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1. EDITORIAL

For once, this editorial presents the important brainstorming process Docip is currently involved in, which includes all the indigenous communities and organisations we are in contact with worldwide. Docip wants to know whether its activities are still adapted to present needs, or whether these ought to be modified to strengthen indigenous peoples’ international activities and improve their results on the ground. Docip’s funders have also asked for better information on the effectiveness of its activities in the context of indigenous peoples’ efforts to improve their situations at the local, national and regional levels.

Thus, a consultation process has now been initiated with regional and national indigenous organisations; this process will be extended to all indigenous delegates during the next sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples, and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Docip is aware of the need to respect both the principle of indigenous peoples’ self-determination, and its own ethic of impartiality and reciprocity with regard to them. During these upcoming conferences it will therefore undertake broad and open consultations to integrate all points of view in this process. By the end of the year, the outcome of the consultations will help us redesign our activities to strengthen our work towards the defense of the rights of indigenous peoples.

This issue of Update summarizes all the statements of the 12th session of the Permanent Forum held in New York 20-31 May 2013. This session focused particularly on the African region as well as the practices of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks, without forgetting the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP).

Regarding the WCIP, the beginning of 2014 has seen several setbacks – under the influence of the President of the General Assembly, John W. Ashe of Antigua and Barbuda – with respect to the effective participation of indigenous peoples during the conference. This situation engenders many blockages in the preparation and coordination process of indigenous peoples for the WCIP, and could even jeopardize the organisation of the conference. Decisions on the modalities of indigenous peoples’ participation in the WCIP evolve week by week; this makes it impossible, at present, to predict what the situation will be when the conference begins on September 22.
2. PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

12th session, New York, 20 – 31 May 2013

This twelfth session reviewed previous recommendations by the Permanent Forum on health, education and culture. A dialogue with the World Bank and the regional multilateral development banks insisted on the need for these banks to adopt safeguard policies that require compliance with the principle of free prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, and to ensure implementation of these policies. Throughout the session, Permanent Forum members presented numerous thematic reports and studies. The discussion on the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples focused on the need to ensure the full, effective, direct and equal participation of indigenous peoples in the preparations for the World Conference, including in the drafting of its outcome document.

Report on the Permanent Forum’s session

Opening Session

Tadodaho Sid Hill, Chief of the Onondaga Nation, explains that he carries on an Onondaga tradition that the first order of any gathering is to greet one another with respect and thanksgiving:

He asks that everyone present respectfully put their minds together as one, recalling their thanks to mother earth. He thanks all things the creator has brought down so everyone can walk peacefully on earth. He gives thanks that peaceful, mild winds still move around everyone, not too hard or harsh. He asks everyone to put their minds together as one, with great care and respect, giving thanks for moving winds, and keeping that in their minds. He says the creator has separated things, and given each one special duties and powers: the thundering voices of the grandfathers; the older brother, sun; the grandmother, moon; and the stars. Everyone is happy and grateful they are still doing their duties.

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, calls for improving the availability of health care services to IPs in keeping with their identity and culture, and exhorts the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF) to make the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples a success.

Ambassador Néstor Osorio, President of the Economic and Social Council, underlines IPs’ continued sharing of their traditional knowledge and their contributions to science, technology and innovation for the benefit of humankind.

Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, applauds efforts of indigenous peoples (IPs) to organize and define their positions regarding the World Conference in 2014, and urges their full participation in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Paul Kanyinke Sena, elected Chairperson of the PF, applauds the PF’s decision to meet in Africa for the first time, and calls attention to PF members’ consultations there, highlighting the steps taken by the Republic of the Congo towards promoting and protecting IPs’ rights.

Ambassador Abulkalam Abdul Momen, Vice-President of the General Assembly, quotes Chief Oren Lyons’ 2007 statement that “the voice of indigenous peoples are beginning to carry weight again, authority, for the simple reason that they always had responsibility for the future, and they always took the long-range view.”

Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues – 2011 to 2013

Indigenous nominated experts

Ms. Anna Naykanchina (Evenk, Russian Federation)
Ms. Dalee Sambo Dorough (Inuit, United States of America)
Mr. Edward John (Tl’azt’en Nation, Canada)
Ms. Myrna Cunningham Kain (Miskito, Nicaragua)
Mr. Paul Kanyinke Sena (Ogiek, Kenya)
Mr. Saul Vicente Vazquez (Zapotec, Mexico)
Mr. Raja Devasish Roy (Taungya, Bangladesh)
Ms. Valmaine Toki (Maori, New Zealand)

This report is based on oral and written statements presented orally during the debates, as well as on the UNDP-I press releases. The official report of this session is UN document E/C.19/2013/25.
Government nominated experts
Mr. Alvaro Esteban Pop (Guatemala)  
Mr. Andrey A. Nikiforov (Russian Federation)  
Mr. Bertie Xavier (Guyana)  
Ms. Eva Biaudet (Finland)  
Ms. Viktoria Tuulas (Estonia)  
Ms. Megan Davis (Australia)  
Ms. Paimanach Hasteh (Iran)  
Mr. Simon William M’Viboudoulou (Congo)  

Item 3 – Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

PF member Alvaro Esteban Pop, introducing the report of the international expert group meeting on indigenous youth [document E/C.19/2013/3], echoes the expert group’s concern that the principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration) are not being adequately implemented by Member States or by UN agencies (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, SCBD, NCAFP, NSWALC, CHILE). Far from being victims, indigenous youth are courageous survivors who sometimes triumph as they “walk between two worlds” (also Tania Pariona Tarqui). Destructive colonial practices prohibited IPs’ languages and removed them to residential schools, resulting in indigenous communities’ multiple levels of social dysfunction (also Tania Pariona Tarqui, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Edward John, CHILE, MEXICO). Indigenous youth are responding by demanding the right to identity, culture, and the right to preserve their sacred and ceremonial sites (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus).

Speaking on behalf of the young experts who participated in the meeting, Tania Pariona Tarqui deplors the ongoing colonization and assimilation practices aimed at redefining IPs’ identity through ideologies targeted specifically at indigenous youth; she underlines youth’s fear of militarization and the presence of the extractive industries in their territories (also Alvaro Esteban Pop, APIYN). She echoes the expert group’s call for fostering intergenerational community, including the creation of spaces for understanding among generations (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus emphasizing non-hetero-normal spaces), The PF should conduct a study on participation by indigenous youth in PF decision-making processes (also SMPFII).

