarco dates back to the Maya Q'eqchi's struggle for land rights against mining interests of the state and private sector. During the internal armed conflict, the whole of society suffered, and many were victims of human rights violations. The exacerbation of gender-based violence in times of conflict and impunity, mixed with the multiple levels of discrimination against Guatemalan women, and rural indigenous women and girls, in particular, resulted in many cases of systematic rape. According to the Historical Clarification Commission, 88.7 percent of rape victims belonged to Maya indigenous groups: 62 percent were between the ages of 18 and 60, 35 percent were young girls, and three percent were elderly women.

Since 2010, UNDP's Programme to Accompany Transitional Justice has been supporting the realization of victims' rights to truth, justice, and reparations, as well as promoting measures to prevent a repetition of human rights violations in the future. The programme has included strengthening the investigative and legal capacities of the Human Rights Division with the Public Prosecutor's Office, in order to prosecute cases of sexual violence against women during the conflict. As a result of this work, the General Instruction for the Investigation of Sexual Violence committed during the Internal Armed Conflict, was adopted by the Attorney General in 2012, and manuals and training processes were carried out with prosecutors. In addition, UNDP has supported the work of civil society organizations, including human rights and feminist and indigenous organizations, that provide key legal and psychosocial counseling to victims in criminal proceedings. Over the five years prior to the trial, UNDP supported the civil society organizations alliance Breaking the Silence, to implement a holistic strategy which included: legal support to ensure the full participation of the Maya Q'eqchi women and utilize multidisciplinary evidence; psychosocial assistance to the women of Sepur Zarco before, during, and after the investigation; protection strategies to safeguard the women from potential

backlash; and communication campaigns to raise public awareness about the case and the importance of ending impunity for gender-based and sexual violence both past and present.

On the 25th of February 2016, National Day for the Dignity of the Victims of the Internal Armed Conflict, two members of the military, a former lieutenant colonel and a former military commissioner accused of the crimes, received sentences, totaling 360 years in prison, and reparation measures were ordered for each of the survivors. The judge acknowledged the use of rape as a weapon used throughout the 36 years of internal armed conflict: "In the pursuit of the enemy, (indigenous) women became objects of war [...] We firmly believe that recognizing the truth helps to heal the wounds of the past and raises awareness so that such crimes never happen again." "We fight so that history does not repeat itself and so that no woman suffers ever again what we've been through," said the women, who are now between 58 and 65 years old. After the verdict, with their faces covered, they raised their hands in victory. Thanks to their courage and persistence, other victims of sexual violence during the conflict, have begun to break the silence and to seek the support of UNDP's Programme to Accompany Transitional Justice. The Sepur Zarco case, supported by UNDP, serves as a

Questionnaire to UN system

powerful example to the world on the need for comprehensive and inclusive justice strategies involving the justice and security sectors and civil society and survivors, including indigenous women. For more detail see the [UNDP Annual Report on the Rule of Law in crisis affected and fragile situations](#); for a testimony by a survivor see the video "[Giving a voice to female victims in Guatemala](#)".

- i. *Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.*

N/A as no recommendations addressed specifically to UNDP.

- ii. *What are the enabling factors that facilitate your agency's implementation of the Forum's recommendations?*

N/A as no recommendations addressed specifically to UNDP.

- iii. *What are some of the obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum?*

N/A as no recommendations addressed specifically to UNDP.

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

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was launched by the Secretary General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2017 session.³ For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

Please provide information on any activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives. Please provide information on publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on the UN Declaration and on indigenous peoples. Please also provide links to the relevant websites and other sources.

UNDP contributes to the IASG SWAP communication group (led by DPI) and efforts for harmonized and system wide messaging and awareness raising on the UNDRIP.

The [UNDP Guidance note on the Social and Environmental Standard on Indigenous Peoples](#) details application of UNDRIP in practice through UNDP projects. More detail in applicable section 5. below.

³ See Report of the 15th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2016/43) at para. 73.

Questionnaire to UN system

UNDP's Equator Initiative (more detail under section 5) undertook specific communication and outreach initiatives featuring and promoting the UNDRIP, as follows:

- Ongoing: WIN Website (relevant information related to UNDRIP, 2030 Development Agenda, UN and civil society processes, etc.) and WIN Net (news board every 2 weeks)
- March-April 2016: The Equator Initiative held a twitter campaign in lead up to the signing of the Climate Change Agreement in April 2016 aimed at raising awareness of the Equator Prize 2015 winners' innovative practices in securing their rights and sustainably managing their environments. The campaign reached over 100,000 viewers.
- April 2016: Held a press event ahead of the signing of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to draw attention to rights of IPs under UNDRIP in particular with respect to land rights, resource management, and political representation.
- April-May 2016: Held Equator Prize Award Ceremonies at the national level in 12 countries, coinciding with the signing of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, honoring winners of the Equator Prize 2015, which had been awarded the Prize during UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in December 2015. The Equator Prize honors local and indigenous communities advancing sustainable development through the conservation and sustainable use of nature. The events raised awareness on the rights of IPs and their contributions to environmental causes at the national level, in particular with high-level decision-makers.
- May 2016: Sponsored four side events at Permanent Forum 2016 on 1) climate change and migration, 2) digital technology and documentation of traditional knowledge, 3) land rights as reflected in the UNDRIP in the SDGs and Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and 4) reporting on IPs' advocacy for their rights under UNDRIP in the UNFCCC.
- August 2016: UNDP Blog *Our Perspectives* for Indigenous Peoples' Day August 9th (theme: right to education) Blog piece on indigenous knowledge and climate change titled, *Indigenous knowledge – ancient solutions to today's challenges*.
- September 2016: At the IUCN World Conservation Congress the Equator Initiative organized a UNDP village on indigenous peoples and local communities. The *Community Kauhale Oiwi* focused on four themes: the SDGs, indigenous and community conserved areas, partnerships and communication. The sessions engaged among others, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment John Knox, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Vicky Tauli-Corpuz who presented her report on the effects of conservation activities on the rights of IPs.
- October 2016: The Equator Initiative in partnership with the ICCA Consortium and the GEF Small Grants Programme organized a regional capacity building workshop in Bolivia focusing on the management and protection of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) and economic development particularly from the extractive sector. The workshop focused on four areas for capacity development including the international legal human rights framework and how these instruments can be applied at the national level.
- November 2016: Organized the "Indigenous Peoples' & Communities' Pavilion: Traditional Knowledge for Climate Action" at UNFCCC COP 22, a platform for communicating IP rights under UNDRIP at the UNFCCC to government, business and civil society representatives directly and via the media.
- November 2016: Supported an Indigenous Peoples-Government Dialogue ahead of UNFCCC COP 22 to raise awareness of IP collective rights under UNDRIP among government negotiators and other officials engaged in the COP 22 negotiations.
- November 2016: Facilitated participation of indigenous peoples' representatives to assert rights of IPs under UNDRIP in the forest sector at multiple events of the Forest Action area to the Global Climate Action Agenda at UNFCCC COP 22.

