Integration of Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives in Country Development Processes
Review of selected CCAs and UNDAFs

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Introduction

Background
As part of the process of UN reform put in place by the Secretary-General in 1997, the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) were adopted as strategic planning tools for the UN system. Guidelines for their preparation were first issued in 1997, a first revision in 1999 and a second in 2002 to reflect lessons learned from the first CCAs and UNDAFs prepared and to take into account the 2000 Millennium Declaration and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In 2004, the Guidelines were updated and reflected the following elements:
• Lessons gained from the preparation of CCAs and UNDAFs in 2003 and early 2004.
• Decisions agreed by the UNDG to include reference to indigenous peoples and durable solutions for displaced persons.
• Request by the CEB (United Nations System Chief Executives Board) to include issues of organized crime and corruption in program planning mechanisms including the CCA and UNDAF.

One important lesson from piloting UN Country Teams (UNCTs) was that the Guidelines might be adapted to country-specific circumstances, as considered appropriate by UNCTs, subject to maintaining the minimum UN system quality standards indicated in the Guidelines. The revised Guidelines have also made reference for the inclusion of indigenous peoples' development situations and challenges in country analysis. The review of CCA/UNDAF Guidelines adopted by the UN Development Group (UNDG) in early 2007 again included references to indigenous peoples' issues.[1]

Within its mandate of ECOSOC resolution 2000/22, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNFPII) from its first session has been making recommendations for mainstreaming and integrating indigenous issues in the UN system. This review of selected CCAs and UNDAFs is part of the efforts to promote the implementation of the Forum's recommendations, with a view to identifying challenges faced by indigenous peoples at country level and strengthening the UN system through better consideration of indigenous issues in UN analytical and programmatic instruments at country level in particular. In paragraph 152 of its Fifth session report (E/2006/43), the Forum "considers continued analysis of national reports on the Millennium Development Goals vital in order to ensure that they take into account the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples and indigenous perspectives". This is also extremely critical as the Programme of Action of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People has called for actions which will change the situation of marginalization and poverty of indigenous peoples in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. A number of CCAs/UNDAFs were reviewed by the Secretariat of the UNPFII for the first time in 2006 and 2007 and were made available to the Forum.[2]

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[1] http://www.undg.org .

[2] The 2006 and 2007 reviews are available on the Secretariat's website, www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii .

Objectives
The objective of this review is to assess the indigenous content and approach of selected CCAs/UNDAFs, identify elements of inclusion of indigenous issues, trends, challenges and opportunities. The ultimate purpose of this review will be to assist the UNPFII's monitoring of the implementation of its recommendation and to develop a methodology to assist UNCTs to work with indigenous peoples at country level.

Approach
The CCAs/ UNDAFs reviewed are the latest available for each of the following 10 countries and ranging in date of publication: CCA Lao PR (2006), CCA Sri Lanka (2006); and UNDAF Bangladesh (2006-2010), UNDAF Cambodia (2006-2010), UNDAF Namibia (2006 - 2010), UNDAF Zimbabwe (2007- 2011), UNDAF Tanzania (2007-2010), UNDAF Belize (2007 – 2011), UNDAF Guyana (2006-2010) and UNDAF Suriname (2002- 2006). A number of CCAs/UNDAFs completed after the adoption of 2004 Guidelines by UNDG was selected for this desk review so as to assess to what extent the Guidelines for specific references to indigenous peoples have been followed. The reports used in this desk review are available through the UN Development Group.[3] The review follows a similar process carried out in 2006 and 2007.

The review examined three major regions, Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, and from each region more than one country was selected for the assessment.

The Indigenous peoples constitute about 5% of the world's population yet account for about 15% of the world's poor. There are more than 5,000 different groups of indigenous peoples living in more than 70 countries. Indigenous peoples make up about one third of the world's 900 million extremely poor rural people. Indigenous peoples suffer higher rates of poverty, landlessness, malnutrition and internal displacement than other members of society, and they have lower levels of literacy and less access to health services. Two centuries ago indigenous people lived in most of the earth's ecosystems. Today they have the legal right to use only about 6% of the planet's land and in many cases their rights are partial or qualified. [4] It is also true that, within the past two decades there have been positive developments in the area of standard – setting on indigenous peoples' rights and the formulation of policies by intergovernmental bodies, international financial institutions and bilateral donors on indigenous peoples' development.[5]

The review of each CCA and UNDAF begins with a brief description of the country and the indigenous peoples in the country and is followed by a gist of the CCA and UNDAF under review. Each CCA and UNDAF is separately analysed by using a set of different criteria. The review concludes by suggesting recommendations to each of the processes/documents. A format

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[3] http://www.undg.org .

[4] www.ruralpovertyportal.org .

[5] www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii .

that summarizes the results is included as an annex and in the form of table. The outputs drawn out of the analysis will be used by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to assess achievements and challenges in relation to indigenous peoples at country level. The review becomes an important instrument of advocacy that can be used to promote the inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples in national planning and development framework.

Table -1
Region and Country Selected

Region	Country	CCA/ UNDAF
Asia	Lao PR	CCA
	Sri Lanka	CCA
	Bangladesh	UNDAF
	Cambodia	UNDAF
Africa	Namibia	UNDAF
	Zimbabwe	UNDAF
	Tanzania	UNDAF
Latin America and the Caribbean	Belize	UNDAF
	Guyana	UNDAF
	Suriname	UNDAF

II. Review of Selected CCAs
2.1 Review of CCA Lao PDR
Basic Data concerning Lao PDR and its indigenous peoples:
Lao PDR was established in 1975 succeeding the Kingdom of Laos. It is a 'Landlocked and Least Developed Country', and ranked 131 out of 177 countries in the Human Development Index. The total population of Lao PDR was estimated at 5.62 million (2005). Out of the total population 72.8 percent lives in the rural areas. It is estimated that 32 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. The overall population density was 23.7 people per square kilometer. The infant mortality rate of 70 deaths per 1000 live births, and life expectancy at birth was 59 years for male and 63 years for female. Only 27 percent of the population of age 15 years and above completed more than primary education and for women the proportion was 22 percent. There are gaps in wealth, economic opportunities and access to basic social services among people living in different geographic regions, rural and urban areas, and among different ethnic groups.[6]

Laos has the most ethnically diverse population of mainland Southeast Asia. There are at least 240 different ethnic groups, classified into four different language groups: Lao Tai, Mon-Khmer, Chinese-Tibetan and Hmong-Mien. Most ethnic minorities live in the rugged mountains that cover around 79 percent of the country.[7]

The country has 49 officially recognized ethnic groups. Such ethnic groups have their own customs and languages. The development status of the 49 ethnic groups cannot be verified due to lack of disaggregate data ethnic group –wise.[8] It is difficult to ascertain whether the term 'ethnic group' include or subsume indigenous peoples

Conceptual framework used in the elaboration of the CCA:
The CCA of Lao PDR 2006 embraced a people-centered and rights-based approach; and the ultimate goal of realizing the values of the Millennium Declaration and achieving the Millennium Development Goals; and exiting from the Least Developed Status by 2020.

Areas of Cooperation and Development Challenges:
The CCA of Lao PDR 2006 is divided into key areas and it analyzed each key area by taking into account a set of related indicators. One of the important observations of the CCA Lao PDR was the issue of inability of women to participate in all aspects of the socio-economic activities and their lack of equal access to education and employment opportunities. The key areas identified as development challenges were:
- Improve and ensure effective governance and human rights
- Promote economic growth and poverty reduction
- Intensify agricultural production and ensuring food security

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[6] CCA Laos PDR 2006.

[7] www.iwgia.org, Country Report 2007.

[8] CCA Laos PDR 2006.

- Sustainable use and management of environment and the natural resource
- Create and build proper and accessible infrastructure
- Enhance international trade, investment and participation of private sector
- Develop and implement holistic education and gender equality across all education levels
- Improve the quality of health services and effective intervention programme on HIV/AIDS
- Undertake appropriate resettlement programmes
- Removing and reducing factor due to UXO (i.e., unexploded bombs, rockets, grenades and mortars) and landmines
- Effective measures to control human trafficking

Participation of the indigenous peoples during the preparation of the CCA
The document referred to the collaboration between the Lao Government and UN bodies in the preparation of the country CCA. There was no citation with regard to participation of representatives from indigenous peoples or civil society organizations, and without any reliable information such participation cannot be ascertained.

References made to the indigenous peoples:
The CCA Lao PDR in its description included terms such as 'citizens', 'ethnic groups', 'poor', 'rural and urban population', and regional developmental imbalances. Indigenous peoples were not directly referred to in the CCA.