Item 3a – Health

Because in IPs’ world view, health means a harmonious existence among people, the environment and all beings, PF member Myrna Cunningham Kain underlines that health has physical, mental, and spiritual elements, and includes the collective as well as the individual’s perspective (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, PAGTP-2013, NSWALC). In the PF 64 recommendations on health, this is reflected in the emphasis on IPs’ right to traditional medicinal practices and an intercultural approach to health policies and programmes (also panellists Myriam Conejo and Karen Sealey, Paul Kanyinke Sema, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, PAGTP-2013, YM, NICARAGUA). The intercultural approach, meant to improve communication between IPs and health providers, includes elements such as attention to the patient’s world view, recognition of differences between western and ancestral medicine models, and other aspects, including in training, and evaluation and monitoring of outcomes (also Alvaro Esteban Pop, Myriam Conejo, UNFPA, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Indigenous Parliament of Mexico, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, CHILE, ECUADOR). High rates of mental illness and suicide in young indigenous people require more studies and concrete recommendations (also Tania Pariona Tarqui, Dalee Sambo Dorrough), and the increase in non-communicable diseases (NCDs), particularly diabetes, among indigenous populations demands action on the recommendations (also Karen Sealey, TF/AIWN, MEXICO); this includes the links between nutrition and other determinants of health, such as the right to territories and the right to maintain access to traditional foodstuffs (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Karen Sealey), changes in food habits, and access to water (also Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus). She calls attention to the PF recommendations on children’s health to UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO; on women’s reproductive rights and violence against women both domestically and in the context of armed conflicts (also ECUADOR); and for a meeting on the impacts armed conflicts have on the health of IPs.

Underlining Ecuador’s commitment to mainstreaming the intercultural approach to health, Myriam Conejo, Director of the Ministry of Health’s National Department of Interculturality and Social Participation, Ecuador, highlights protocols for childbirth, underlining collaboration with traditional midwives, and alternative and ancestral medicines (also NICARAGUA). Training programmes are important for developing the intercultural abilities of medical professionals in their initial training, in ongoing vocational training, and in the training of ancestral healers and midwives (also Anna Naykanchina, UNFPA, panellist Carlos Aleman, PARAGUAY).
also emphasizes the overall need to provide healthcare services staff with training in preventing racial discrimination (also Tania Pariona Tarqui, for youth).

AIPP explain the challenges in a collaborative research project on sexual and reproductive health among the Moken and Moklen “sea people” of Southern Thailand, where the findings reflect changing gender roles resulting from the economic shift from traditional occupations to life styles that are less nomadic; they call on the PF to do further studies in collaboration with indigenous women’s organizations to assess their access to sexual and reproductive health services, and the degree to which they are empowered during the provision of these services. They applaud the PF’s call for an expert workshop on IPs and health emphasizing sexual and reproductive health, including the effects of environmental toxins and contaminants on indigenous women’s reproductive health (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, PAGTP-2013).

Karen Sealey, Special Adviser, Pan-American Health Organization of the World Health Organization (PAHO-WHO), says decreased rates of TB and malaria, safer antiretroviral drugs, increased rates of immunization, and lower maternal death rates have failed to benefit IPs, for whom exclusion and discrimination result in lower indicators of health, including mental health, as compared to non-indigenous populations (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Tania Pariona Tarqui, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, UNFPA: Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus emphasizing TB; TF/AIWN emphasizing diabetes). PAHO address such inequities by improving information and knowledge management on indigenous health issues (also Myriam Conejo); strengthening capacity for evidence-based decision-making; developing strategic alliances with IPs and other key stakeholders; and a consultative process to develop a new model that articulates traditional and western medicine (Myriam Conejo underlines this for Ecuador).

PF member Anna Naykanchina urges States to publish their reports on the health status of IPs at the national level so IPs can access them, and calls for legislative measures to provide obligatory medical statistics and annual monitoring of IPs’ health.

PF member Dalee Sambo Dorough calls for a grading system specifically rating countries according to their delivery of services to IPs, as this would enable IPs and others to close that so-called health gap. Karen Sealey responds that PAHO-WHO focus on equity, specifically working with governments to set targets to decrease gender and culture inequities among IPs.

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) reports that IPs’ active engagement in policy and programme design has contributed to indigenous women, girls and children accessing sexual and reproductive health care, HIV prevention and gender-based violence prevention for those from rural and under-served areas (the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call for such programmes). To Dalee Sambo Dorough, UNFPA responds that the intercultural approach to health has helped to integrate indigenous perspectives into health models and monitoring and evaluation systems, making government policy efforts and commitments more operational and measurable (also Karen Sealey).

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus condemn the destruction, by the capitalist economic model, of IPs’ environment and medicinal plants through the use of GMOs, pesticides, toxic chemicals and other environmental contaminants (also IITC: the Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus calling for a report on this).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus call on all States to ensure that decision-making processes regarding resource extraction are consistent with the principles of the Declaration, with free prior and informed consent of IPs required for approval of any project affecting their lands, territories or other resources (also Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, the African and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses, IPs of Cushcatan). They underline the needs of elderly indigenous women; and recommend research to assess the health impacts of migration on IPs. They advocate for integrating a cultural perspective into the health policies, programmes and services of all relevant UN agencies, with IPs’ full and effective participation (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, NICARAGUA; TF/AIWN for diabetes and NCDs). They reaffirm the PF recommendation that the roles of traditional midwives be re-evaluated and expanded, including their role as cultural brokers between health systems and indigenous communities’ values and world views. They call for reports on impacts of climate change and of the nuclear fuel chain and testing on IPs’ health (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, IITC). Recalling the PF’s position against aquacide, they recommend an expert study on the influence of transnational corporations on States’ decisions regarding IPs’ access to water (also Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus); and call on the PF to review the water-related platforms and engagement processes between transnational corporations and States.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus urgently promote cultural sensitivity and privacy in HIV and sexual health education and health care for both sexes. They advocate dismantling policies that perpetuate discrimination and violence against IPs.

The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities call on States to pay attention to the health of all indigenous persons with disabilities (also AUSTRALIA).
PAGTP-2013 call on States to ensure that IPs in remote locations have access to adequate health care (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, NICARAGUA). Alarmed about exportation of USA-banned pesticides to Mexico and other countries, IITC call for full endorsement of IPs’ right to protection of their environment, and emphasize the States’ obligation to guarantee their free prior and informed consent in relation to hazardous materials. TF/AIWN lament the lack of disaggregated data on indigenous persons living with diabetes, an epidemic linked to increasing levels of obesity, decreased levels of activity, and transitioning from traditional livelihoods (such as hunter-gatherer, shifting cultivation, pastoralism) to “westernized” ones. They call for WHO and PAHO to submit a study on indigenous persons living with diabetes, especially in developing countries; and for governments to establish or reinforce community health programmes to empower and educate indigenous women and children about diabetes and NCDs. 

NSWALC call on the Human Rights Council (HRC) to establish an independent mandate for a special rapporteur on indigenous health and education. MEXICO emphasizes its concerns for prevention and reduction of violence against indigenous women; for promotion of reproductive and sexual health in indigenous areas; and food security for the poor. NICARAGUA says its Constitution guarantees IPs’ right to health, and its ratification of ILO Convention 169 establishes its obligation to provide IPs with adequate healthcare. PARAGUAY reports that IPs there are participating in drafting a law on the indigenous healthcare subsystem aimed at guaranteeing IPs’ right to access to health. In CHILE, a law has been drafted by indigenous organisations with the support of PAHO and the Ministry of Health. To help close the health gap between IPs and the general population, CANADA is committed to enabling IPs’ participation in health services as health professionals, collaborators, managers and proprietors; this means increasing the number of trained indigenous health professionals, including through scholarships. AUSTRALIA informs on the unique First Peoples Disability Network, to ensure that indigenous persons with disabilities benefit fully from Australia’s national disability insurance scheme.