Questionnaire to UN system

- November 2016: Two webinars were held in lead up to IPLC engagement at the CoP CBD 2016: 1) an overview on the CBD, CoP13 and articles of key importance to IPLCs (including relevance to UNDRIP); and 2) communication: how to tell your story.
- December 2016: Cultural Survival Quarterly, article *Defining Conservation: Equator Prize Winners Speak Out at World Conservation Congress*.
- December 2016: IPLC engagement at CBD CoP December 2016, 19 Equator Prize winners from Latin America were supported to participate. Activities included: 1) a training on CBD (incl. UNDRIP) and communication, 2) engagement at IPLC Day at Rio Pavilion focusing four thematic areas highlighted at conference, 3) support and engagement at the IPLC Summit on Indigenous Experience: Traditional Knowledge and Biological and Cultural Diversity.

2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level

- Please provide information on the measures that have been taken by your agency, fund or programme to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples including through joint programming. Please also include information on indigenous women in your responses.*

UNDP implements a wealth of programmes in countries promoting UNDRIP and Indigenous Peoples, be it stand-alone targeted programmes or mainstreaming indigenous people's rights in programmes related to governance, environment and climate change, national planning, and other. Country cases as follows:

El Salvador

In El Salvador, the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP provided technical and financial assistance in the process leading up to the elaboration of the Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples of El Salvador, in follow-up to the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples held in 2014. It is the first time in the history of this country that specific measures will be taken to repair the rights of indigenous peoples around five priority areas defined by them: 1) strengthening of indigenous institutions; 2) lands, territories and productive systems; 3) reform of the legal framework in line with international standards; 4) intercultural policies in health, housing and education, and; 5) re-direct the institutionality of the State to adapt it to this new framework.

Honduras

From 2014 to 2016, within the framework of the Human Rights Project co-financed by the Government of Switzerland, UNDP supported the Government of Honduras in advancing legal frameworks in line with the UNDRIP and other international human rights instruments. Between 2014 and 2015, UNDP provided technical advice and ensured a participative dialogue with indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples that resulted in the approval of the National Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination 2014-2022 in September 2015. Furthermore, in 2016 UNDP accompanied a dialogue process on prior consultation rights based on the Draft Bill on

Questionnaire to UN system

Prior Consultation put forward by the Inter-Institutional Commission of the Government of Honduras.

In preparing for this process, in 2015 the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP conducted eleven workshops on the human rights of indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples in nine territories, thus expanding the knowledge of over 350 leaders. An open invitation was sent to indigenous and Afro-Honduran representatives to participate in the dialogue process on the draft bill. A series of 18 community-level dialogue workshops took place from May to October 2016 in which more than 1,400 people belonging to 103 organizations, federations, territorial councils and councils of elders participated along with the Inter-Institutional Commission of the Government of Honduras.

The draft bill was translated into multiple indigenous and Afro-Honduran languages and some peoples held previous community assemblies to review the document and bring concrete proposals to the workshops. Others worked out their proposals during the workshops. UNDP facilitated these spaces for dialogue, provided technical advice on international human rights standards and norms and consolidated and systematized the feedback received. It is expected that the results of this dialogue process will be the basis for a broader consultation process to be carried out with the support of the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples in 2017.

Additionally, UNDP mobilized funds to launch a project for work in La Moskitia on indigenous rights, and has supported the National Human Rights Commission (CONADEH) with a capacity assessment (jointly with OHCHR) which includes recommendations on how to better promote and protect indigenous people's rights in Honduras.

Colombia

In the context of the negotiations for a Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Agrarian, Farmers', Ethnic and Popular Summit (Agrarian Summit) that concluded in agreements on territorial, environmental and mining issues, amongst others, UNDP supported the elaboration of the ethnic chapter to the Peace Agreement and the elaboration of the proposal of indigenous peoples to the Summit. Furthermore, UNDP, FAO and the United Nations Office for Operation Services (UNOPS) joined forces with the National Government to start implementing 29 projects prioritized by the Agrarian Summit to strengthen economic and social development in different territories and communities in cooperation with local organizations, including indigenous and Afrodescendant organizations.

Guatemala

See above section A. for detail on UNDP's work on transitional justice and the rule of law supporting indigenous Maya Q'eqchi women survivors of SGBV as a weapon of war, and the Sepur Zarco case specifically.

UNDP Guatemala is supporting the National Government and the President of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in the elaboration of a guideline of basic principles to implement prior consultation rights. Additionally, UNDP has supported dissemination processes that included indigenous peoples on the 2030 Sustainable

Questionnaire to UN system

Development Goals and has participated in the contextual analysis for public policy making to implement the Goals with emphasis on the situation of indigenous peoples and the disaggregation of data in the next national census. Also, UNDP has given technical advice on the Constitutional Reform Initiative, especially regarding the area of Legal Pluralism (indigenous law).

Argentina

In Argentina, since 2010, the Ministry of Employment of the Ministry of Labour Employment and Social Security of the Nation has decided to move forward in the mainstreaming of affirmative employment policies, programmes and actions to incorporate populations whose vulnerable labour situation is associated with the condition of discrimination, violence and/or exclusion they face because of their ethnicity, gender and/or sexual orientation.

Furthermore, within the framework of the project "Support to the UN-REDD Argentina National Programme", UNDP seeks to assist the National Government in establishing a REDD+ Programme as a mechanism to encourage the protection, administration and better management of forest resources to sustain environmental services and contribute to the global fight against climate change. The Programme will also build national capacities to implement REDD+ at the local level, such as in forest-dependent communities, with a special emphasis on indigenous communities.

Mexico

Within the Access to Electoral Justice for Indigenous Peoples project in Mexico, recommendations were prepared for the implementation of jurisdictional and administrative institutional models that incorporate a multicultural approach, as well as for the creation of the Public Defender's Office for Indigenous Peoples and Communities. These initiatives are aimed at guaranteeing the right of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own political institutions and participate in the political life of the State established in Article 5 of the UNDRIP.