Analysis of the situation of the indigenous peoples
(i). Ethnically disaggregated data used during the analysis
The CCA Lao PDR identified data collection and analysis as one of the main constraints faced by the country, and stated that data disaggregation by sex, location and ethnicity is improving but is not adequate enough for analysis.
(ii). Root causes of the problems faced by the indigenous peoples analyzed
A problem is the lack of data on ethnic groups and that their situation was not analyzed. However, the identified key areas such as human rights, natural resource management, poverty, education opportunities, access to basic health care, human trafficking, food security, employment opportunities and HIV/AIDS are also development challenges of indigenous peoples.
There is ample scope to create disaggregated indicators to measure indigenous issues such as poverty, land and natural resource management, health, education etc. The analysis of the specific context of indigenous peoples and its inclusion as part of the framework of the CCA processes would be more enriching to the national data.
(iii). Disparities faced by indigenous peoples
The CCA mentioned that there is a growing disparity in wealth, economic opportunities and access to basic social services among people living in different regions, between rural and urban and among ethnic groups. It further stated that boys and men have more opportunities and resources than girls and women. On issues concerning indigenous peoples the document did not highlight or elaborate.
(iv). Forms of participation by Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes

Areas of concern identified by the CCA were: the lack of participation of citizens and the civil society organisations and human rights. To overcome such issues the strategy identified the formulation and implementation of national policy: policies that would promote people's participation, the improvement of implementation of the rule of law and decentralization of administration. Such policies provide indigenous peoples with the opportunity to dialogue, form organisations and participate in the decision-making processes and political affairs of the country.

(v). Gender

Gender is a crosscutting dimension of the CCA report. Gender-related issues such as equal access to basic services and opportunities, human trafficking and HIV/AIDS have been given more attention. No specific indication on the situation of indigenous women in particular was discussed.

(vi). Inclusion of indigenous peoples' problems in national priorities

The key areas highlighted in the CCA are country specific. Such areas are equally relevant to indigenous peoples of Lao PDR provided that indigenous peoples' development is considered, analyzed and included in the national development agenda.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified by the CCA:

Based on the report of the CCA the main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues appear to be: one, the term ethnic groups may or may not include indigenous peoples; two, lack of relevant disaggregated data on indigenous peoples; three, the decentralization of administration at the local level and participation of indigenous peoples in decision–making bodies is not clearly spelt-out; and four, lack of legislation that recognizes indigenous peoples, and national policies that include the rights of indigenous peoples.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the CCA:

Considering the past political experiences and development challenges of the country, the CCA of Lao PDR has committed to move forward in the implementation of international treaties on human rights, and providing political space for civil society organizations to participate. One example is the establishment of the Lao National Commission for the Advancement of women (Lao NCAW) to promote gender equality and to eliminate discrimination against women. However, the report did not explicitly state the benefits being derived or enjoyed by indigenous peoples from such initiatives. It is hoped that indigenous peoples and indigenous peoples' organizations can directly engage and make use of opportunities available in the country.

2.2 Review of CCA of Sri Lanka

Basic Data concerning Sri Lanka and its indigenous peoples:
The twenty years of armed conflict in the country have had a major impact on the economic and political development of Sri Lanka. Even under such circumstances the country has made substantial progress in education with 98 percent enrollment in primary school; and in the area of health, the life expectancy is 73 years, infant mortality rate of 12 per 1000 and maternal mortality ratio of 42 per 100,000 live births. However, in 2002, about a quarter of the population was poor and there were wide regional disparities in the incidence of poverty. The problem of youth unemployment is another development challenge, and the 2004 Labour Survey stated that unemployment in the age group between 15 -29 years was 44 percent (approximately). Natural disasters (Tsunami) and man-made disasters have impacted the overall development of the country. It was estimated that 35,000 peoples were displaced due to the Tsunami and thousands lost their livelihoods. Gender equality and women's empowerment are also the development challenge of Sri Lanka.[9]

The document presented the analysis by using the disaggregated data by sex, age group and by region. However, it did not give any indication that would suggest or show the development issues of indigenous peoples or provide relevant information on indigenous peoples.

The Wanniyala Aetto (often called Veddah) people are the descendants of the aboriginal people of Sri Lanka and numbering 2,000 approximately. Though living under difficult conditions, they still attempt to continue their traditional life as hunter-gatherers, looking after their own families, speaking their own language, maintaining their religion, marriage and funeral customs and pursuing their foraging subsistence economy.[10]

Conceptual framework used in the elaboration of the CCA:
The CCA 2006 of Sri Lanka is committed to a rights-based approach and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by reducing poverty, generating pro-poor growth and employment. It stresses children and women as the core target groups of development.

Areas of Cooperation and Development Challenges:
The CCA has five chapters and each chapter examines the causes and effects of poverty in Sri Lanka. The analysis highlights four important elements as development challenges:
- Promotion and protection of human rights
- Macro economic stability and creation of decent employment opportunities
- Legal and institutional reform for good governance
- Social justice with equitable and efficient delivery of basic services

Participation of the indigenous peoples during the preparation of the CCA

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[9] CCA Sri Lanka 2006.

[10] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2002-2003.

The CCA mentioned that the Government, bilateral donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies participated in the preparation process. No participation of indigenous peoples was mentioned and it is difficult to suggest whether they did or did not participate.

References made to the indigenous peoples:
In the analysis the document used terms such as 'citizens', 'rural and urban populations', 'communities', 'ethnic groups', 'poor people' and 'regional disparities'. Indigenous peoples did not appear in any part of the analysis and description.

Analysis of the situation of the indigenous peoples
(i).Ethnically disaggregated data used during the analysis
The report brought out the disaggregated data by household, by urban and rural, and by regions. It admitted the lack of gender disaggregated data both at the national and sub - national level. Data or information on indigenous peoples was not available.
(ii). Root causes of the problems faced by the indigenous peoples analyzed
The causes identified and analyzed in the CCA are also relevant to indigenous peoples. Such causes were the impact of natural disasters and man-made disasters, poverty, low access to basic social services, management of natural resources, employment opportunities, participation and inclusion in decision-making processes.
Development issues of indigenous peoples can be analyzed by creating disaggregated data. Such step can provide insights and understanding on indigenous peoples in general and their land use and management and poverty in particular.
(iii). Disparities faced by indigenous peoples
The report paid due attention to problem of gender rights and empowerment and outlined remedial and corrective measures to be taken. The CCA discussed regional disparities, issues concerning youth, children and women, and the difference in income distribution between urban and rural populations. Hardly did the report mention indigenous peoples in the analysis.
(iv). Forms of participation by indigenous peoples in decision-making processes
The CCA of Sri Lanka stated that the national policy is committed to" *devolve power to the level of citizens*".[11] It would ensure the participation of women and other citizens and also strengthen the authorities governing at the local level. This was seen as a way to mitigate misunderstanding and violent conflicts.
The report did not demonstrate clearly how indigenous peoples can actually realize their rights and participation.
(v). Gender
Sri Lanka has taken positive steps on issues related with gender and the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment has been entrusted with the mandate to ensure and protect the rights of women. The country has ratified all international conventions including CEDAW and the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. However, the CCA highlighted the on-going challenges of gender rights and empowerment due to low female political participation, gender violence and discrimination against women under personal laws such as inheritance and marriage, lack of disaggregated data on gender, displacement of women due to conflicts and natural disasters.

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[11] CCA Sri Lanka 2006.

By only generalizing women as one single population group the CCA has made invisible the existence of peculiarities and variations of cultures. Thus gender issues related to indigenous women did not receive attention.