### Relevant documentation for the 12th session of the PF

#### Documents submitted for the session

In this summary report, we mention some of the documents submitted to the 12th session, where relevant, but not all of them. All the session’s documents have a symbol beginning with E/C.19/2013 and are available on the website of the PF Secretariat at the following address: http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples/UNPFII Sessions/Twelfth/Documents.aspx.

#### Statements presented on the floor during the session

All the written statements presented on the floor during the session and collected by doCip are available on our website at www.docip.org. Chose Online documentation in the menu Documentation Centre, then chose the Conferences mode and select Permanent Forum and 2013: you will find the statements by agenda item. You can also use the Search mode if you look for a particular content and/or author (you can change your Search preferences, in order be able to use several key words in each query).

The statements are available in their original language. doCip may have unofficial translations for some of them. If you are interested in a particular statement that is not in a language you understand, please ask doCip (giving the author’s name, agenda item and conference where the statement was delivered). We will check if translations are available.

#### Item 3b – Education

The education study, introduced by Myrna Cunningham Kain, was undertaken in light of the study [A/HRC/EMRIP/2009/2] by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), which amply documents inequities in regard to school access, retention, permanence and graduation rates between IPs and the rest of the population, where disaggregated data are available (also SMPFII for the Seneca). The PF study finds that where indigenous knowledge is successfully incorporated into educational systems, associated factors are: centrally-designed, culturally diversified curricula tailored to local circumstances; concrete participation in the schools by community experts in traditional knowledge (also Tania Pariona Tarqui, Paul Kanyinke Sena, CHILE); schools founded by IPs themselves; or establishment of autonomous educational subsystems (also African Indigenous Caucus, GUATEMALA, MEXICO). Obstacles to increased technical and vocational training in bilingual education are lack of good teachers, a dearth of teaching materials in the indigenous languages; and
the students’ own ignorance of their indigenous languages (also Edward John, panellist Tuomas Aslak Juuso, MEXICO, GUATEMALA; FINLAND for the Saami).

Regarding the upcoming UNICEF study on migration, Alvaro Esteban Pop underlines that although disaggregated statistics for IPs are necessary for assessment of IPs’ situation with regard to their rights (also Karen Sealey, UNFPA, Myriam Conejo, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, ECUADOR), Latin American countries do not collect these (ECUADOR says it now does, and PARAGUAY is developing tools for this).

PF member Edward John recalls his indigenous elders teaching traditional survival knowledge through Aboriginal culture’s “songlines”, but notes that even when IPs do retain their traditional education systems, these are not generally recognized and funded (also UNICEF, RUIICAY, panellist Lilikala Kame’elehiwi, SOUTH AFRICA).

Lilikala Kame’elehiwi, on behalf of KCHS, University of Hawaii at Manoa, applauds that her university was inspired by the Declaration’s principles to create a Native Hawaiian Advisory Council advocating for students, and a Hawaiian Studies department on every campus now teaches indigenous Hawaiian language and ancestral wisdom.

Tuomas Aslak Juuso, of the Finnish Saami Youth Organisation, on behalf of FINLAND, regrets that although in Finland language nests foster the endangered Saami languages and play a key role in preserving culture, even the Finnish authorities lack knowledge of their country’s only IPs.

Although education is recognized as an excellent economic and health investment, Mark Waltham, of UNICEF, informs that IPs’ lack of access to adequate schools is key to the failure to achieve the gender parity and education Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Dalee Sambo Dorough highlights the impacts, both in the Arctic and in the Congo, of indigenous youth migrating out to gain education; this is not only an economic problem but results in fewer resources to establish indigenous, community-controlled education.

Because customary sustainable use practices constitute the classroom for traditional knowledge, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) urges UNESCO to review guidelines to repatriate and recover knowledge and cultural restoration (also African Indigenous Caucus).

Calling on States to align their education systems with the Declaration, the Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus emphasize culturally relevant learning and pedagogical systems designed, implemented and led by IPs themselves (also Edward John, UNICEF, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus, NCAFP, Indigenous Parliament of Mexico, MEXICO, COLOMBIA). They call for States to include in all education curricula a discussion of the Doctrine of Discovery and its contemporary manifestations, including land loss and policies of child removal (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IPs of Cuscatlan).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus urge relevant UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and bilateral donors to support intercultural strategies for prevention and eradication of violence against women that consider indigenous approaches (also UNITAR). For the MDG of universal education, they urge the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations to pay attention to intercultural bilingual education for IPs at all levels (also MEXICO, NICARAGUA, ECUADOR, CHILE, NCAFP, NSWALC; PAGTP-2013 applauding UNICEF’s work).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus urge developing a forum for experts, educators (as defined by IPs) and indigenous youth to share ideas, best practices, and experiences and technologies for all levels of education (also RUIICAY, PAGTP-2013, NSWALC, AFNQL/FNEC).

The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities lament the lack of awareness and State funding that results in a large percentage of indigenous children with disabilities being out of school altogether. They call on States to make sign language education available for deaf indigenous persons, and recognize their unique contribution to the cultural heritage of IPs and the world. (DENMARK/GREENLAND call attention to Greenland’s school for deaf children.)

The African Indigenous Caucus encourage the use of mobile schools, tailored to indigenous social backgrounds and needs, for nomadic and remote rural communities (also NAMIBIA; RUSSIAN FEDERATION for the Sakha Republic).

As a network of intercultural indigenous universities, RUIICAY deplore the Ecuadorian Government’s attempts to assimilate IPs by controlling their education, promoting a Eurocentric neo-colonization process under the pretext of reaching market-based “quality” standards in all the country's universities. They call on all States to uphold the Declaration instead of trying to evade their responsibilities by pretending it is not legally binding (also AFNQL/FNEC).

AFNQL/FNEC applaud Canada’s proposed measures to hand over curriculum decisions for IPs’ education to local governments, but they insist on the necessary funding for IPs’ education to ensure it is high quality and culturally relevant (also Alvaro Esteban Pop, COLOMBIA, CHILE).
Calling on States to stop privatizing educational institutions, APIYN urges States to increase their public support for education to 6% of their GDP. Although they appreciate the efforts of some States to promote pro-indigenous education, they are dismayed by lack of guidelines, modules and technical and financial support.

To help indigenous communities heal, SMPFII call on the PF to support the use of IPs’ cultures and values as the foundation for development and education; and to get more indigenous youth involved in the PF and other UN mechanisms through funding in the form of scholarships and grants (also Paul Kanyinke Sena).

MEXICO aims at social inclusion through improvement of the well-being and social and economic development of its IPs, while respecting the exercise of their rights.

GUATEMALA’s Maya, Garifuna and Xinka IPs represent approximately 40 per cent of the national population, but there is persistent racial discrimination in the country’s educational system (also ECUADOR). Besides being a fundamental right, education is also a means to strengthen national identity based on respect and diversity. NICARAGUA calls attention to revitalization of the Rama, Ulua, and Garifuna languages and cultures, in collaboration with universities (also UN Resident Coordinator in Nicaragua).