Bolivia

In Bolivia, UNDP, in the context of the project "Strengthening the Plurinational Autonomous State and Intercultural Dialogue", accompanied the referendum process on indigenous autonomies in four indigenous territories. In this sense, agreements were signed between the Ministry of Indigenous Autonomies, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the National Coordinator of Indigenous, Native and Farmers' Autonomies. Indigenous women youth also participated in capacity building initiatives that aimed at strengthening their knowledge on indigenous autonomies. Furthermore, UNDP is elaborating the baseline of the Indigenous Autonomy of Charagua to define its status and to establish the boundaries and population included within the Autonomous Government of Charagua (GAIOC). This study will serve to plan and implement the Government's internal public policies and external relations with state institutions.

The Equator Initiative in partnership with the ICCA Consortium and the GEF Small Grants Programme organized a regional capacity building workshop in Bolivia in October 2016 focusing on the management and protection of indigenous and community conserved areas

(ICCAs) and economic development particularly from the extractive sector. The workshop focused on four areas for capacity development including: conflict resolution and the international legal human rights; communication; mapping and digital technologies for the integrated management of indigenous territories and ICCAs; and indigenous knowledge systems and biocultural community protocols.

Bangladesh – Chittagong Hill Tracts

UNDP also continued to manage the Chittagong Hill Tracts Facility in Bangladesh, supporting amongst other initiatives:

- The Inauguration of CHT Complex in Dhaka: Prime Minister of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina laid the foundation stone of “Parbatya Chattagram Complex” (Chittagong Hill Tracts Complex) in Dhaka on 08 May 2016. The complex aims to promote the national cultural diversity and social customs and individual characteristics of the ethnic communities.
- UNDP -CHTDF supported the Ministry of CHT Affairs in organizing the Boi-Sa-Bi celebration in Dhaka. The rally was organized on the main streets of the capital, with floaters of flowers and live music. With this event, the Government of Bangladesh yet again brings closer the culture and tradition of the peoples of CHT thus promoting the national cultural diversity.
- Improving Access to Justice for the People Living in CHT: The project “Ensuring Legal Aid Services for the Peoples’ of Three Hill Districts” was launched on 19 March in Bandarban and 20 March 2016 in Rangamati to improve access to legal aid services in CHT through the National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO), a free legal aid services providing organization of the Government of Bangladesh.
- Local Governance: A Technical Advisory Committee’s (TAC) meeting on Local Governance/Decentralization was held at the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) on 6 March 2016 to discuss the roadmap for harmonization of CHT laws and acts, CHT poverty analysis and people’s perceptions survey at CHT and local government institutions.
- Improve Alternative Power Supply in Remote Areas: UNDP-CHTDF provided five solar panels to ensure adequate alternative power supply in Matiranga Municipality, Langadu Upazila Parishad, Baghaichari Upazila Parishad, Lama Upazila Parishad and Thanchi Upazila Health Complex in remote areas of the three Hill Districts as a part of building capacity of the local institutions.
- Training on Conflict Mitigation and Response System: Five training sessions were held on conflict mitigation and response system for the civil society members on 30 January, 1 and 3 February 2016 in Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Districts consecutively.

In December 2016 UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh signed an agreement to continue the CHTF programme in support to the people of the CHT, with a budget of 31 million USD.

More detail at the CHTF [homepage](#).

Country support through the GEF Small Grants Programme

UNDP directly supports indigenous peoples through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP), which serves as a delivery mechanism with various donors in over 120 countries. The SGP provides financial and technical support to communities and civil society organizations to meet the overall objective of “*Global environmental benefits*”

secured through community-based initiatives and actions". SGP funds "small grants" up to a maximum of \$50,000. In 2014, GEF, UNDP and the German Government launched the USD \$16.3 million Global Support Initiative (GSI) targeting territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs). The 5-year initiative is aligned with the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy and will provide focused support in at least 26 SGP participating countries. The project seeks to improve the recognition, support, and overall effectiveness of ICCAs for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change. The primary outputs of the GSI from 2015-2018 include: (i) direct support to community-based demonstration and action small grants in 20 target countries in support of ICCAs; (ii) legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes); and (iii) networking, knowledge production and exchange between national initiatives at regional and global levels. For further detail see the [SGP Homepage](#).

In 2015 and 2016 at least 140 GEF SGP projects were completed with indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs), representing a decrease of around 25% from the previous reporting period. Of these projects with IPOs, 10 countries reported accepting proposals in local languages, participatory video and/or alternative formats. The GEF SGP countries with the highest reported number of projects with indigenous peoples included **Bolivia (22), Costa Rica (14), Nepal (12), China (7), Guatemala (7), Tanzania (7), Malaysia (6), Palau (6), Timor Leste (5), Indonesia (4), Argentina (3), Belize (3), Iran (3), Dominica (3), and Namibia (3)**. Other SGP countries with portfolios comprising at least two projects with indigenous peoples included **Kenya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Panama, and Sierra Leone**. Some highlights of the portfolio are captured below:

In **Costa Rica**, the GEF SGP supported an indigenous-led organization 'Asobrunca' to (i) reforest the forests and watershed of the *Boruca* River, and (ii) recover the *Boruca* traditional production systems, knowledge, arts and crafts. The *Boruca* live in an area where more than 60% of the former territory is no longer in the hands of indigenous people, limiting their ability to maintain their traditional production systems, affecting their food security and welfare. The *Boruca* community went from a situation where 90% of its main staple crops were previously produced locally, to one of buying almost everything from the outside, and depending mainly on handicrafts and tourism (the *Boruca* are known for their striking, hand-carved masks). Since the elders regret that many useful crop species and seeds are being lost, the GEF SGP project set out to create a native seed bank to ensure food sovereignty through the continued use of the traditional farming system known locally as *chaguites* -- plots where a family can produce medicinal plants, dye-producing plants, timber, fruit trees, and tubers. The project also organized peer-to-peer learning with indigenous leaders from the neighbouring *Maleku* ethnic group. Through the coordination of Asobrunca many of the *chaguites* have now been replanted with traditional food varieties for domestic consumption, and reforestation campaigns have been conducted, with over one million trees planted along the banks of the river. In total, 200 indigenous peoples have benefitted from the project, with more than 1,500 hectares of land under sustainable management and improved conservation practices.⁴

In **Indonesia**, the weaving traditions of West Timor consist of hand-made cloth, woven on back-strap looms by village women, often still using handspun thread and natural plant dyes.