(vi). Inclusion of indigenous peoples' problems in national priorities

The CCA Sri Lanka presented the development priorities of a nation. Such priorities are also similar for indigenous peoples. The opportunity to include indigenous peoples' problems would not undermine the national priorities. This can be carried out by disaggregating the data and conducting poverty assessment specific to indigenous peoples.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified by the CCA:

The country report has discerned, analyzed and identified strategies to deal with development challenges. The main challenges of inclusion of indigenous issues in development programmes include: lack of information and disaggregated data; the country programme was formulated without any apparent consultation of indigenous peoples.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the CCA:
- Collaboration and supportive role of various UN bodies in policy dialogue, advocacy and advisory services
- Accepting and implementing the multi-lingual formula in the country as part of the national agenda for peace and understanding
- Non-discriminating constitutional safeguards for the citizens of the country
- Protective and progressive legislations for the rights of women and minorities
- Promoting participation of women, communities and civil society organizations in the national political agenda for peace and development
- Designing and implementing of government policies schemes for the development of the rural and urban poor in particular and the country in general
- Natural disaster preparedness and post –disaster management system

III. Review of Selected UNDAFs
3.1. Review of UNDAF Bangladesh
Basic Data concerning Bangladesh and its indigenous peoples:
Bangladesh has a population of 143.8 million as per the estimate of 2004, and with over 63 million people still below the poverty line. It is ranked 138th out of 177th countries in the Human Development Index. In the Gender Development Index of 2004, Bangladesh ranked 110 among 144 countries. Gender disparity persists in both income and human poverty, and the incidence of severe malnutrition among girls under age five was 2 to 4 percent higher than boys. The country continues to face the threat of sudden shocks man-made and natural, the uncertain impact of globalization, rapid rise of urban poverty, lack of decent work and adequate shelter. [12]

The UNDAF Bangladesh in its analysis highlighted the country's population in general and children, women and vulnerable groups in particular. The report did not analyze the situation of indigenous peoples, but only cited, without elaboration, on the development situation of Chittagong Hill Tracts. Its inhabitants were grouped under 'most marginalized groups' or 'disadvantaged and excluded communities'.[13]

The country is inhabited by approximately 2.5 million indigenous peoples, belonging to 45 different ethnic groups. These peoples are concentrated in the north, and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the south-east of the country. There is no constitutional recognition of the indigenous peoples of Bangladesh. They are referred to as "backward segments of the population". Poverty, land alienation and human rights are the development issues of indigenous peoples of Bangladesh.[14]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:
The UNDAF Bangladesh 2006 – 2010 is founded on the principle of the rights-based approach to development and is designed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It identifies six national priorities:

- Democratic governance and human rights. The objectives are - to introduce legislations and policies that would ensure the most marginalized and vulnerable groups are included in the developmental process; to promote accountability and transparency; and to ensure people's participation and ownership of the developmental process.
- Health, nutrition and sustainable population. The objectives are - to provide quality access to public health care system; and to develop and implement integrated plans for the management of ecology.
- Education and pro-poor growth. The objectives are - to facilitate decentralized planning and budgeting and development of community-based poverty alleviation plans; to ensure that young people are provided with livelihood skills; and industrial and fiscal policies to be oriented towards labour absorbing industries.

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[12] UNDAF Bangladesh 2006 - 2010.

[13] Ibid.

[14] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2007.

- Social protection and disaster risk reduction. The objectives are - to take appropriate steps to eradicate gender discrimination and ensure the special circumstances of women and children are addressed; policy reforms for the vulnerable groups; and to implement human rights instruments.
- Gender equity and advancement of women. The objectives are to promote specific programmes, policies and institutional capacity to safeguard the rights of women; investing in training and awareness, and promoting incentives to meet gender equity targets.
- Prevention and protection against HIV/AIDS. The objectives are - to provide support and services to people living with HIV/AIDS; and preventive programmes to minimize the impact.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
The participants in the preparation of the UNDAF Bangladesh were the Government, UN agencies, civil society organizations and donors. It is not possible to assess any participation of indigenous peoples because of lack of information in the UNDAF.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
The UNDAF's target groups have been classed as 'vulnerable and excluded groups', 'disadvantaged groups', 'marginalized groups' and 'ultra – poor'. Only at one point the term 'indigenous communities' was referred to and that very briefly, when discussing the Chittagong Hill Tracts human rights framework. Otherwise, throughout the document there is no direct reference to indigenous peoples.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
In general, the six priorities, objectives and outcomes of the UNDAF Bangladesh are also relevant to the development of indigenous peoples. The most relevant ones appear to be the issue of human rights and local governance. These two aspects are key to indigenous peoples' existence and their development.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous peoples?
In general, the national objectives might not have adverse effects on indigenous peoples. However, due consideration should be given to indigenous peoples' issues during the implementation phases.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
Out of the strategies and actions identified by the UNDAF Bangladesh for each priority area those most relevant to indigenous peoples are:
- Coordination among UN agencies and meeting regularly to assess progress; and at the broader level, the role of local consultative groups in providing feedback on initiatives taken.

- Institutional capacity building for governmental bodies and civil society organizations in the formulation and implementation of human rights instruments and gender equity, and data collection, research and monitoring.
- National policies and implementing programmes in the area of education, health, employment opportunities, women and children, and human development.
- Participation of civil society organizations in implementing development programmes.
- Specific development programmes for the vulnerable groups and the ultra – poor.
- Natural disasters mitigation programmes.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
The document stated that monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF would be carried-out jointly by the UNCT and other UN agencies, and the Government of Bangladesh. Indicators have been identified for the purpose of evaluation.
Indigenous peoples have not been cited as being part of the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
The UNDAF Bangladesh only briefly mentioned (in one sentence) the indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The rest of the document presented the country's populations as vulnerable groups, excluded groups and ultra-poor. Indigenous peoples did not receive any special attention and indigenous issues were not highlighted in the UNDAF. The main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues include: lack of disaggregated data and lack of participation of indigenous peoples in the UNDAF processes.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
The UNDAF Bangladesh illustrated three good practices:
(i). Coordination between UN agencies, the Government, donors, local consultative groups and civil society organizations in the programme and monitoring and implementation processes.
(ii). Monitoring and Evaluation framework has outlined the outcomes and set of indicators to measure progress and achievements.
(iii). Annex – 1 presented the country programme outcomes and outputs, and the role of partners in the programme and implementation.

3.2. Review of UNDAF Cambodia

Basic Data concerning Cambodia and its indigenous peoples:
It was estimated that around 35-40 percent of the population have expenditure levels below the income poverty line, with 15-20 percent in extreme poverty. In general the net primary school enrollment rate increased from 76 percent in 1997 to 91 percent in 2003. There remains significant gender inequality in education, with only 16 percent of girls currently enrolled in lower secondary school and higher dropout rates. On health, the child mortality was estimated to be 115 per 1000 live births and maternal mortality rate of 437 per 100,000 live births. Developmental issues of Cambodia include HIV/AID, the lowest gender equity in Asia, poverty, limited economic growth, poor quality and lack of access to social services, landlessness, and environmental degradation.[15]

The UNDAF Cambodia cited indigenous peoples in two instances and without any further elaboration. It is difficult to ascertain from the UNDAF the condition of indigenous peoples due to lack of comprehensive information and data.

The 1998 Cambodian Population Census identified 17 different indigenous groups. Based on spoken language, the census estimated the indigenous population at around 101,000 people, or 0.9 percent of the then total population of 11.4 million. Empirical research, however, suggests that the figure is most likely underestimated and could be as high as 190,000 people, or 1.4 percent of Cambodia's population. The Cambodian Constitution (1993) guarantees all Cambodians the same rights, regardless of race, colour, language or religious belief. There is little recognition of the specific rights of indigenous peoples in Cambodian legislation. However, the promulgation of the 2001 Cambodian Land Law has marked an unprecedented period of explicit legal recognition of collective indigenous land rights on the part of the state. The 2002 Forestry Law also makes explicit reference to the rights of indigenous communities.[16]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:
The UNDAF Cambodia aimed to realize human rights and to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2010. To move forward, four priority areas were selected:
- Good Governance, promotion and protection of human rights. The objectives are to promote effective participation of citizens in the conduct of public activities and decisions that affect their lives; to ensure accountability and integrity of government in public decision-making and policy implementation; and, to enhance effective and responsive state institutions.
- Agriculture and rural poverty. The objectives are – to improve productivity and diversification of agriculture; to introduce land reform; fisheries reform; and forestry reform.
- Capacity building and human resource development for the social sector. The objectives are – to improve quality of education, health services; and to foster gender equity and implementation of the population policy.

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[15] UNDAF Cambodia 2006-2010.

[16] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2007.