GYANA is compiling dictionaries and short stories in Guyana’s nine indigenous languages, with ongoing discussions on how to incorporate these into the secondary school curriculum, to help maintain the cultural heritage of its 30,000 school-age indigenous children.

COLOMBIA expresses its commitment to improving intercultural dialogue with its IPs, who are being consulted for the first time on development, education, culture, governance structures, coordination of State entities, and redress to victims of armed conflict.

CHILE inform that in 2012, about 10,000 people, including representatives of Mapuche, Aymara, Quechua, Kunza, Diaguita, Yagan, Kawesqar and Rapa Nui IPs participated in training workshops in traditional knowledge held in 400 communities and associations throughout Chile.

In response to recommendations by IPs such as the Nishnawbe Aski, CANADA says it supports empowering IPs’ communities to choose how they govern and deliver education. Canada is also committed to improving the social and economic participation of IPs living in urban centres.

In its high-level consultations with indigenous tribal leaders, the USA reports on discussions between conference participants and cabinet secretaries; the USA emphasizes that its legislation on violence against women now allows IPs to prosecute non-indigenous perpetrators for acts committed on tribal lands.

NAMIBIA says its development programme providing land, housing, livestock, education and rights sensitization to San, Ovatue and Ovatjimba communities is intended to integrate them into the mainstream of the economy at a level with the rest of the population.

Because the languages of the Khoi, Nama and San lacked protection under Apartheid, SOUTH AFRICA has now established a language board and passed legislation to promote the linguistic rights of multi-lingual communities.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION informs on the International Arctic school in the multi-ethnic Sakha Republic; it calls on the PF to support this project to ensure protection of the rights of its numerically small IPs.

Anna Naykanchina says all education programs must include obligatory teaching of IPs’ native languages; and co-management should be one of the main conditions in implementing education projects on indigenous territories.

In concluding comments, Edward John underlines the call for States and UN agencies to work with the PF to identify all the indigenous languages in each State; to collect data on whether or not these are in danger; and to provide information on measures taken to ensure their survival.

**Item 3c – Culture**

Regarding the study on engaging IPs more inclusively in the process of disaster risk reduction [document E/C.19/2013/14], PF member Paimanach Hasteh emphasizes that disasters occur when hazards strike unprepared societies. The study is meant to generate debate that will result in reduction of loss of life and property. She underlines the importance of working with local partners on this, and having decision-making power rest in the hands of IPs (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus).

Anna Naykanchina recalls that reindeer-herding regions are under threat, especially in Russia and Mongolia (also UNEP), and the changes will lead to a decrease in the quality of life of reindeer herders’ communities (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus).

An inextricable element of IPs’ identities developed over generations, PF member Bertie Xavier emphasizes the role of traditional knowledge about the natural world, health, technologies, and other cultural expressions (also Anna Naykanchina, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus). Culture has been widely acknowledged as a key element in achieving the MDGs (also PAGTP-2013); the PF recommendations addressed to States and UN agencies over the years indicate that it is also essential for IPs’ survival (also Anna Naykanchina, NCAFP, MEXICO). IPs’ right to maintain, control, protect and develop their
cultural heritage, including in the arts and sciences, as well as the right to their related intellectual property is upheld by the Declaration (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus, WIPO, UNESCO, SCBD, SOUTH AFRICA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, ECUADOR). The PF has also recognized the importance of identifying and defining the cultural issues and needs of indigenous women, and to implement policies and mechanisms to increase their access to markets and capital (also UNESCO, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus). Because IPs’ important role in the production, safeguarding, maintenance and recreation of their culture is neither recognized nor sufficiently considered and valued in policies for a sustainable future, IPs’ intangible heritage and cultural expressions are threatened (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus). He calls for the World Heritage Committee to revise its working methods and operational guidelines to ensure that IPs are adequately consulted and involved in the management and protection of World Heritage Sites, and that their free prior and informed consent is obtained whenever IPs’ territories are being nominated and inscribed as such (also Alvarezo Esteban Pop, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IWGIA, DENMARK/GREENLAND, and panelists Philippe Kridelka, Carlos Aleman and Agnes Leina).

Agnes Leina, Executive Director of ICC-K highlights the way indigenous women use stories, proverbs, riddles and songs to keep and communicate cultural practices and technologies and give them meaning. To increase indigenous women’s self-esteem, she calls for UNESCO to create a mapping system showing the range of indigenous women’s diversity (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus). She calls for recognition of the livelihoods of herders, hunter-gatherers, and fisher folk as culturally and economically feasible (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus, Joan Carling), and recommends the UN set aside a World Cultural Heritage Day for IPs to showcase their cultures (also African Indigenous Caucus).

Carlos Aleman reports on NICARAGUA’s cultural diagnostic and map of cultural resources of the Miskitu, Sumu, Mayangna, Ulua, Rama, Garifuna and Creole peoples on the Caribbean Coast, the result of a wide participatory process with territorial authorities, communal leaders, IPs’ organisations, the owners of some of the cultural resources, and the overall population (also Philippe Kridelka).

Philippe Kridelka, of UNESCO reports on programmes in Ethiopia and Mozambique promoting traditional and indigenous knowledge and environmental preservation practices; and informs that the indigenous world view of the Kallawaya IPs in Bolivia, the polyphonic singing of the Aka pygmies of Central Africa, and the Olonkho Yakut heroic epics from the Russian Federation have all been inscribed on the World Cultural Heritage List.

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) says “South-South” cooperation is a central feature of UN operational activities for development, especially in the Post-2015 Development landscape. The UN Resident Coordinator in Nicaragua says that living cultural knowledge enables the realisation of economic, cultural and social development activities, which in turn enable the promotion of enterprises, for instance in tourism, that support the regions' development (also Philippe Kridelka).

UNITAR express appreciation for the contributions of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (SRIP) and PF members to their conflict resolution training programmes, internationally and regionally.

The Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus are dismayed by the absence of binding international mechanisms to remedy violations of their cultural rights (also NCAF, ECAFF for Australia); they urge an end to the commercialization of indigenous knowledge, identity, languages and resources without IPs’ free prior and informed consent (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Carlos Aleman, CHEQANP, OPDP); they also recommend creation of IPs’ own media and content, to assist the evolution of indigenous cultures (also MEXICO).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus recommend that UNESCO’s endangered languages programme seek not only to record, but also to revive and reintroduce endangered indigenous languages; they call for broadening UNESCO’s programme in cooperation with IPs (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, CHEQANP). To help implement this, they call for States to sign on to UNESCO’s Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, NSWALC, SOUTH AFRICA).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call on the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and Member States to ban all forms of misappropriation of indigenous cultural expressions and intellectual property; IPs have the right to practice their traditional knowledge without cultural discrimination (also African Indigenous Caucus).

The African Indigenous Caucus call on Member States to guarantee the official and constitutional status of indigenous languages (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, NSWALC); they underline the crucial link between cultural and biological diversity (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus).