⁴ COS/SGP/FSP/OP5/Y2/BD/12/53

Questionnaire to UN system

The traditional textiles are used as garments by many West Timorese for ceremonial occasions, including funerals, bride-wealth exchange, and other *adat* (traditional customary law) rituals. Despite this, the weaving traditions are vulnerable as younger generations leave the villages, or become less interested in the time-consuming techniques. In this context, GEF SGP Indonesia supported the 'Tafean Pah Foundation' to preserve the ancestral knowledge of the *ikat* (tie-dye) weaving tradition, including the sustainable utilization of plants used in the production process. The project demarcated target dryland areas to propagate the natural coloring plants including: (i) indigo (*Marsdenia tinctoria*), known locally as 'tarum'; (ii) noni (*Morinda citrifolia*); (iii) the margined narrow-leaf pleomele (*Dracaena angustifolia*), native to South-East Asia; (iv) various cactus species; as well as (v) wild forest nuts and turmeric. In the village of *Luniup*, one hectare of land was set aside as a demonstration garden for the production of tannins from the 'dedap' tree, sandalwood, nutmeg, jackfruit, and other species. The project worked with 300 women with high artistic skills in weaving related to traditional cultural expressions (TCEs); ritual meanings in the culture of yarn spinning and weaving; as well as in understanding the traditional *Biboki* cloth's motifs according to social status. Five indigenous self-help groups were also established within a system of community savings and loans.⁵



Yayasan Tafean Pah – the next weaving generation in West Timor

<http://garlandmag.com/article/yayasan-tafean-pah-the-next-weaving-generation-in-west-timor/>

In **South Africa**, a GEF SGP project worked with the *Namas* indigenous peoples of the *Wupperthal* and *Nieuwoudtville* in the Northern Cape region. The project supported the conservation of natural and cultural resources along the 'Rooibos Heritage Route' (RHR) found within the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor -- a tourism circuit as yet poorly known in the region. The project partnered with 7 small business enterprises in setting up eco-infrastructure including signage, local biodiversity information, a website, and a podcast to showcase the indigenous heritage of the area. The marketing information captured the attractions along the RHR, including accommodation and dining; the natural environment; as well as local conservation initiatives pertaining to Rooibos (*Aspalatusli-nearis*), known locally as red bush. Training workshops, field research and meetings were also held to enhance nature and culture-based tourism in the area. As a result of the project, tourism agencies have agreed to support the ongoing marketing of the RHR, expected to increase the total number of tourist visitors in the target landscape. The Heiveld Cooperative, currently made up of 58 men and women members from the local community, is dedicated to "establishing a long-term trading relationships with fair trading organizations and promoting sustainable production and harvesting of organic and wild rooibos tea", and has been one of

⁵ INS/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/BD/13/058

the small business marketed along the route. The organization previously received funding from the GEF SGP, and an award from the UNDP Equator initiative in 2014.⁶



Heiveld Small Farmer Co-operative

<http://www.equalexchange.co.uk/fairtrade-producers/heiveld-small-farmer-co-operative/>

In **Malaysia**, a GEF SGP project worked with partners (Natural Justice, Global Diversity Foundation) to support a local community bio-cultural conservation initiative in *Bundu Tuhan*, an indigenous *Dusun* community in the state of Sabah. Activities under the project included: (i) a 'bio-cultural resources monitoring programme' to track the long-term diversity of critical wild and semi-domesticated species; (ii) a 'cultural heritage and sacred forest documentation' initiative to strengthen community knowledge about the cultural values of the *Winokok* forest landscape, and associated historical sites; as well as (iii) a bio-cultural tourism development programme. Three publications about the *Bundu Tuhan* customs of the *Dusun* indigenous people (i.e. community protocol; ecotourism plan; and children's story book) will be used as a reference and ongoing outreach with other indigenous *Dusun* communities across the state of Sabah, and further afield. A total of 1,263 hectares of indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas (ICCAs) were supported, with 842 hectares now officially gazetted as a native reserve.⁷

In **Venezuela**, a GEF SGP project entitled 'Audiovisual and bibliographical documentation of experiences of the organic cocoa producers' network of the *Caura* River, Bolivar state' supported the *Ye'kuana* peoples in organic shade-grown cocoa farming through agro-forestry systems. The *Ye'kuana*, (translated as "canoe people", or "people of the canoes") are a tropical rainforest tribe living near to the *Caura* River, a tributary of the Orinoco, who live in circular communal houses called *atta* deep inside the rain-forest. In Venezuela, approximately 6,250 *Ye'kuana* live alongside their former enemies, the *Sanumá* (Yanomami sub-group); whilst in Brazil, 430 *Ye'kuana* inhabit the northeast state of Roraima. The GEF SGP project in Venezuela worked with the tribe to ensure that the high quality cocoa beans from the *Theobroma cacao* tree (native to the tropical regions of Central and South America), used to make cocoa mass, cocoa powder, and chocolate, as well as other non-timber forest products (NTFPs), could access both local and international markets. The audio-visual material obtained included oral testimonies and interviews of the indigenous production methods, as well as records of their traditional ecological



⁶ SAF/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/BD/12/14

⁷ MAL/SGP/OP5/YF2/STAR/BD/12/13

knowledge. The information collected was used to make a short film and bibliographical material to help promote the environmentally-friendly cocoa, other organic NTFPs, and traditional knowledge archive of the *Ye'kuana*.⁸

United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP)

The United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP, or the Partnership) was set up in 2011, as an MPTF with ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP., and works to promote progress as regards indigenous peoples' rights and development at country level towards implementation of UNDRIP and ILO 169. The UN General Assembly and UN Human Rights Council have formally welcomed UNIPP and encouraged others to support it, and it is specifically mentioned in the SWAP as "one of the key means, amongst others, to promote coherence and joint programming at the country level". In May 2015 the UNIPP Policy Board approved the transfer of the UNIPP Technical Secretariat from ILO to UNDP and approved the handing over of the agency Co-Chair from the ILO to UNDP.

As the first 5-year cycle of UNIPP comes to an end on 31 December 2016, UNIPP has been planning for a new phase of the Partnership (UNIPP 2.0) from 1 January 2017. UNIPP 2.0 builds on and consolidates the momentum of the previous programmes implemented by the UNIPP while applying, at the same time, the knowledge and experience gained during the first phase in order to increase impact and reach around the world. By bringing together UN entities with a range of mandates relevant to the SDGs, through its emphasis on linking normative and operational aspects of the UN's work, and due to its strong focus on partnership with indigenous peoples across development sectors, UNIPP can significantly contribute to ensuring that SDG implementation delivers for indigenous peoples around the world. At the same time, UNIPP has the potential to effectively promote the full participation of indigenous people as active partners in the implementation of Agenda 2030 as well as climate change commitments.