- The National strategic development plan (2006-2010) as the single model guided by the rectangular strategy[17] integrating developmental programmes and activities.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
The preparation of the UNDAF Cambodia was an outcome of intra-agency consultations with the Government, donors, civil society organizations and the private sector. The participation of indigenous peoples in the preparatory process was not mentioned and it cannot be stated whether they were involved or not.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
The reference made to indigenous peoples in the document was in the context of grouping them as part of various target groups such as 'subsistence farmers', 'landless and marginal farmers', 'vulnerable groups', 'women' and ' rural poor'.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
Considering the development of indigenous peoples, out of the four priorities identified the most relevant appear to be the first two – governance and human rights, and land and forestry reform. Priority areas such as quality of life and the national plan are also significant for the development of indigenous peoples.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous peoples?
In general the objectives could indirectly benefit indigenous peoples and improve their developmental status. The objectives on land and forestry reform may have an adverse effect on indigenous peoples. It would be advisable for the UNCT to take the necessary caution during the implementation process on areas such as indigenous land and forest rights.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
The UNDAF Cambodia strategies and actions considered more relevant to indigenous peoples were:
- Coordinated effort and partnerships between UN bodies, donor agencies, government and technical working groups.
- Ensuring the rights of people in general and women in particular and their active participation in decision-making processes
- Capacity building and improving the quality of life (education, health, employment opportunities) of women, the rural poor and vulnerable groups
- Sustainable use and management of natural resources

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[17] According to the UNDAF Cambodia 2006-2010, Rectangular Strategy articulates four key operational priorities: improved agricultural investment; continued rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure; private sector growth and employment; and capacity building and human resource development. Good governance is the centre of the strategy.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
According to the document, the UNCT has been given responsibility to collaborate with key national counterparts, donors and other development partners in monitoring and evaluation processes. The UNDAF Cambodia has specific indicators for each of the four priority areas identified. The aspect which has not been mentioned is the inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
The document did not present indigenous issues in the analysis or in the plan of action, and the same is true with the disaggregation of data on indigenous peoples. The mentioning of indigenous peoples only as a target group and not as participating actors in development processes and equating indigenous peoples with rural poor presents gaps in the UNDAF.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
The UNDAF Cambodia illustrated three good practices:
- Annex – 1 outlined the outcomes and outputs of the country programme and the role of primary partners.
- Annex – 2 the country outcomes would be evaluated and measured with a set of indicators and baselines, and would include sources of verification.
- Annex – 3 the monitoring and evaluation programme cycle calendar and outlining yearly activities to be carried-out and the role of partners.

3.3. Review of UNDAF Namibia

Basic Data concerning Namibia and its indigenous peoples:
According to the UNDAF Namibia the country profile as per 2001 and 2002 data showed that the country's population was 1,830,330 persons. The average household size of the country was 5.1 persons. The sex ratio of males per 100 females was 94. Life expectancy at birth (years) females/males was 50/48. The majority of the population lives in the rural areas and the urban population is 31 percent. The age composition of the population was divided into four groups: 52 percent was those in the age group between 15 to 59 years of age; 26 percent was in the age group between 5 to 14 years of age; those under age 5 years was 13 percent; and those 60 years and above was 7 percent. Unemployment in the country rose by one percent in 2000 as compared to 19 percent in 1994 and 20 percent in 2000. Figures indicated that 40 percent of Namibians were living below the poverty line and exposed to chronic food insecurity. The added developmental issue confronting Namibia is HIV/AIDS. The 2002 sero-sentinel survey found that 22 percent of pregnant women were HIV – positive and in two years the percentage dropped to 19.8 percent in 2004. [18]

In the analysis of the country's situation the document focused on the 'vulnerable groups', 'women', 'young people', and 'highly affected locations'. The country document did not discuss indigenous peoples. The situation of indigenous peoples in Namibia cannot be ascertained from the UNDAF.

The San and Himba are indigenous peoples of Namibia. The estimated population of the San people is about 33,000 persons. The Himba, like the San, they suffer from extreme poverty and social exclusion.[19]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:
The UNDAF Namibia 2006 -2010 incorporated the human rights –based approach to programming and action, and aimed at reaching and achieving the country's vision of 2030 and the Millennium Developmental Goals. The document identified three priorities:

- HIV response is strengthened. The objectives are - to reduce risk behavior; provide high quality of prevention, treatment and cure; and to strengthen leadership commitment.
- Livelihoods and food security are improved. The objectives are - to improve agricultural productivity; strengthened sustainable use and management of land and water; and emergency management.
- Capacity to deliver essential services is strengthened. The objectives are - capacity building of institutions and community in delivery of critical services such as health and education; to strengthen the National Statistical System, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF

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[18] UNDAF Namibia 2006-2010.

[19] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2006.

The document was prepared and validated with the participation of UN agencies, Government ministries and representatives, civil society and non-governmental organisations. Out of the total number of stakeholders no specific mentioning of the participation of indigenous peoples was found. Due to the lack of such information the participation of indigenous peoples in the preparation of the country's UNDAF cannot be ascertained.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
The UNDAF Namibia focused on identified target groups such as 'the most vulnerable groups', 'women and children',' infected persons', and 'farmers'. There is no direct reference to indigenous peoples and was difficult to infer whether under various target groups would include indigenous peoples.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
The stated priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of the document are relevant to indigenous peoples. The most relevant to indigenous peoples are health and education; agriculture and sustainable use and management of land and water; and the national statistical data.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous peoples?
The objectives of the UNDAF Namibia served the purpose of national goals. Out of the stated objectives two areas may have an adverse effect on indigenous peoples. Such areas are: land reforms and policies; and the preparation of the National Statistical Data, if disaggregated data on indigenous peoples are not included. It is suggested that UN agencies take into cognizance such matters during implementation processes.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
Under each priority area the UNDAF Namibia identified specific strategies. The strategies considered most relevant to indigenous peoples are:
-   Joint Programmes between government counterparts and the relevant UN Agencies in the areas of strengthening the capacity of governance at the national, regional and local levels; and civil society organizations in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes on areas such as health, education, food security, HIV/AIDS, employment opportunities, sustainable management and use of natural resource.
-   Coordination and cooperation within the UN system and the working groups to ensure effective implementation mechanisms for UNDAF.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
The UNDAF Namibia specifically mentioned that the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation is with the UNCT and the Review Team assisted by national partners and theme groups. There is no hint in the document to determine whether indigenous peoples would be included or not in the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
As a country document, the UNDAF Namibia highlighted varied development issues and strategies to deal with such issues. From the document it appears that there is lack of consideration and inclusion of indigenous issues; and there is lack of disaggregated data on indigenous peoples. The development process and other corresponding development issues of relevance to indigenous peoples cannot be ascertained from the document.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
The good practices found in the UNDAF Namibia were:
- Monitoring and evaluation matrix with set of elements such as the country programme outcomes, selected indicators and baselines, the source of verification, and the risks and assumptions.
- Annex -2 discussed the role of UN agencies to achieve the goals of the UNDAF Namibia; and also highlighted the contribution of the World Food Programme in providing food to vulnerable population.
- Annex – 3 summarized the contribution of international development partners and to name a few:
- Improving implementation of the rape and maintenance laws in Namibia, supported by Royal Danish Embassy
- The elimination of poverty, supported by the Delegation of the European Commission
- NGO cooperation between Finnish and Namibian NGOs and Fund for Local Cooperation, supported by Finnish Development Assistance
- Health and rural development, supported by French Development Assistance

3.4. Review of UNDAF Zimbabwe

Basic Data concerning Zimbabwe and its indigenous peoples:

The UNDAF Zimbabwe 2007 - 2011 stated that the 2003 Poverty Assessment Survey indicated that 58 percent of the country's population was below the Food Poverty Line (FPL). On HIV/AIDS, the number of new infections was still 160,000 in 2005, and 140,000 adults (aged 15-49) and 29,000 children died of AIDS. The number of AIDS orphans (aged below 14) was estimated at 1,050,000 in 2005. Life expectancy at birth for males decreased from 58 to 43 years between 1992 and 2002, while for females it decreased from 62 to 46 years over the same period. In education, school enrollment rates remain high at 97 percent in 2004 for both boys and girls. Attendance rates among school-age children appear to be falling. On gender issues, the gender disaggregated poverty indicated that 68 percent of female-headed households were living below the Total Consumption Poverty Line as compared to 60 percent of male headed households. In the area of political representation the number of women in the parliament (Lower House) increased from 10 percent in 2000 to 16 percent in 2005, and there was 31 percent representation in the Senate (Upper House). Other developmental challenges of Zimbabwe included reduction in agricultural production, unsustainable use and management of natural resources, and droughts.[20]

The country document highlighted various development issues of the country in general, and those of 'vulnerable groups', 'vulnerable communities', 'children and women' in particular. The document has no relevant information or data or analysis on indigenous peoples and their development issues.

In Zimbabwe, the indigenous San population is approximately 1,275 (0.02% of the national population).[21]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:

The UNDAF Zimbabwe 2007 – 2011 is founded on the rights-based approach and mainstreaming of crosscutting issues such as gender equity and the environment. It aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals in general and the Zimbabwe MDG targets in particular. The document identified six main elements of the country's developmental thrust:

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[20] UNDAF Zimbabwe 2007-2011.