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus urge the SRIP to investigate indigenous Hawaiians’ lack of access to military-controlled properties for their ritual, sacred and customary religious practices. So that Arctic IPs may continue to develop as distinct peoples, the Arctic Indigenous Caucus say their languages must be protected.
The IPs of Cushcatan, now El Salvador, comprising the Nahuat-Pipil, Kakawira, Lenca and Chorti IPs, urge constitutional amendments to address both the privileging of Spanish over indigenous languages, and the provision that IPs' cultural heritage and sites are the property of the State.

HC deplore the Canadian-USA border that bisects the Mohawk nation, dividing its people and challenging their very cultural foundation as an IP (also Global Indigenous Peoples’ and Women’s Caucuses). In keeping with the principle of self-determination as embodied in the Two Row Wampum treaty, they call on Canada and the USA to continue their nation-to-nation relationship with the Haudenosaunee, respecting their citizenship and identification documents without the daily racial harassment, arrest, and confiscation of property at the Canadian Port of Entry (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus for Saami and Inuit IPs).

NCAFP call for establishment of a national indigenous authority to protect cultural and intellectual property rights and set standards for appropriate use including royalties, cultural integrity and attribution (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus).

AaidS call on the Iraq government to document Assyrian culture by establishing academic institutions and cultural organisations dedicated to preserving their rich traditional music, the Aramaic language, and indigenous crafts and farming traditions.

MEXICO calls attention to its IPs’ social cohesion, underlining the significant role of territorial management for development.

After its centuries of oppression and struggle, ECUADOR supports IPs’ traditional economic practices based on reciprocity and solidarity, with indicators to follow up their effectiveness.

SOUTH AFRICA highlights its work with Khoe, San, Nama and Griqua IPs on the protection and promotion of their rights, along with a bill to restore the integrity and dignity of their traditional leadership institutions.

AUSTRALIA warns that if the last speakers of the two main Torres Strait traditional languages, Kalau Lagau Ya and Meriam Mir, die before there is a clear and practical strategy to maintain these languages, the bedrock of Torres Strait Islander IPs’ cultural identity will be lost.

IRAQ emphasizes constitutional freedom of worship and the preservation of cultural diversity for all Iraqis, as reflected in the fact that Assyrian people represent the central government in many ministries.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION reports an increase in the number of schools where indigenous languages are taught; funds are allocated annually at the federal level to publish literature and teaching guides on languages, culture, history and art of the IPs of the North.

**Item 4 – Half-day discussion on the African region**

PF Chairperson Paul Kanyinke Sena presents the study on resilience, traditional knowledge and capacity building for pastoralist communities in Africa [document E/C.19/2013/5] and a series of recommendations, including a workshop on African pastoralism, IPs’ rights and climate adaptation; mechanisms to ensure that national policies on indigenous pastoralism comply with the Declaration and the 2003 report of the ACHPR on the notion of “indigeneity” in Africa; dissemination of information on the Global DryLands Initiative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); that the PF continue to engage with UNESCO on nomination and governance of World Heritage Sites; and an inclusive platform for African adaptation and climate policy-making, taking into account traditional knowledge.

PF member Simon William M’viboudoulou recalls that UNDP, FAO and OHCHR have committed to integrating IPs’ issues into their programmes; the challenge now for them is to find region-specific solutions. Before drawing up further plans, a general census and mapping of IPs on the African continent is needed, together with a statistical database to measure the level of integration of IPs in public life (Parliament, local authorities, company boards, etc).

Laurent Tengo, Legal Counsellor of the President of the Republic of the Congo, affirms that African States must recognise, promote and protect IPs’ rights. The ACHPR has created a Working Group on Indigenous Peoples/Communities and the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights has issued a legal ruling in favour of the Andorois people of Kenya for the restoration of their ancestral lands. The Kenyan State has accepted this ruling. Other encouraging developments include the participation of Batwa representatives in the Burundi Parliament; the constitutional reforms in Kenya and Cameroon; and the 2011 law on indigenous populations in the Congo.

Vital Bambanze, IPACC Chairperson, calls upon African States and UN agencies to ensure that IPs are the main partners in conservation and climate change mitigation. All national action plans on biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) should refer to IPs as titleholders and partners in the process. In the Great Lakes, the Batwa and Bambuti IPs, and in West Africa the Tuareg IPs, are very vulnerable. Extractive industries force many IPs to migrate to urban areas. There needs to be a systematic revision of pastoral codes and
customary land rights in contemporary legal systems. The African Union and the ACHPR, together with IPs' organisations and UN bodies, need to develop a regional proposal to this end.

Albert Barume, member of the ACHPR Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities, notes that many African States’ reports to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) make explicit commitment to measures to protect IPs at domestic level and through REDD national strategies. Several African countries have invited the SRIP on official missions. State practices in Africa are developing, based on recognition of the concept of “indigenous peoples” and harsh reality of their lives in Africa.

Agnes Leina, representative of indigenous African women, outlines the main concerns of indigenous pastoralist women and girls, who lag behind in access to education and literacy and do not have property or inheritance rights, nor access to health services (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus, IIN/WEP). All forms of violence against pastoralist women are very common, particularly in conflict zones. Women need to know about their rights and need economic empowerment through entrepreneurial projects.

Edward John states that the principles and attitudes underlying the “Doctrine of Discovery” in colonial Africa are still a reality today, as they are in Canada, where the British Columbia Court of Appeal used the “principle of discovery” to justify the denial of land rights of the Tsilhqot’in IPs.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) explains the work of the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme in Africa. UNDP also works in four World Heritage Sites to increase the involvement of IPs and local communities in their governance.

MPIDO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) explain that the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), which provides small grants to local organisations, was decentralised to 3 regional IPs organisations, and MPIDO was selected as co-manager in Africa (Myrna Cunningham Kain welcomes this process and calls on IFAD to increase funding for IPAF). It currently manages 10 projects in Africa in 9 countries, which are helping to bring about holistic transformations in IPs’ communities.

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus call on governments and UN agencies to end violence and discrimination against indigenous women in Africa, to assist them in capacity building so as to guarantee their effective participation in decision-making, and to dedicate budget allocations for their access to health and education.

The African Indigenous Caucus insist on the urgent need to reaffirm the role of indigenous women in society and ensure their leadership.

A representative of indigenous young people of Africa recommends the creation of an African Youth Caucus and that African States implement the recommendations of the SRIP.

IPPCCF stress that a major problem is that governments consider forests as State property, although in fact, the forests have been customarily preserved by IPs. Many communities are being displaced.

MOSOP note that the 2013 African Environment Outlook-3, finds that 28% of Africa’s disease burden is due to environmental risks, and highlight the health impacts of the oil extractive industry in Ogoniland, thus reaffirming findings of the 2011 UNEP assessment report, whose recommendations the Nigerian Government needs to fully implement.

The Bubi IPs of Bioko Island denounce their silent genocide and request support from the SRIP.

OPDP appeal to the PF to request the African Court hear the case of the Ogiek IPs’ vs Republic of Kenya speedily, as land speculators are acquiring titles from the Ministry of Land in contempt of the Court; and that the PF urge UNEP to safeguard the rights of forest-dwelling communities.