When identifying priority initiatives, UNIPP will also seek systematic linkages with the recommendations of UN system's expert mechanisms that have a mandate related to indigenous peoples, thus contributing to the integration of normative and operational work in the area of indigenous peoples' rights. Key mechanisms in this respect will be the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), as well as the supervisory bodies of the ILO

- ii. *Please provide information on any support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 in national development plans and in the Common Country Assessment (CCA/United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).*

As mentioned above in Section A., jointly with other UNDG entities UNDP developed the new and revised UNDAF Guidance (to be approved) in line with support to implementation of Agenda 2030 in countries, which specifically makes reference to Indigenous Peoples in the principles for integrated programming on "leaving no one behind" as well as "human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment". UNDG's draft

⁸ VEN/SGP/OP5/Y3/STAR/BD/13/25

Questionnaire to UN system

guidelines for SDG country reporting also specifically address issues affecting Indigenous Peoples, including on data and participation/engagement.

Guatemala

In Guatemala, UNDP participates in the Roundtable on Indigenous Peoples of the International Cooperation and the Interagency Group on a Multicultural and Diverse Society and has made contributions to progress reports, from the perspective of indigenous peoples, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement 20 years after its enactment.

Costa Rica

The Equator Initiative is raising awareness of Costa Rica's Indigenous Peoples' National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as a model to encourage other countries to amend their NBSAP with IP-related actions.

- iii. Please provide information on any measures taken or planned to promote the establishment or strengthening of consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.*

Costa Rica

In March 2016, the Costa Rican Government issued Guideline No. 042-MP entitled "Construction of the Consultation Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples", which establishes a platform for dialogue for the elaboration of a national consultation mechanism between the Government and the eight indigenous peoples of the country. The Guideline regulates how public institutions should be structured to approach indigenous peoples in such areas as: definitions; applicable normative human rights framework; the public authority in charge of constructing the consultation mechanism with indigenous peoples; the public invitation to participate in the process to individuals and indigenous peoples' organizations; among others. The process includes four stages: information stage, stage of convening territorial meetings, national meetings and feedback on the process.

UNDP, together with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, OHCHR and the ILO, have been providing technical support to the Vice Ministry of Citizen Dialogue in the construction of this mechanism. To date, a total number of 19 workshops have been held in the information stage and 24 workshops in the first round of territorial meetings, with a total participation of 4,002 indigenous peoples (1,183 and 2,819, respectively). An initial result of these consultations in the 24 indigenous territories of the country is the elaboration of a preliminary mechanism route, identifying what could be the topics to be consulted, who should participate in this consultation, what should be the process, amongst others, based on the vision of indigenous peoples.

Guatemala

In the context of the "Supporting Insider Mediation" programme financed by the European Union, UNDP Guatemala is providing technical advice and accompanies two

dialogue processes with indigenous peoples in the Ixil region. These two processes initiated during first semester of 2016, following a milestone sentence by the Constitutional Court that ordered the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Indigenous Peoples Cabinet to conduct good faith consultations with indigenous peoples concerning the development of two hydroelectric plants in Santa Maria de Nebaj and an energy transmission project in San Juan Cotzal. UNDP's accompaniment was agreed upon and requested by both the indigenous authorities in this region and the National Government and the dialogue process is expected to continue during 2017.

Honduras

For detail, see above under point 2.

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

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will continue to address indigenous issues in the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- i. Has your agency/organization taken any measures to incorporate indigenous issues into programming to implement the 2030 Agenda in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?*

Through application of the UNDG approach for effective and coherent implementation support on the 2030 Agenda, under the acronym 'MAPS' (MAPS stands for Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support UNDP's) UNDP consistently attempts to apply human rights-based approaches, including as relates to data and participation. UNDP has supported a number of MAPs related missions that encourage UNDP programming support on the SDGs to uphold the 'leave no one behind' and ensuring inclusion of groups, including indigenous peoples. Note that the about to be approved draft UNDAF guidance reviewed to support implementation of Agenda 2030 in countries specifically makes reference to Indigenous Peoples in the principles for integrated programming on "leaving no one behind" as well as "human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment". The draft UNDG guidelines for SDG country reporting also specifically addresses issues affecting Indigenous Peoples, including on data and participation/engagement. In addition, UNDP's social protection primer also refers to ensuring social protection for indigenous peoples as part of 'leaving no one behind'.

Argentina

In Argentina, UNDP continued to give support to the National Government in the implementation and follow-up to the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 2012. In this regard, UNDP participated in a series of regional meetings on "The relationship between the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review: towards the 2017 report". The meetings aimed to disseminate the recommendations of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies and the UPR and its relationship with the 2030 Agenda, to provide inputs for the implementation of the recommendations of the second cycle of the UPR, to generate the involvement of the civil society organizations, including indigenous organizations, of the provinces in the mechanisms of the Universal Human Rights System and to deepen the federal perspective in the UPR recommendations.

Mexico

In Mexico, to improve the design and strengthen the operation of four of the programmes of the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI), UNDP supported the design of a Monitoring and Evaluation System (M & E) for national targets for poverty and inequality reduction that will allow for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS). The new CDI system, which will operate on a technological platform, will allow for the analysis of a set of strategic indicators on management and impact, as well for the monitoring of progress made in achieving the goals and objectives, which will enable the Government to identify in a timely manner risks and areas of opportunity.

- ii. *Have indigenous peoples participated in programs, projects or any other activities related to the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses.*

Global

At the IUCN World Conservation Congress in September 2016 the Equator Initiative organized a UNDP Village, the Community *Kauhale Oiwi*, a community dialogue that provided an opportunity for multi-stakeholder exchange and learning among indigenous peoples and local communities, and the international community. The programme focused on four themes among them the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda. Panel discussions with IPLCs on the SDGs sought to raise awareness of the 2030 development agenda, and explore how IPLCs can be integrated into SDG implementation.

At the Climate and Biodiversity CoP 13 in December 2016 the Equator Initiative held a daylong event at the Rio Conventions Pavilion focused primarily on shining a spotlight on indigenous peoples and local community initiatives. The overarching theme of the day was: *IPLCs: Local Action for and SDGs and Aichi Targets*. A session on SDGs was included at a training organized by the Equator Initiative for 19 Equator Prize winners from Latin America.

Latin America / Regional

In December 2016, UNDP, in collaboration with the International and Iberoamerican Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP, for its Spanish acronym), organized a dialogue on “Indigenous and Afrodescendant Peoples and Sustainable Development Goal 16 – Inclusive and Peaceful Societies” in the capacity building facility of the Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia.

SDG16 is especially relevant for indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples as it poses the enormous challenge of “promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, facilitating access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” using the means of implementation of promoting and applying “non-discriminatory laws and policies in favor of sustainable development.” In this sense the dialogue was based on a rights, gender and intergenerational perspective. The following issues were discussed among indigenous and Afrodescendant representatives, including parliamentarians, and leaders, government officials, regional experts and UNDP staff: 1) representation and participation of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples in the legislative and executive power; 2) local governments and indigenous and Afrodescendant

autonomies; 3) the relationship between the state and Afrodescendant and indigenous peoples, and; 4) access to justice and legal pluralism.