[21] www.iwgia.org , The Report of the ACHPR Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities, 2005. The report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa observed that, indigenous pastoral and hunter-gatherer communities (example the San people) in Africa have traditionally occupied areas well endowed with natural resources. Such territories were adequate in size and ecological parameters mediated and supported the sources of their livelihood that formed the heritage of such communities. Indigenous knowledge systems have evolved over many years, and natural resources have been utilized and managed in sustainable ways. However, over the years, key productive resources have been systematically alienated, leading to the shrinkage of their resource bases. Such a reduction in the resource bases for indigenous peoples has constrained their coping strategies and food insecurity has become a recurrent feature. Livestock holdings have been reduced for the pastoral communities, and for hunter- gatherers game resources, wild berries, roots and honey

- HIV and AIDs. The objectives are to reduce the spread of infection; to improve the quality of life of those infected; and to mitigate of the impact of HIV and AIDS.
- Poverty, economy and employment. The objectives are to strengthen national capacity to formulate, implement and monitor pro-poor policies; to strengthen strategic information systems for development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; to strengthen broad based and consultative dialogue on key developmental issues; and to enhance sustainable livelihoods and recovery.
- Governance and human rights. The objectives are to strengthen mechanisms to promote the rule of law; participation in the decision-making; and to protect, ratify, and implement human rights.
- Gender. The objectives are to mainstream and institutionalize gender in all sectors; to eliminate gender –based violence and abuse; to reduce negative social, cultural and religious practices; to design and implement broad-based pro-poor and pro-women empowerment development strategies; and to strengthen the capacity of the national machinery to influence priorities, policies and programmes.
- Population and basic social services. The objectives are to improve and access to good quality maternal and child health services; to strengthen the capacity of the health sector; to promote universal access to safe and basic sanitation; to provide access to education for all children; to strengthen the capacity of government to develop and implement national policies and strategies; and to develop the capacity of vulnerable households and communities to reduce their vulnerability and access to basic social services and sustainable livelihoods.
- Agriculture, land and environment. The objectives are to improve agricultural policy environment and drought mitigation policies; to improve access and adequate supply of agricultural inputs to farmers; to improve access and security of land tenure of farmers; to reduce post-harvest losses; and to increase the capacity of authorities to monitor and manage natural resources at all levels; and to increase the level of awareness about sustainable environmental practices.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
The UNDAF Zimbabwe was prepared in consultation between the UNCT, the Government and heads of ministries, and thematic groups. The document did not refer to any participation of indigenous peoples in the preparatory processes.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
It was found that the UNDAF referred to 'vulnerable groups, vulnerable communities, infected persons, poor, women, children, boys, girls, youth, rural areas and farmers'. The UNDAF did not specifically identify or mention indigenous peoples in its discussion.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
Most of the identified areas are relevant to indigenous peoples, and the most significant were:
- National capacity to formulate, implement and monitor pro-poor policies; and strategic information systems for development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- Protection, ratification and implementation of human rights instruments.
- Social services such as good quality maternal and child health services; universal access to safe and basic sanitation; access to education for all children; and sustainable livelihoods.
- Access and security of land tenure of farmers; capacity of authorities to monitor and manage natural resources at all levels; and to increase the level of awareness about sustainable environmental practices.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous peoples?
The priorities, objectives or outcomes mentioned in the UNDAF Zimbabwe do not appear to have such adverse effect on indigenous peoples. The only aspect to be noted is the issue of policies related to land and natural resource management. Due consideration to indigenous traditional livelihoods on their lands has to be given while formulating and implementing the country programme.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
The UNDAF Zimbabwe has outlined various mechanisms for implementation, and mechanisms that could be said to be relevant to indigenous peoples are:
- Joint bi-annual reviews between the UNCT's thematic groups and the Government.
- Annual reviews with the participation of development partners, donors and civil society organisations.
- Monitoring and evaluation plan with set of indicators to measure on-going activities.
- Promote the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe Central Statistical Office towards the accomplishment of stated outcomes.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
The monitoring and evaluation mechanism outlined collaborative review processes and would be jointly carried out between counterparts and the UNCT members. A set of indicators and baselines have been selected to be applied and used in measuring and reviewing of the progress made. The UNDAF did not clearly spell out the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators have not been provided for that.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
The main thrust of the country document is to achieve national goals. Indigenous peoples and their developmental issues have not been mentioned. No disaggregated data on indigenous peoples were found in the document. The non-inclusion of indigenous peoples in the UNDAF process should be noted as the main challenge in the UNDAF in this field.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
- Results matrix outlining the country programme outputs, role of partners and the resource.
- The monitoring and evaluation framework and included aspects such as the country programme outcomes to be measured with set of indicators, baselines, and the source of verification and risks and assumptions.

-   The monitoring and evaluation calendar that divides the nature of work and activities to be carried –out year-wise and the role of partners.

3.5. Review of UNDAF Tanzania

Basic Data concerning Tanzania and its indigenous peoples:

The total population of Tanzania was 34.6 million (National Census 2002) and 23 percent as urban population. It was accounted that 80 percent of the people were poor and live in rural areas. The current estimate showed that over 38 percent of the rural households are unable to meet their basic needs. According to the Integrated Labour Force Survey the number of unemployed persons in 2000/01 was 900,000. The literacy rate among women was (85%) as compared to men (92%) in urban areas, and in the rural areas the literacy rate among women was (60%) as compared to men (76%). The 2004/5 Demographic and Health Survey showed that infant mortality and under-five mortality has fallen from 99 to 68 and from 147 to 112 per 1000 live births respectively. HIV/AIDS has been the major contributing factor to the lowering of life expectancy to 44 years in Tanzania. The current estimate of HIV/AIDS prevalence is 7 percent of the total population. Another factor of development challenges for the country is the issue of gender and violence against women is still rampant and women's empowerment is low. [22]

The UNDAF Tanzania 2007 – 2010 in its description highlighted the disaggregated data by sex, urban – rural, region, and by age group.[23] However, indigenous peoples have not been mentioned and relevant data on indigenous issues was hard to find.

Tanzania does not have a specific policy for the indigenous peoples. The country is estimated to have a total of 143 ethnic groups, out of whom, four groups are viewed as indigenous peoples and these are the hunter-gatherer groups of the Akiye and Hadzabe, and the pastoralist Barabaig and Maasai. Population estimates put the Maasai in Tanzania at 430,000, the Barabaig at 76,000, the Hadzabe at 3,000 and the Akiye (Ndorobo) at 5,268. Indigenous peoples' access to land and natural resources, basic social services and access to justice appear to be some of the challenges faced by indigenous peoples.[24]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:

The UNDAF Tanzania is committed to and embodies the rights-based approach and is aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It integrated the country's second generation development aspirations and priorities outlined in the MKUKUTA and MKUZA, i.e. growth and reduction of income poverty; quality of life and social well-being; social services; good governance and national unity; and crosscutting gender, youth, children, HIV/AIDS and environment. The document identified three national priority areas:

- Growth and reduction of income poverty. MKAKUTA – to achieve broad based and equitable growth, and MKUZA – to achieve the national priority of pro-poor growth.
- Quality of life and social well-being. MKUKUTA – to improve quality of life with particular focus on the poorest and the most vulnerable; and to reduced inequalities (e.g. education, survival, health) across geographic, income, age, gender and other groups; and

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[22] UNDAF Tanzania 2007-2010.

[23] Ibid.

[24] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2007.

MKUZA – to improve access to quality services with emphasis on the poor and the most vulnerable groups.

- Good governance and national unity. MKUKUTA – to ensure the rule of law; leaders and public servants are accountable to the people; democracy and political and social tolerance and deepened; national unity and social and peace political stability cohesion are cultivated and sustained; and MKUZA – to govern by rule of law that is predictable, transparent and accountable.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
The UNDAF Tanzania cited that it was prepared with the participation of the Government, development partners, civil society, academia, private sector and UN agencies. There is no statement that suggested the participation of indigenous peoples in the preparatory process.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
The UNDAF referred to various terms such 'vulnerable groups', 'poor', 'urban', 'rural', 'women', 'children', 'youth', and 'elderly'. The document did not mention indigenous peoples.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
Most of the identified priority areas of the UNDAF are relevant to indigenous peoples. The most relevant to the development of indigenous peoples appear to be the quality of life and social well-being; and good governance and rights.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on indigenous peoples?
The priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of the UNDAF Tanzania do not appear to have adverse effect on indigenous people. However, because the situation of indigenous peoples was not highlighted, it is suggested that UN agencies would have to ensure that the designed national programme give due regard to indigenous peoples at the implementation phase.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
The most relevant areas to the development of indigenous peoples identified from the implementation strategies and actions of the UNDAF Tanzania were:
- Joint Strategic Review focusing on strategic planning, coordination, management and monitoring, and deepening collaboration between the UN, the Government and other partners.
- Upgrading of the Tanzania Socio-Economic Data-base
- Strengthening of national and local structures and systems of governance that foster the promotion and protection of human rights (vulnerable groups, women and children, and youth), political participation and representation, and addressing socio-cultural issues.
- Increased access to basic social services (education, health, child and reproductive health of women, water and sanitation), transport and communication, market, employment opportunities, and food security.
- Technical capacity building of government bodies for disaster preparedness, response and humanitarian assistance to development.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
The document clearly spelt out that monitoring and evaluation would be carried-out with set of indicators. The monitoring and evaluation body would be comprised of representatives of the Government, academia, civil society, private sector, development partners, and the established technical committee as the main government committee. The document did not mention any inclusion of indigenous peoples in the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
The Tanzania document was prepared to serve the purpose of national objectives and goals, but did include any information on indigenous issues as part of these objectives and goals.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
The Tanzania UNDAF showed some good practices and they were:
- Table-2 outlined the strategic results matrix showing the country programme outcomes and outputs; and the role of partners.
- Table – 3 the monitoring and evaluation framework and divided into country outcomes and the role of responsible agencies from the UN, set of indicators, baselines and the source of verification.
- Table – 6 dealt with technical support areas, lead organizations and main parties.