TIPHGF condemn the evictions and other human rights violations of the Barbaig, Maasai, Hadzabe, Tatoga and Doroba IPs in Tanzania. In Ngorongoro Conservation area, a majority of the 70,000 indigenous persons face starvation because of the Government’s decision in 2009, under pressure from IUCN and UNESCO, to re-impose a ban on cultivation. The PF should urge the Government to ensure that all investments undertaken in IPs’ lands protect their rights of access and use of water and pastures, and that no plans are implemented without their free prior and informed consent.

BKC ask the PF and other UN mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the 2010 recommendations of the SRIP to Botswana, and the High Court decision on the Central Kalahari Game Reserve as a matter of urgency. Over 20 San communities are currently threatened with evictions.

KYWDN explain that the San are the original inhabitants of Southern Africa and, as hunter-gatherers, are dependent on access to land and natural resources. The South African Government should establish a Standing Committee to monitor progress regarding San and Khoi issues; and land restitutions should continue with special emphasis on cultural and heritage practices.

KENYA explains that the 2010 Constitution created a new relationship between the Government and the people, in particular for historically excluded groups. Article 56 refers to participation by marginalised communities and the need for special opportunities in the economic and educational fields.
TANZANIA expresses reservations about claims that indigenous communities exist in its jurisdiction. A few minority groups maintain their traditional ways of life and depend on access to lands and natural resources. In Tanzania, a village land certificate is issued to the whole community, the only legally recognised autonomous entity. In some instances, hunter-gatherers may not constitute the number required by law to form a village. Nonetheless, in 2011, the Hadzabe were granted a collective land certificate and in the Loliondo case, the Government allocated 2500 sq km to Maasai inhabitants, many of whom were landless. Recently, pastoralist and hunter-gatherer organisations actively participated in the constitution-making process.

BOTSWANA explains that its Remote Area Development Programme was set up in the 1970s and revised in 2009 to assist rural communities, the majority of whom are Basarwa. In 2010 a 10-year Affirmative Action Programme was designed to promote equal opportunities for remote communities.

AUSTRALIA considers that the Horn of Africa crisis of 2011 highlighted the importance of building long-term security for pastoralist and agro-pastoralists in the region. Australia has provided humanitarian aid to support long-term food security across sub-Saharan Africa. In northern Kenya, Australia is supporting a UK-led social protection and livestock insurance programme to empower Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit and Turkana pastoralists.

**Item 5 – Comprehensive dialogue with UN agencies and funds**

Panel Discussion with Multilateral Development Banks

PF member Eva Biaudet notes this first plenary discussion with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) has generated much interest from the banks. MDBs’ safeguard policies are important to ensure investments “do no harm” and increase development effectiveness. Cross-cutting and critical issues in MDBs policies are IPs’ right to free, prior and informed consent and their customary rights to land, territories and resources. There is scope for improvement in the MDBs’ approaches to this.

The World Bank (WB) representative, member of the Puruhá IPs from Ecuador, reports that the bank’s policy on IPs, Operational Policy 4.10 (OP 4.10), is progressive but more can be done to implement it. Until mid-2014, the WB is reviewing all its safeguard policies, including a dedicated review of OP 4.10. An initial consultation of IPs for the review discusses emerging issues, such as land rights, persons with disabilities, climate change, obstacles to implementation, IPs’ own vision of development and participation in the bank’s planning and decision-making on its portfolio. The WB invites IPs to fully engage in a transparent dialogue on this review.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved its Safeguard Policy Statement in 2009, which integrates safeguards on environment, involuntary resettlement and IPs. A set of policy principles guide overall ADB operations, including the need to undertake meaningful consultation with affected people and ascertain the free prior and informed consent of IPs where they may be particularly vulnerable. Dissemination of these principles is on-going. Since 2009, ADB has implemented the principle of free prior and informed consent in two different project contexts in Laos and Bangladesh.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector wing of the WB Group, issued an updated Sustainability Framework in 2012, which is a global benchmark for environmental and social performance. Performance Standard 7 on IPs requires free prior and informed consent in certain circumstances affecting IPs, through a mutually accepted good faith negotiation between the client and the IPs, and evidence of agreement between the parties. IFC pledges its commitment to information-sharing with the PF.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) does not have a stand-alone policy on IPs, but is committed to protecting human rights, particularly of vulnerable groups, including IPs, within the context of national systems and regulations. The AfDB organised a forum on IPs’ development issues in February 2013 and has commissioned an independent study on governments’ and financial institutions’ interactions with IPs. The AfDB is also finalising an Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) aimed at consolidating current safeguards. There will be differentiated provisions related to IPs in various operational safeguards, including free prior and informed consultation, a grievance mechanism at project level, and protection of IPs from infringements that erode rights to property and natural resources. The AfDB faces challenges, in particular lack of an agreed definition and absence of legal recognition of IPs in Africa. The AfDB is committed to enhancing IPs’ participation in development decision-making.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) says IPs’ development with identity is a long-standing commitment. From 2006, mandatory operational policy 765 provides safeguards to prevent negative impacts on IPs, with gender as a cross-cutting issue. Free prior and informed consent and consultation are complicated issues. The IADB’s on-going dialogue with indigenous leaders and academics will lead to additional guidance notes on engaging with IPs. Through community-led projects, the IADB is investigating how IPs’ expertise on sustainability can be better harnessed in governments’ environmental programmes. The IADB is working with statistics institutes to improve the quality of data available on IPs’ conditions in the region.

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Eva Biaudet introduces the report on the “Review of World Bank operational policies and its participation mechanisms” [document E/C.19/2013/15], highly critical of WB’s projects that have affected IPs. Through the review process, WB’s policies and practices can be updated and made consistent with international human rights law, in particular the Declaration. Apart from the ADB and WB, the other MDBs have adopted the standard of free prior and informed consent, a crucial safeguard in the case of physical relocation of IPs. Non-implementation of OP 4.10 is a matter of serious concern. Any new standard must include a chapter on implementation and compliance and should cover all finance instruments. The PF should request the Nordic Trust Fund to use its influence with the MDBs.

Opening the floor to questions, PF member Raja Devashish Roy notes that the ADB and WB refer to free prior and informed consultation, not consent. The ADB and WB policies state that the term IPs, as used by the latest UN documents and the Declaration, refers to whatever names governments choose to identify IPs in their country. In the case of the ADB, how are IPs able to influence the bank-borrower relationship and insist that the bank’s policy on IPs be implemented (also Anna Naykanchina for the WB and the Russian Federation)?

Eva Biaudet states that all MDBs are weak in recognising IPs’ land rights and there is tension and conflict with regard to MDB-funded projects in this regard. The MDBs should recognise that land is central to IPs’ survival and that IPs are at risk of eviction in MDB-funded operations. Has the WB identified gaps in policy implementation, particularly regarding land rights and if so, how will they be addressed?

Dalee Sambo Dorough enquires on how the IADB ensures, in practice, the right to free prior and informed consent, and what mechanisms exist for IPs to participate in the bank’s decision-making processes.