19 people from 9 countries (**Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Brazil, Panama, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile and Peru**) participated in this regional learning experience, which ended with the following conclusions and/or recommendations: 1) it is essential to adopt specific mechanisms for the representation of indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples in all parliaments and to strengthen the creation of instruments that guarantee the participation of these peoples; 2) to guarantee the realization of SDG 16, towards responsible and inclusive institutions for citizen participation, governments must include indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples in all public spheres ; 3) local governments need to represent all peoples living on the territory and defend the interests of the most excluded ; 4) even though there are now more public institutions dedicated entirely to indigenous and Afrodescendant issues, this still does not transcend into other public institutions ; amongst others.

Costa Rica

In order to start implementing the Agenda 2030 in Costa Rica, UNDP, together with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, developed a dialogue initiative with civil society and faith-based organizations to identify public commitments and advocacy actions, as well as establishing coordination mechanisms so that these organizations can participate proactively in the governance structure that has been established by the Ministry for National Planning and Economic Policies (Technical Secretariat of the SDGs). Representatives of the National Table of Indigenous Dialogue and the National Forum of Indigenous Women participated in this dialogue. Furthermore, in November 2016 a national encounter with indigenous peoples was held, representing all indigenous peoples and territories of Costa Rica, including women and youth, to have a discussion on the Agenda 2030. A document systematizing the discussions of this meeting will be elaborated outlining the country's priorities in the implementation of the SDGs, based on the vision of the indigenous Peoples.

- iii. *Please include information on reports or other documents prepared by your agency on progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned to gather or assist with the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular as related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of small-scale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination).*

As mentioned above, contribution to the new and revised UNDAF Guidance as well as the UNDG Guidelines for SDG country reporting.

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

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

Social and Environmental Standards

Section A. elaborates on UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) which are mandatory for all projects above 500 000 USD since 1 January 2015. In 2016 UNDP

Questionnaire to UN system

launched the Social and Environmental Standards (SES) Roster and the public version of the SES Toolkit, both intended to provide staff and partners with additional support on implementation of the SES.

The SES Roster currently consists of over 40 highly-qualified and experienced experts across the different thematic areas of the Standards, and will grow over time. The Roster has been created to respond to the needs of UNDP Country Offices, Regional Hubs and HQ units for quality technical assistance and services on meeting the requirements of the Social and Environmental Standards. These experts can be recruited to support the review or completion of the social and environmental screening, impact assessments and management plans, thematic analyses, stakeholder engagement, and implementation of management and mitigation activities.

UND has also updated and migrated the SES Toolkit to a public space so that it can be shared with partners, stakeholders and consultants as a key tool to support the implementation of the SES. The Toolkit includes a variety of material, such as guidance, templates, examples, webinars, communication materials, in order to support the implementation of our safeguards, and in particular the **SES guidance note on indigenous peoples** (which has been widely consulted and peer reviewed with indigenous representatives and experts, including members from the Permanent Forum).

UN-REDD standards and guidelines

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

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

related to FPIC from its conceptual definition to its practical application.⁹ The UN-REDD Programme also has **Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities**, and a **Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms**. These are all informed by the UNDRIP and ILO 169.

The UN-REDD Programme is piloting the grievance redress mechanisms for REDD+ in six pilot provinces in **Viet Nam** where ethnic minorities play a critical role as grassroots mediators

In **Kenya** the development of a national FPIC policy and guidelines for the forest-climate sector is underway, supported by the UN-REDD Programme. The work was commissioned by government and implementation being led by an indigenous organisation.

Guatemala

Within the framework of the Maya Programme in Guatemala, UNDP has prepared a report entitled “Progress and Challenges in the Implementation of the Agreement on Indigenous Peoples’ Identity and Rights”. 20 years after the signing of the Peace Accords, this report constitutes a valid instrument for dialogue and debate on the construction of a plural State that guarantees all human rights, including individual and collective human rights, thus strengthening both rights-holders and duty-bearers. This is, considering that the historical debt to recognize indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples’ identity and rights in the National Constitution has still not been addressed.

- ii. *Please provide information on any training materials prepared or planned related to the implementation of the UN Declaration.*

As per above.

- iii. *Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implementing the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.*

As per examples on country programmes and initiatives (often with OHCHR and ILO), UNIPP, and UNDG-related work mentioned across the questionnaire.

5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel

Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response.

⁹ Important to mention are also the Joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement [FCPF/UN-REDD] that focus on the participation of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities and the FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms [V.3, DRAFT]

Questionnaire to UN system

Note that many of the programmes and initiatives mentioned across the questionnaire involve capacity development approaches and activities, as described and as per UNDP's overall approach and mandate on capacity development.

Ecuador

Based on the second objective of the Human Security Programme on the Northern Border of Ecuador (HPS) "Improving local capacities for social integration and the peaceful resolution of conflicts in the Provinces of Sucumbíos and Esmeraldas" UNDP has supported the development of capacities to prevent and mitigate conflicts, with special emphasis on the exercise of collective rights. Following the human security approach of protection and empowerment, UNDP has worked to strengthen the local government actors' as well as civil society's and the general population's knowledge, participation, protection, exercise and mainstreaming of collective rights in public policy making and at the organizational local level.

Specifically, the following achievements have been achieved: 1) 74 state institutions and civil society organizations (including 11 organizations of indigenous nationalities and Afro-Ecuadorian peoples) have been strengthened in guaranteeing and exercising collective rights; 2) 320 civil servants and members of civil society have been trained to guarantee and exercise collective rights; 3) six life plans for Indigenous Nationalities and the Afro-Ecuadorian Peoples have been elaborated for ancestral territorial management and as a way of exercising collective rights, and; 4) a virtual course on human rights and collective rights has been designed and will be put at the disposal of the Government for training of public officials of the Ombudsman's Office at local and national level (projection 2017).

Mexico

In collaboration with the National Forestry Commission, UNDP has implemented a project aimed at integrating biodiversity management into practices of forest utilization in production forests, through the certification of sustainable forest management as a market instrument. Indigenous community companies participate in this project as they seek to improve the profitability of their businesses and generate economic incentives, while maintaining a commitment to sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. In Oaxaca, 17 Indigenous Forestry Companies have been supported, mainly Mixtecs and Zapotecas. Technical support was provided to 13 Ejidos and Raramurí communities (Tarahumara) of the State of Chihuahua. In Puebla, UNDP works with El Ejido Gómez Tepeteno, which is a Nahuatl community. In the Southeast Region, six indigenous communities (two Campeche and four from Quintana Roo) are working with the Mayan peoples.