3.6. Review of UNDAF Belize

Basic Data concerning Belize and its indigenous peoples:
The Basic National Data estimated the population of Belize as 291,800 persons (2005). 51 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Life expectancy at birth was 71.5 years (2004), and maternal mortality was 23.5 per 100,000 live births (2005). On education, the adult literacy rate was 77.1 percent (2003). Out of the total population the poverty in the country was 33.5 percent (2002), and unemployment rate was 11.5 percent in 2005. HIV is another major problem of the country and the prevalence rate of 2.4 percent is the highest in Central America and the fifth highest in the Carribean.[25]

Gender inequalities and neglect of human rights of women and girls, and abuse of girls by older men are few examples of gender development challenges. Other development issues identified were natural disasters, land degradation, and decline in social well-being. The country CCA pointed out that, *'inequality is therefore the manifestation of the central structural problem which the development policy of Belize must address'.* [26]

The UNDAF Belize mentioned ethnic disparities without any further discussion. Otherwise the most mentioned term used was "vulnerable groups". No data or relevant information on indigenous peoples was found in the document.

The indigenous populations of Belize are the Maya, the K'ekchi (12,366), the Mopan (8,980) and the Yucatec (3,155) and the Garifuna (14,061). Key issues faced by indigenous peoples of Belize include traditional land claims and collective property rights, human rights.[27]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:
The UNDAF Belize is a strategic framework prepared by United Nations, the Government of Belize and its people for the period of 2007 to 2011. It is based on human rights principles and standards, and its goals are to improve levels of human and sustainable development; and assist the Government of Belize to accelerate the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The UNDAF aimed at removing inequities of vulnerable and excluded groups and addressing threats such HIV and natural disasters, and promoting socio-economic development in sustainable manner.

The UNDAF identified three programme areas for cooperation along with their general objectives.
1. Poverty elimination by investing in people. The objectives are to fulfill the rights to more equitable and quality basic education, health and protection, guided by processes based on democratic governance principles.

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[25] UNDAF Belize 2007 – 2011.

[26] Ibid.

[27] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2005.

2. Reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS. The objectives are to reduce the incidence of infected persons by providing access to prevention, care, treatment and support services.
3. Improve sustainable development practices. The objectives are to enhance the ability to adequately address and mitigate the impact of disasters and as well as the comprehensive, equitable, sustainable and effective management of the nation's natural resource.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
The outcome of the UNDAF Belize was the contribution of representatives from the Government, donor agencies, civil society organizations, and the UN system. The document did not provide any information on consultation with indigenous peoples when the UNDAF was prepared.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
Except in one place where the UNDAF cited 'indigenous populations', no other reference to indigenous peoples was found in the document. The document referred to the country's target groups as 'vulnerable and excluded groups' or 'communities' or 'poor' or 'non-state actors'.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
The most relevant priority areas from the UNDAF Belize to indigenous peoples appear to be poverty and the implementation of their fundamental rights.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous peoples?
The country document on priorities, objectives and outcomes identified objectives that are relevant to indigenous peoples. In the absence of any reliable information of the inclusion of indigenous peoples, it would be beneficial for the UNCT to consider of the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples in the implementation processes to avoid any adverse effect on their wellbeing.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
The UNDAF Belize spelt out specific strategies for each priority area. The area considered as most relevant to indigenous peoples were:
- Strengthened capacity of the Government and non-state actors to formulate, implement and monitor policies and legislation that contribute to improve governance practices.
- Enhancing stronger partnership and collaboration between civil society organizations and the Government
- Improved research, data collection and compilation, disaggregation analysis and reporting systems.
- Improving and ensuring that children, youth, women, marginalized communities, and vulnerable and excluded groups have access to basic social services such as health and education, and their rights are protected.
- Environmental policies and strategies that include and response to the needs of the vulnerable and excluded groups.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
The UNDAF stated that the UN Country Team will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation. Thematic sub-groups will be formed and members of such sub-groups will be composed of Government representatives and non-governmental partners. The document was unclear as to whether in the category of non-governmental partners, indigenous peoples would be included or not.

The UNDAF Belize has developed steps for evaluation with a set of indicators for each of the defined priority areas to measure and review progress made.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
The country priority areas could have included indigenous issues, but the UNDAF did not highlight indigenous peoples. National outcomes may therefore not necessarily benefit indigenous peoples.
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Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
Good practices that can be presented from the UNDAF Belize were:
- Annex - A the results matrix outlined the country programme outcomes and outputs, and the role of UN agencies.
- Annex – B the monitoring and evaluation framework and country outcomes, set of indicators, risks and assumptions and sources of verification.

3.7. Review of UNDAF Guyana

Basic Data concerning Guyana and its indigenous peoples:

The Human Development Report of 2004 ranked Guyana 104 in the Human Development Index out of 177th countries.[28] In 1999/2000, the head count ratio estimated that 36 percent of the population lives in poverty, with an estimated 19 percent living in absolute poverty. Poverty among rural coastal people declined more slowly than in towns and hardly at all in the forests and savannahs of the interior where 14 percent of children under 5 years of age were underweight. It was observed that there was a slight decline in the infant mortality rates from 57 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 54 per 1000 live births in 2003. In the area of universal primary education the net enrollment in primary education was 98 percent in 2000, and 92 percent of pupils reached grade 5. The functional literacy for those in the age –group of 15 to 24 years was below 75 percent. Health issues continued to be problem for Guyana, HIV/AIDS is expected to increase to 9000 in 2010, and death due to malaria infection continues to rise with 27,627 cases in 2003. Gender disparities in education and representation in national parliament decreased from 26.2 percent in 1990 to 18.5 percent in 2000. [29]

It is interesting to note that the indigenous Amerindian population was mentioned in the context of the country's vulnerable groups. Beyond this, the UNDAF Guyana 2006- 2010 did not further discuss indigenous peoples. The UNDAF also referred to Guyana as a multi-ethnic society and without giving any further description. [30]

Indigenous peoples in Guyana are 9.2% percent of the total population, which stands below one million.[31] Indigenous peoples are more commonly referred to as Amerindians; there are nine main Amerindian communities: the Lokono Arawaks, Makushi/Pemon, Wapishana, Akawaio/Kapon, Arekuna/Pemon, Patamona/Kapon, Karinya (Caribs), Warau, and Waiwai. The vast majority of Amerindians live in the hinterland region, where they make up about 90% of the population, and it is therefore the hinterland region that will be the focus of this MDG report review. There are also indigenous Amerindian communities living along the coast and rivers. The majority of Amerindians are outside of the cash economy and are dependent on a subsistence way of life, and are disproportionately classified among the country's poorest when compared with other groups.[32]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:

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[28] www.undp.org .

[29] UNDAF Guyana 2006 – 2010.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Guyana Population and Housing Census (2002), Chapter 2.1.1. Available from the Guyana Bureau of Statistics website: www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy.

[32] As of 1996, 85% of Amerindians in Guyana were classified as "poor." United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Guyana Human Development Report (1996), Chapter 5.2. Available at http://www.sdnp.org.gy/ghdr/index.html .