Edward John warns that some institutions are grouping IPs into larger categories of vulnerable groups and by so doing obscure their rights. Moreover, some States deny IPs’ existence or their rights to land and resources. These approaches are used to allow corporations and international financial institutions (IFIs) to proceed to finance projects. He seeks a commitment from the MDBs to develop and respect new standards, based on the Declaration (also the Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus for all human rights standards).

Alvaro Esteban Pop notes that in many States, property titles or concessions granted for hydroelectric or extractive projects are enforced through forced evictions. What is the opinion of the MDBs regarding cases where the enforcement of such laws leads to human rights violations? How many projects have been realised under OP 4.10? In cases where borrower-governments do not recognise the existence of IPs, how do the MDBs act? How can the IADB ensure the rights of IPs, in those cases where concessions are granted or land bought within indigenous territories?

Viktoria Tuulas asks whether the WB is planning to align OP 4.10 with international human rights instruments, in particular the Declaration (also African Indigenous Caucus, DENMARK).

Bertie Xavier asks whether the WB intends to adopt an overall requirement for free prior and informed consent, or only for particular projects; and how does the WB respond to concerns that consultations do not lead to broad community support (also IITC).

EMRIP Chairperson Wilton Littlechild considers all MDBs should implement the standard of free prior and informed consent (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, OPDP); and ensure that all corporations respect the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including specific consideration of IPs and their rights.

The African Indigenous Caucus ask the PF to assess the impacts on IPs of a recent WB commitment of one billion dollars for the Great Lakes region, including for hydroelectric projects.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus express frustration at the WB’s lack of meaningful engagement with IPs to date, and call for regular consultations with IPs as part of the safeguards review process. The revised policy should be consistent with international standards on IPs’ rights and include explicit provisions on IPs’ rights to land, territories and resources, prohibition of forced relocation or restrictions on livelihoods and access to resources, respect for the rights of IPs living in voluntary isolation, and recognition of pastoralism.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus request the PF to urgently consider the issue of corporate tax evasions and the resulting loss of income by States, which could be spent inter-alia on the protection of IPs’ rights; and to examine the issue of IPs’ involuntary resettlement where the WB funds major projects.

IITC urge the WB to guarantee in its policies the recognition and respect of treaties between nations. The UN system should establish a mechanism for complaints, conflict resolution and redress for damage caused to IPs by WB-related projects.

ICIP-CHT draw attention to concerns about the ADB-funded Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Rural Development Project in Bangladesh, for example, the inclusion of a micro-finance component despite the express disapproval of the CHT Regional Council, which represents the IPs of the area.

JOAS/CIYA/AIPP/HA report that the Lower Sesan 2 and Baram dams, funded by the China Development Bank which is a member of the Global Compact, will displace tens of thousands of IPs of Cambodia and Sarawak and cause irreversible damage downstream. Dam construction should be halted immediately and alternative smaller-scale energy projects be developed, through dialogue with IPs.
In response, the WB notes that OP 4.10 was drawn up prior to the adoption of the Declaration. It has a specific section on IPs’ land rights, which states that social assessments should pay particular attention to IPs’ customary land rights, and include an action plan for the legal recognition of such ownership. Many IPs are not aware of the WB policy on IPs and more dissemination work is required. Expert focus groups on free prior and informed consent, and on land tenure and natural resources, are part of the safeguards’ review process. The WB encourages IPs and PF members to participate in a dialogue with its safeguards teams working around the world, namely on issues of the Declaration and ILO Convention 169. The WB acknowledges that the main challenge lies in implementation, noting it is a shared responsibility together with the borrower country and the beneficiaries. In 2012, out of 228 projects, 45 triggered OP 4.10. The WB management has endorsed the establishment of an Advisory Council for IPs and the PF is invited to name a working group on this (Raja Devasish Roy urges ensuring that representatives on this council are selected in a transparent and democratic way).

The ADB acknowledges the need to strengthen consultation processes with IPs. All ADB-funded projects follow the safeguard policy and at the same time comply with the country’s social and environmental laws. For example, the Philippines requires the process of free prior and informed consent. In other countries, where even IPs’ existence might not be recognised by the State, the ADB uses the definition provided under its safeguard policy to identify IPs.

The IFC notes that incorporation of IPs’ situation and collective rights into broader environmental and social impact assessment methodologies needs to be strengthened. However, countries have limited capacity, and lack clarity and consistency in social assessment processes.

The AfDB’s integrated safeguards system takes into account the Declaration and other Conventions. The bank provides for meaningful consultation, including during project preparation. Once the bank’s board approves the integrated safeguards system, it will be legally binding, and all countries will have to comply with the provisions on IPs. The AfDB is not currently considering a specific policy on IPs although it is not ruled out. A study on IPs’ development issues, currently under way, will inform the bank’s future policies.

The IADB considers its policy compliant with the Declaration although application needs to be further assessed. Its framework document for 2015 will provide guidance on development with identity leading to proactive initiatives to support IPs. The IADB uses free prior and informed consent in cases of resettlement and operations implying high risks for IPs. Its technical notes on country strategies include land titling issues. In many countries, the bank’s civil society committees comprise representatives of IPs’ organisations. The bank holds annual dialogue meetings with civil society committees and has a mechanism for consultation and research. The IADB would like to engage with other development banks on how to make standards more rigorous.

Eva Biaudet concludes that safeguard policies which comply with the Declaration are the basis for reliable implementation (also AIWN). However, internal reviews of the banks provide evidence of many gaps in implementation. All other safeguard mechanisms, such as anti-corruption and environmental protection, are equally important in the realisation of IPs’ rights.

Raja Devasish Roy concludes that despite the adoption of the Declaration in 2007, the MDBs have not made substantive progress in reforming their policies. While the WB is the biggest of the IFIs, and operates on a “one dollar-one vote” basis, it is also a UN agency and as such, the PF would like more respect for IPs’ rights and the Declaration (also Eva Biaudet).

Reports by UN agencies, programmes and funds

UNICEF reaffirms the continued partnership of the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) with the PF, fundamentally to help IPs realize the Declaration (Edward John welcomes this). The 2012 annual meeting [see document E/C.19/2013/4] discussed collaborative approaches to address PF recommendations in areas of mutual interest, such as capacity building, and to efficiently use scarce resources. The IASG also advanced work on a framework of indicators to monitor progress in the Declaration’s application (the Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus and IPPCCF/TF urge completing this work).

To ensure that structural factors inhibiting human development are addressed, UNDP’s revised Strategy for Civil Society Engagement takes into account the need for dialogue, capacity-building for IPs and their participation in decision-making and policy-making. In 2013, the UN-REDD Programme launched its Guidelines on Free Prior and Informed Consent (Myrna Cunningham Kain urges improving application of these guidelines through close collaboration on the ground to avoid obstacles).