Furthermore, UNDP is supporting the integral development and adaptation to climate change of the Comcaac indigenous community (Seris). The objective is to implement a community development plan guaranteeing social participation and based on a climate change adaptation approach in the Comcaac indigenous community and its continental, coastal and island ecosystems of the Gulf of California. This process also includes a gender approach in a cross-cutting way to enable men and women to participate in and benefit under equal conditions from the project.

Guatemala

Questionnaire to UN system

In the context of the “Supporting Insider Mediation” project financed by the EU, UNDP in Guatemala has conducted training courses to build and strengthen capacities of insider mediators for conflict management, dialogue and mediation. During 2016, two trainings were carried out: one in the Ixil region targeting 82 indigenous authorities and community leaders (38 were women) and one inter-institutional training course targeting 31 government officials (11 were women) from the Presidential Commission for Dialogue (CPD). Both trainings included a module on international human rights instruments, with special emphasis on indigenous peoples’ rights and prior consultation rights, given its immense relevance within the national context.

In the context of the Maya Programme in Guatemala, implemented by three UN Agencies, UNICEF, OHCHR and UNDP, and financed by the Government of Norway, UNDP implemented training courses targeting 1,200 indigenous leaders and promoted political action through the dialogue and advocacy of 12 community-based indigenous organizations. Modules, local agendas and advocacy plans for the same number of organizations were elaborated. Capacity building documents around these modules and infographics, such as support materials for trainings on indigenous peoples’ rights and community radio programmes related to the three rights promoted by the Maya Programme (justice, education and political participation) were elaborated in a joint effort of the three UN agencies (UNDP, OHCHR and UNICEF).

Argentina

In Argentina, in April 2016, a meeting was held between the Latin American representative of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights and the authorities of the National Secretariat for Human Rights, who expressed interest in drawing up the National Plan on Business and Human Rights. A training workshop on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was held in June 2016 with extractive companies to improve their capacities to implement prior consultation rights in their activities. In September 2016, a high-level mission was carried out to support the National Secretariat for Human Rights, through the National Directorate for the Protection of Rights and the Resolution of Social Conflicts in strengthening the capacities of its staff and other key actors to design an Alert and Early Response System to avoid socio-environmental conflicts in Argentina.

Costa Rica

In September 2016, in response to a request of the National Forum of Indigenous Women of Costa Rica, UNDP supported the organization of the "First Meeting of Indigenous Women in the South". 35 women, representing the nine indigenous territories of the south of the country (Terraba, Conteburica, Altos de San Antonio, Abrojo Montezuma, Coto Brus, Osa, Boruca, Curre, Salitre) attended this workshop whose objective was to create a regional space for indigenous women to strengthen initiatives and projects aimed at their economic empowerment. The workshop addressed issues such as women's economy, food sovereignty, national and international legal frameworks, voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of lands and territories in the framework of food sovereignty, indigenous peoples' rights, gender equity and rights of women. This workshop also gave participants the opportunity to share experiences about some of the initiatives they have developed to boost the economic development of women's groups.

Latin America - Regional

In June 2016, UNDP, in collaboration with the International and Iberoamerican Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP, for its Spanish acronym), organized a dialogue on “Indigenous Peoples, Inclusive Governance and Extractives Industries” in the capacity building facility of the Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. The overall objective of the event was to bring together indigenous representatives and leaders, government officials, regional experts, as well as company representatives and UNDP staff to have an open dialogue on issues and concerns around the governance of extractive industries and to further regional knowledge exchange on this issue. 35 people from six countries (Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Honduras, Mexico and Peru) participated in this regional learning experience, which ended with the following conclusions and/or recommendations: 1) in order to counteract the "resource curse", it is necessary to come up with new forms of governance of the sector, taking into account the implementation of appropriate public policies to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to minimize environmental impacts, taking advantage of investments in the sector for the benefit of all and ensuring that indigenous peoples can take part in sector decisions and its management; 2) the implementation of free, prior and informed consent is a means to preventing and/or resolving conflicts and therefore the establishment of strong legal frameworks, institutional strengthening to implement such frameworks and most importantly, the protocolization of FPIC processes need to be a priority for states, and; 3) the role of the international community is important in realizing indigenous peoples' rights and UNDP as well as other actors can provide technical and financial assistance, further South-South Cooperation, knowledge exchange and capacity building.

Equator Initiative and capacity development

Housed in UNDP, the Equator Initiative is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples, local communities, and academic institutions to advance local sustainable development solutions. The Equator Initiative supports indigenous peoples and local communities worldwide through global recognition, capacity development initiatives and knowledge generation of innovative practice.

The Equator Prize highlights indigenous and local community exemplary work in biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. The activities undertaken by the winners include a wide range of activities from conserving marine resources and endangered species to initiatives in ecotourism, reforestation and network development. Community self-sufficiency and resilience in the face of threats are the common threads among all.

Community dialogues usually held during a high level UN conference are a key modality used by the Equator Initiative to share knowledge, enhance capacity and create a political space for indigenous peoples and local communities to interface with global policy decision makers.

Knowledge generation is another critical area of focus. The Equator Initiative has over 200 case studies in thirty languages documenting each of the winning community's innovative practices. In addition, various publications and toolkits are prepared concentrating on indigenous peoples and local community efforts in sustainable environmental management.

The Equator Initiative also facilitates the WIN Network (*World Network of Indigenous and Local Community Land and Sea Managers*). WIN is a platform that enables the exchange of knowledge and practice among the winners and other practitioners within the international community.

Questionnaire to UN system

For additional detail see: www.equatorinitiative.org and www.winism.net

In 2016 the Equator Initiative specifically:

- Ongoing: Supported capacity building of the globally representative body of IPs to the UNFCCC to engage and advocate for their rights under UNDRIP in the UNFCCC process.
- Ongoing: Provided communications, media, and social media training to IP representatives from around the world to communicate key issues related to UNDRIP in the climate context.
- May 2016: Supported capacity-building workshop *Project Access*, held by partner organization Tribal Link Foundation, to build capacity of emerging IP leaders to engage in UNPFII negotiations and proceedings.
- May 2016: Support participation at the *Policy Consultation and South-South Exchange Workshop and INMIP Mountain Community Exchange Walking Workshop* held in Yunnan Province, China, to explore landscape approaches for sustainable development of mountain communities.
- November 2016: Two webinars held to develop capacity of Equator Prize winning communities participating at the CBD CoP 13: 1) the CBD and articles and issues of key relevance to IPLCs; 2) communication: how to tell your story.
- December 2016: Training held for 19 Equator Prize winners from Latin America attending CBD CoP 13. Objective: to provide an orientation to the CBD CoP, IPLC engagement, and negotiation processes; and build capacity in communication skills.