The UNDAF Guyana is committed to the global agenda of development based on the human rights approach and reaching the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. Three national priorities have been identified:

- Elimination of poverty by investing in people and requisite physical capital. The objectives are to create equitable access to quality education; and to improve the health status of the population.
- An inclusive system of governance based on the rule of law in which citizens and their organizations participate in the decision-making processes that affect their well-being. The objectives are to increase participation of individuals and groups; to decentralized and ensure inclusive governance structures; to increase social cohesion; and create equal access to justice and protect rights.
- A macro-economic framework and sustainable economic base conducive to the elimination of poverty. The objectives are to frame sustainable development policy; to involve private sector in sustainable development; to facilitate growth and human development and equitable distribution; and to strengthen partnerships between Guyana, donor, and foreign investors.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
It was cited that the UNDAF was prepared with the involvement of the UNCT, the Government and civil society participants. In the absence of specific information with regard to the participation of indigenous peoples, it is difficult to ascertain as to whether they did or did not participate.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
The UNDAF referred to the indigenous Amerindian peoples as part of the country's 'vulnerable groups' and not as indigenous peoples. In the analysis related to the implementation of programmes, the UNDAF stated that Amerindians live in remote interior areas and the cost of delivery of social services was very high. Lastly, in annex – 1 the UNDAF mentioned the Indigenous Peoples' Commission without further elaboration.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of
indigenous peoples
The national priorities of the UNDAF Guyana are relevant to indigenous peoples. The most relevant ones appear to be elimination of poverty, good governance and rights, as well as sustainable development.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous
peoples?
Most of the stated objectives in the UNDAF Guyana may not have an adverse effect on indigenous peoples, except in the case of decentralizing governance structures where existing indigenous peoples' institutions may be affected, if due consideration and consultation with indigenous peoples does not take place. The framing of policy on sustainable development would have to ensure that indigenous issues are included, particularly if such a policy promotes private sector's participation.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
The UNDAF Guyana outlined several strategies and actions and the most relevant to indigenous peoples are:
- Strengthening and integration of data among UN system agencies
- Coordination among thematic groups and technical task forces in information sharing, reviewing, and monitoring and evaluation activities
- Coordination between UNCT , the Government and donor agencies on specific concerns such as governance, health, education, HIV/AIDS, disaster management, formulation and implementing policy and social statistics

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators
The country document stated that the task of monitoring and evaluation is with the UNCT and supported by the participation of the Government, civil society, donors, thematic groups and technical task forces. National priorities will be monitored and evaluated on the basis of a pre-selected set of indicators to measure implementation of various activities.

No direct reference to the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the monitoring and evaluation processes could be found in the UNDAF. It cannot be ascertained whether their inclusion would be in the later stages of the implementation or not.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
UNDAF Guyana referred to the indigenous Amerindians as part of the vulnerable populations and the areas where they live were identified as difficult and expensive in the delivery of public services. The inclusion of indigenous peoples in the process of the UNDAF and their issues in the national development framework appears as the main challenge.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
The good practices from the UNDAF Guyana are:
- Table – 1 the results matrix included the country programme outcomes, country programme outputs, partners and resource targets.
- Table – 2 the monitoring and evaluation framework and outlining the country programme outcomes, set of indicators, sources of verification and risks and assumptions.
- Table – 3 the monitoring and evaluation programme cycle - calendar showed the yearly activities to be carried out.

3.8. Review of UNDAF Suriname
Basic Data concerning Suriname and its indigenous peoples:
According to the UNDAF Suriname 2002-2006, the social indicators of development for the period of 2005 (projected) were: the country's population was 453,885 persons; and the population structure was 30% in the age group between 0-14 years; 61% was those in the age group between 15-60 years; and those 60 years and older was 9%. The average life expectancy was 71 and the estimated birth rate per 1000 was 22.8. HIV/AIDS continues to be one of the major problems and the total number of infected persons was 25% and infected persons were in the age group of 15-30 years. The literacy rate of the country was 95%. Poverty in the country was 50%; and labour participation was 60%. The country has been affected by compounded problems such as poverty, the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, high dropout rate, rise in crime and low economic growth. These problems affected the country's development. [33]

The UNDAF did not provide any information or disaggregated data on indigenous peoples. The actual condition and development status of indigenous peoples cannot be ascertained.

The indigenous Amerindian and Maroon people living in Suriname's southern rainforest region (the interior, covering about 80% of the country's land area) number approximately 50,000 people, representing 8% of the population. Amerindian and Maroon communities live in more than 50 riverside villages and rely on subsistence agriculture, hunting and fishing. A major issue facing the indigenous peoples of Suriname is the land allocation system. [34]

UNDAF Priorities, Goals and Objectives:
The UNDAF of Suriname 2002-2006 is founded on the human rights- based approach, gender equality, good governance, eradication of poverty and achievement of Millennium Development Goals.
Three key areas of cooperation and action have been identified:
- Poverty reduction. The objectives are to reduce poverty in the country in general and to reduce extreme poverty in selected communities and vulnerable areas.
- Environmental management and sustainable development. The main objectives are to strengthen the capacity for environmental management and sustainable development in order to ensure that environmental soundness and sustainability are incorporated in the overall planning, policy formulation, decision-making, and long-term goals and are included in the Poverty Reduction Strategy; and to reduce the occurrence of human-induced negative disturbances of the environment by making people more aware of environmental values and services.
- HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation. The concern is primarily to decrease the incidence of HIV infections through reduction in risk-taking behaviour among key population groups and through the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; to reduce the vulnerability of HIV infection of young people and young girls in particular;

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[33] UNDAF Suriname 2002 – 2006.

[34] www.iwgia.org , The Indigenous World 2007.

promote increased access to care, treatment and support for persons with HIV/AIDS; reduce stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS communities; and increase multi-sectoral action and coordination in the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Participation of indigenous peoples during the preparation of the UNDAF
The UNDAF demonstrated that meetings were held with Government representatives, representatives of non-governmental organizations, trade union organizations, private sector, religious organizations, voluntary service organizations and political parties. The participation of indigenous peoples was not mentioned and cannot be ascertained.

References to indigenous peoples in the UNDAF
The UNDAF referred to the population by emphasizing 'children, youth, women, persons with disability, senior citizens, HIV/AIDS infected persons, and inhabitants and migrants from the interior and under-developed areas'. The UNDAF did not mention indigenous peoples.

Priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes of UNDAF relevant to the development of indigenous peoples
The three priorities of the UNDAF Suriname are relevant to the development of indigenous peoples. The most relevant to indigenous peoples appear to be poverty reduction, environmental management and sustainable development.

Are there any objectives in particular that might have an adverse effect on the indigenous peoples?
The priorities, goals, objectives and outcomes outlined in the UNDAF might have adverse effect, if the circumstances of indigenous peoples are not taken into account. UN agencies would have to develop mechanisms to include indigenous peoples in the implementation of the country's development framework.

Implementation strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples
Under each of the priority area the UNDAF Suriname has identified specific strategies. The relevant strategies and actions relevant to indigenous peoples were:
- Equality, dignity of the human person, the right to self-determination, peace and security, non-discrimination, the right to participate, the right to education and good health, and the right to a decent standard of living.
- Collaboration, dialogue and ownership of partners such as the UN, Government, civil society organizations, theme groups and the private sector.
- Gender mainstreaming and disaggregation of data by sex and gender-specific indicators
- Information and understanding of the programs by targeted groups as an indispensable component of the implementation process.
- Concerted multilateral partnerships between donor agencies to mobilize resources and focus on advocacy, policy development and technical support.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in monitoring and evaluation processes and indicators

The UNDAF Suriname outlined three structures for monitoring and evaluation with a set of indicators. The three structures named are the Technical Monitoring Group; Theme Groups; and Programming Committees. The members would be drawn from the UN bodies, Government, non-state organisations and expert individuals. Information regarding the inclusion of indigenous peoples in any of the three structures cited above was unavailable.

Main challenges for the inclusion of indigenous issues identified in the UNDAF:
The UNDAF spelt out the agenda of national development. However, the main problem and challenges with regard to indigenous peoples and their issues was the lack of information, data and analysis of indigenous issues and lack of apparent participation of indigenous peoples in the UNDAF process.

Examples of good practices illustrated in the UNDAF:
The annex of the UNDAF Suriname has provided a list of 67 UN supported activities in recent years. The 67 mentioned activities broadly cover the following areas: governance, poverty eradication, environmental management, and HIV/AIDS. Out of the total number of mentioned activities some activities may have benefitted indigenous peoples indirectly:

- Designing of better policy-development systems, policies and programs for poverty eradication, implemented by UNDP/ECLAC
- Promoting inclusion of marginalized groups by UNICEF
- Public information and policy development on women's human rights and gender equity, implemented by UNIFEM
- Supporting self-reliant programs to guarantee rights of indigenous and Maroon women and children, implemented by UNICEF
- Strengthening of management systems and regulatory environment, implemented by UNDP/PAHO
- Development of a national Biodiversity Action plan, implemented by UNDP
- Development of education materials on AIDS and CEDAW, implemented by UNIFEM/ILO

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

The goal of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People is: *further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development, by means of action-oriented programmes and specific projects, increased technical assistance and relevant standard-setting activities.*[35]

The objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People set by the General Assembly are the following: (a) *the promotion of non-discrimination and inclusion of indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and evaluation of international, regional and national processes regarding laws, policies, resources, programmes and projects; (b) the effective participation of indigenous peoples in decisions which directly or indirectly affect their lifestyles, traditional lands and territories, their cultural integrity as indigenous peoples with collective rights or any other aspect of their lives; (c) considering the principle of free, prior and informed consent; (d) adopting targeted policies, programmes, projects and budgets for the development of indigenous peoples, including concrete benchmarks, and particular emphasis on indigenous women, children and youth; and (e) developing strong monitoring mechanisms and enhancing accountability at the international, regional and particularly the national level, regarding the implementation of legal, policy and operational frameworks for the protection of indigenous peoples and the improvement of their lives.*[36]

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Art.1) affirms that *'Indigenous peoples have the right to full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law'.*[37]

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has been recommending various steps and measures concerning the implementation of the UN normative framework regarding indigenous peoples. The present review draws its conclusions and recommendations from the analysis of two CCAs and eight UNDAFs. This desk review is obviously subject to the constraint of not having benefited from any field visits and discussions with the drafters of the documents concerned.

Conceptual frameworks and approach to indigenous issues.
It was found that most of the CCAs and UNDAFs have formulated country programmes by affirming the principle of the human rights –based approach to development. The human rights - based approach is rooted in the principle of equality, non-discrimination, accepting socio-cultural

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[35] GA/RES/59/174

[36] GA/RES/61/295

[37] www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii

diversity, and the inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples in various development processes, the universality of human rights and accountability. Such processes include poverty assessment, formulating, designing, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of a country's programme. The UN development processes are guided both in spirit and action by the human rights-based approach, which is fully espoused by the UNPFII.

Although the human rights-based approach was adopted in the preparation of country documents, the majority of the CCAs and UNDAFs lack evidence and information which could imply that indigenous peoples have been included as active participants in the preparation and designing of programmes, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

The CCAs and UNDAFs reviewed have omitted indigenous peoples as a crosscutting issue. The mentioning of indigenous peoples in one or two cases was only as part of vulnerable groups. Thus, relevant data or specific information about indigenous peoples and their issues was not referred to in any of the country documents. Country documents highlighted a country's theme and analysis of issues, and a country's development goals, but omitted indigenous issues. Country documents could have considered and related such themes and issues on poverty, social sectors, natural resource management, HIV/AIDS, mother and child's health, etc to the context of indigenous peoples. It is known that free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in programmes and projects is recognized in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and encouraged by the UN system as a path of balancing between development and the socio-cultural values of indigenous peoples.

The UNPFII has been promoting a holistic approach to indigenous peoples' development, an approach that considers and takes cognizance of indigenous peoples' issues as a crosscutting agenda.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples in development must not mean simply targeting indigenous peoples as 'beneficiaries' of the process of development. It means full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, who should be engaged at every step of the development processes. UNCTs should facilitate, negotiate and promote the development of indigenous peoples according to the UN's normative framework.

Links between identified problems and objectives, outcomes and strategies
Reviewed CCAs and UNDAFs did not reflect indigenous peoples' situations. Implicitly these documents may have subsumed indigenous peoples under the umbrella term 'vulnerable groups'. The end result was the lack of formulation of specific intervention programmes or programmes that would focus on the particular needs and situations of indigenous peoples.

The need to place indigenous peoples and their issues of development as a separate category of the country programme is imperative. CCAs can make use of techniques such as case studies or participatory poverty assessments in locations inhabited by indigenous peoples. Outputs from such analysis can provide relevant data and account of the situation and can be used for outlining priorities and actions of the UNDAF.

Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at every phase of programming
CCAs and UNDAFs have been prepared as products of active dialogue, engagement and participation of various partners at various levels. It is difficult to ascertain whether there was any participation of indigenous peoples in various processes of designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. There are no examples that can be cited of the participation of indigenous peoples and thus no lessons can be shared.

UNCTs have to create mechanisms where indigenous peoples' organizations are given their right of representation and active participation in every aspect that concerns their development and lives. The principle of free, prior and informed consent should be respected in the development practice of the UN system in particular. Such engagement of indigenous peoples can provide rich and good learning experiences, which can be replicated elsewhere as good models to learn from.

Specific partnership-oriented actions
While UNDAFs have outlined strategies and areas of cooperation and partnerships between the UN system and governments, there is no specific mechanism in any of the UNDAFs reviewed that outlines a partnership with indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples have been viewed as beneficiaries of development, not active participants, and were placed in the periphery of the development processes.

It is expected that the UN system will assist in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and follow the goal, objectives and Programme of Action of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People including its special theme — *partnership for action and dignity* **by applying these as the framework and pillars to establish partnerships with indigenous peoples at country level.**

When such partnership-oriented actions with indigenous peoples are realized, UNCTs should document the process and outcomes, and provide as much information as possible so that such initiatives and experiences are shared widely, and others can draw   lessons from them.

Disaggregated data and indicators on the situation of indigenous peoples
The CCAs and UNDAFs did not provide any disaggregated data on indigenous peoples. These country documents have only provided disaggregated data on some of the country development issues such as infant mortality, literacy, persons infected with HIV/AIDS, households, poverty ratio etc. Regional or rural and urban disparities have also been discussed. When it comes to indigenous peoples, it is regrettable that only very few cases have been mentioned and those were treating indigenous peoples as vulnerable groups only.

Indigenous peoples are not merely population groups that are marginalized or vulnerable. Indigenous peoples have continued to carry with them their unique languages, knowledge systems of the ecology and medicine, management of natural resource, community lives, and traditional governance structures. Territories they have inhabited are not merely geographical or

topographical locations. To them the land and forest, rivers and streams, flora and fauna have specific meanings. Most important of them all is the land which gives them their identity, their link to ancestors and their journey into the future. They have their world views and know what is best for them. Indigenous peoples have their own way of determining their paths to economic and social development, a development which is based on indigenous values and identity.

It is suggested that the UN system and governments improve the collection and disaggregation of data and their assessment and promote the integration of indicators that covers indigenous peoples' development challenges.

Final remarks
A number of key aspects were identified that are directly related to indigenous peoples and their development challenges. It is recommended that these aspects are given due consideration in the CCAs and UNDAFs:
- **The present review is unable to cite any good examples or good practices on the inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples from any of the UNDAFs or CCAs examined. It is suggested that the UNPFII in collaboration with the UN system conduct an assessment to understand the challenges or constraints for the inclusion of indigenous peoples and their issues. The assessment would enable UNPFII and the UN system to address identified problems and move forward.**
- **UNCTs should organise pre-CCA/UNDAF meetings and hold discussions with governments and partners on the inclusion of indigenous peoples and their issues prior to the formulation of a country programme.**
- **UNCTs should accept and include indigenous peoples as a specific population group and acknowledge them as particular target group of development.**
- **UNCTs should develop specific mechanisms that take into account indigenous peoples' socio-cultural particularities and variations when conducting case studies, and improve the method of collection and disaggregation of data.**
- **UNCTs should include indigenous peoples as a cross-cutting issue when relevant in priorities, goals, objectives, outcomes and indicators, and across diverse themes such as education, health, human rights, environment, natural resource, food security, violence prevention etc.**
- **UNCTs should include the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at all levels of the development processes whether such processes affect them directly or indirectly. Such processes include assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Such cooperation should be based upon mutual and reciprocal respect and consent.**

Annex I. Matrix of Results

Annex – 1: Matrix of Results of CCA and UNDAF desk reviews

Table – 1: CCA

Country	Year	HRBA	Direct Reference IPs	Indirect reference	Participation IPs in Preparation process	Ethnically Disaggregated data	Problems Of IPs analysed	IPs as cross-Cutting issue	IPs As National Priority
Lao PDR	2006	Yes	0	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Sri Lanka	2006	Yes	0	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No

Table – 2: UNDAF

Country	Year	Direct Reference to IPs	Indirect Reference to IPs	Participation IPs in Preparation process	Ethnically Disaggregated data	Inclusion IPs in goals, Objectives, And outcome	Inclusion IPs in monitoring And Evaluation	Inclusion Of IPs In Indicators
Bangladesh	2006 -2010	2	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	2006-2010	2	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Namibia	2006 -2010	0	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Zimbabwe	2007-2011	0	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Tanzania	2007 - 2010	0	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Belize	2007-2011	1	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Guyana	2006 - 2010	2	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No
Suriname	2002 - 2006	0	Yes	Not mentioned	No	No	No	No