UN-REDD Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

The GEF UNDP/SD has been supporting indigenous peoples (both technical advice and financing consultations) on policy and programmatic dialogue with the **Green Climate Fund** (GCF), notably for the GCF to: (i) develop and adopt an IP policy; and (ii) establish a mechanism to finance IPs efforts and projects towards the GCF goals and in line with the concerned national policies.

A joint initiative of the UN-REDD Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), Support to **Community-Based REDD+** (CBR+) has been designed to support stakeholders at the community level to learn about, engage with, and influence on-going REDD+ readiness and climate-forest processes in their countries. CBR+ is fully and successfully operational in the 6 pilot countries (**Cambodia, DR Congo, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka**). Close to 100 projects – totalling over USD 3 million – are currently being implemented. Initial knowledge-management efforts are underway, including a recent lessons workshop in Panama.

In **Colombia** UNDP and the UN-REDD Programme have been supporting a wide range of indigenous peoples dialogues with the Government on forest issues, connecting these to both the UNFCCC climate process and to the national peace process. Indigenous peoples' understanding of REDD+ policy and decision making processes has also been built which formed the basis for strong, indigenous-led consultations on Colombia's REDD+ strategy.

In 2016 the GEF also operationalized its **indigenous fellowship programme** to increase support to indigenous peoples through fellowships with the aim to develop higher level capacity of indigenous leaders to advance the work of their communities, organizations and

networks at national, regional and global levels. This initiative is in response to a need expressed by indigenous peoples (IPs) for higher level skills and capacity including in leadership and networking so that IPs be able to strongly represent themselves in policy-setting, as well as in development and financial planning dialogues. In December 2016 at the Rio Pavillion (mentioned above) named 2 indigenous women fellows, one from Nagaland in India and one from Colombia. A first cohort of 12 indigenous fellows (four global, and eight national) are expected to be identified during the 4-year period between 2015 and 2018. The scope of the four global fellows announced at the UNFCCC COP22 in Morocco and CBD COP13 in Mexico, will be for a 2-year period in line with jointly developed individual work-plan.

Each of the national IP fellows will in turn be expected to complete a fellowship comprising (a) a practical placement working alongside the SGP country programme in support of national grant-making in target countries (6-9 months minimum); as well as (b) regional and global skill-building in accordance with a detailed work-plan developed in collaboration between the IP fellow, national SGP country teams, CPMT, and identified global partners and networks (2-4 weeks).

The UN-REDD Programme has supported extensive capacity building of indigenous peoples on REDD+ at the national and regional/international levels to enhance their ability to participate

fully and effectively in REDD+ policy. This includes:

- Extensive capacity development through regional trainings in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean via the REDD+ Academy.
- The 2nd Indigenous Women's Dialogue on Gender and Forests in May 2016, which was an in-depth knowledge exchange held as a side event during the 15th Session of the UNPFII. Results included: 1) the exchange good practices and lessons learned from indigenous women leaders on integrating gender equality and social inclusion concepts into sustainable management of forests and REDD+; and 2) gathering of indigenous women leaders' feedback on UN-REDD's methodological approach on gender to help ensure it adequately reflects and responds to indigenous women's issues. A summary of the dialogue is available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).

6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN bodies. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

The Equator Initiative facilitates the ongoing engagement of Indigenous Peoples and recruitment of signatories to the UN Declaration on Forests, now over 190 governments, companies, and civil society organizations, a multi-stakeholder initiative to cut deforestation by half by 2020 and to eliminate deforestation entirely by 2030, which includes multiple references to the rights of indigenous peoples as reflected in the UNDRIP. Specifically, in 2016:

- Ongoing: Recruiting signatories to the 2014 UN Declaration on Forests, engaging IP groups in the outreach and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of that initiative.

Questionnaire to UN system

- November 2016: Traveling 16 IPs to engage at UNFCCC COP 22, and supporting their self-organization and advocacy planning to directly influence the COP 22 negotiations.
- November 2016: Advancing all goals of the UNDRIP by giving power to IPs to influence how the UNFCCC global climate convention is implemented and strengthen how their rights and resources are respected.
- December 2016: Sponsored the participation of 19 Equator Prize winners from Latin America to participate at the UN CBD CoP13. Engagement included: a training to prepare the winners for an informed participation at the meetings held at the CoP and to build capacity in communication skills; participation in IPLC Day at the Rio Conventions Pavilion focusing on the power of local action; and engagement at the IP Summit on Traditional Knowledge and Biological and Cultural Diversity.

GEF

At the request of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Ms. Vicky Tauli-Corpuz, UNDP/GEF convened a stakeholder consultation workshop with representatives of indigenous peoples (IPs) from Asia and the Pacific to discuss IPs' access to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). To improve IPs' participation in and access to the GCF, IP representatives have been championing a two-track approach. One area of work is advocacy for greater inclusion of IPs in GCF proceedings, including policies and safeguards, and representation at board meetings. A second area of work to be addressed will be access to GCF funding, initially through one of the Accredited Entities. The outputs from the UNDP regional consultation in Bangkok in October 2016 were (i) discussions and identification of strategies to advocate for safeguards, representation, and a possible GCF policy on IPs, (ii) discussions on the proposed GCF project or programme with IP representatives from Asia and the Pacific; and (iii) preparations for a global-level workshop due to take place from 12-13 November 2016 during the UNFCCC COP 22 in Marrakech. Presentations are available for download [here](#).

The **Marrakech Dialogue on the Engagement of the Green Climate Fund** and its Accredited Entities with Indigenous Peoples and a Possible Funding Window for Indigenous Peoples was held on 12 and 13 November 2016 in the margins of the UNFCCC COP22 meetings in Marrakech, Morocco to further discussions on indigenous peoples' (IP) engagement with climate finance via the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This dialogue build on a series of regional and global workshops that were held to advance IP understanding on the issues; build consensus on how to approach the challenges, threats and opportunities that climate finance presents to indigenous rights; and examine how to maximise opportunities for the advancement of IP issues through the GCF. Regional workshops on the GCF and its implications for IPs had been held in the three regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America. These provided the opportunity for IP representatives in the region to learn about the GCF and provide feedback and recommendations on how the fund should be improved to reflect their considerations. The dialogue was organised by Tebtebba (the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) with support from UNDP and brought together 47 IP representatives as well as representatives from the GCF Secretariat, relevant CSOs and Accredited Entities (AEs) to the GCF.