IFAD says the Indigenous Peoples Forum envisaged in its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples held its first global meeting in February 2013 (IPPCCF/TF commend IFAD on this, saying its mechanisms for IPs’ direct, high-level participation are a model for partnership). In preparatory case studies, IPs identified good practices of: improvement of participatory planning thanks to strengthened traditional institutions and local governance systems; new livelihood opportunities and improved market access; and supporting indigenous women’s participation in decision-making.
The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) launched in 2010 its Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Myrna Cunningham Kain welcomes efforts towards application in Latin America and the Caribbean, and urges FAO to do likewise in other regions). Its new strategy for partnerships with civil society recognizes both IPs' vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity, and the unique contribution of their agri-food systems and traditional knowledge. FAO also underscores the importance for IPs of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the context of National Food Security, adopted in May 2012.

UNEP highlights that the 2013 celebration of the World Environment Day focuses on food waste and includes presentation of traditional ways in which food is preserved, demonstrating how humanity once valued food far more than it does today. Food waste is an enormous drain on natural resources and a contributor to negative environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and land-use change.

Emphasizing a study by UN agencies on "Breaking the Silence on Violence against Indigenous Girls, Adolescents and Young Women: a call to action", UNFPA highlights lessons learnt on collaborative approaches to address violence among indigenous women, youth and adolescent girls (IPPCCF/TF welcome the study and recommendations): data gathering and research are critical for making these issues visible; processes of reflection on human rights empower indigenous women, youth and adolescent girls; indigenous women's participation in local, traditional justice bodies must be promoted; indigenous organizations should have full appropriation of consultation processes, and UN agencies need to provide respectful technical support; agreements between IPs' communities and State institutions need to be respected through dialogues; issues of gender-based and sexual violence against indigenous women, youth and adolescent girls should be included in human rights reporting systems (also AIWN).

PAHO says that in the Americas, geographical barriers, discrimination, lack of social and cultural adaptation to indigenous health needs, and lack of integration of traditional medicine hinder IPs' access to health and other services necessary to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health.

Edward John calls on governments and UN agencies to help promote and translate the youth-friendly version of the Declaration entitled “Know your Rights”, prepared by members of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus.

Myrna Cunningham Kain calls for inclusion of PF members or IPs' representatives in decision-making bodies of UN agencies, and for more dialogue on IPs' rights between PF members and the staff of multilateral organisations at regional level.

Bertie Xavier introduces the study on IP’s rights and safeguards in projects related to REDD+ (document E/C.19/2013/7), by first outlining the process of inclusion of Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). REDD+ concept includes not only mitigation, but also conservation and sustainable management of forests. For IPs, REDD+ may offer both a promising new policy environment and access to resources, if their rights are recognized and their participation enabled throughout national REDD+ policies and activities. Recommendations (supported by IPPCCF/TF) are: that REDD+ safeguard systems adopt a rights-based approach incorporating the Declaration; that IPs increase their knowledge and build their capacities to advance their interests within emerging national REDD+ programmes; that UNFCCC strengthen IPs' participation by recognizing them as rights holders and as a separate constituency, and recognizing their rights to consultation and participation in decision-making (also YP/KAH); increased compliance with, and independent monitoring of, safeguard systems; and ensuring IPs' effective participation in REDD+ processes through availability of funding, guidance and information.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call on UN agencies to amend their policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the Declaration, in particular IPs' basic right to free prior and informed consent (also APA/GOIP; YP/KAH for UNEP).

The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities underscore the high prevalence of disabilities among IPs in all regions. Further research and data collection is urgently needed to overcome invisibility of indigenous persons with disabilities, who face additional barriers to full participation, inclusion and equality. (Wilton Littlechild calls on the indigenous UN mechanisms to include this newly formed Caucus).

Calling on ILO to address this, the Pacific Indigenous Caucus emphasize that IPs endure significant human rights violations related to sub-standard work and employment conditions; and are particularly threatened by the global trend of technology making people redundant.

CAPAJ/CIE denounce the new colonisation taking place with globalization, and the ongoing effects of the Doctrine of Discovery in Latin America (also CHEQANP). IPs demand justice and assert their self-determination. European States must apologize for the historical genocide of IPs in Latin America (also Karangas Aymara Nation/CAOI), and stop mistreating Latin American migrants.

APA/GOIP warn about Guyana handing out concessions for extractive operations without IPs' free prior and informed consent and with no benefit for them. IPs' land tenure lacks security because subsurface resources belong to the State, which is granting priority to extractive interests. Guyana has no intention of amending the
2006 Amerindian Act, in spite of its arbitrary titling and demarcation procedure. GUYANA responds: its Constitution protects legal title holders from appropriation of their lands, and the Amerindian Act complies with the Declaration (also TAAMOG and the National Toshao Council of GUYANA, objecting that this statement does not reflect the progress enjoyed by IPs in Guyana, thanks to mining).

AIWN denounce serious human rights abuses and state violence against indigenous women: in the Philippines against defenders of IPs’ lands; in Bangladesh against the Jumma (also PCJSS/BIPF/Kapaeeng/JMF/AJC); and in Central India. Loss of land and resources due to public policies and corporate programmes increases indigenous women’s poverty and vulnerability to violence, and erodes their influence in decision making (also PCJSS/BIPF/Kapaeeng/JMF/AJC). Asian governments must fulfil their obligations as to human rights, women’s rights and the Declaration, and stop imposing military presence upon IPs.

IPPCCF/TF clarify that they are not open to the voluntary carbon market. Indeed, they have advocated in the UNFCCC, and call on the PF to further study, the need to encourage non-carbon benefits, which reflect the multiple functions of forests, and non-market approaches for REDD+.

IEN/SGF/AILA/Tonatierra object that their insistence on calling for all REDD+ projects to adhere to the Declaration cannot be considered “radical opposition”, and recall that the Anchorage Declaration of the 2009 IPs’ Global Summit on Climate Change rejected market-based mechanisms, which allow multinational corporations to continue to pollute IPs with fossil fuel development in the North, while threatening identities and rights of IPs in the South (also IITC, CIDOB). The PF study on REDD+ is misleading. Objective reality points to loss of rights, culture and lands for a majority of IPs. The speakers denounce a paternalistic attitude in thinking that IPs who reject REDD need to be better informed in order to be convinced, instead of accepting IPs’ informed judgement. The PF must conduct a further study of REDD+ in all of its aspects, based on what is really occurring to IPs and their forests.

CIDOB urges support for the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests, proposed by Bolivia in 2011 and based on non-commodification of forests’ environmental functions, sustainable management of forest-based traditional and local practices, and complementarity of rights and duties regarding forest governance, with particular emphasis on IPs’ rights and those of mother earth.

BRAZIL has been monitoring all REDD+ agreements proposals for protection of IPs’ rights; and recently launched a national policy aiming at guaranteeing the rehabilitation, conservation, sustainable use and property of IPs’ land and natural resources.

CHILE reports on its cooperation with UN agencies to strengthen capacities on resolution of intercultural conflicts, aimed to improve the relationship between IPs, the Chilean State and society; and on measuring achievement of the MDGs for IPs.

AUSTRALIA draws attention to the severe implications of climate change for island-based indigenous communities, and informs on its support for vulnerable communities in the Torres Strait to adapt to anticipated impacts, including by undertaking holistic risk assessment and by building resilience. Noting that a number of UN agencies have reduced their focus on IPs, DENMARK encourages the PF to continue to monitor implementation of its recommendations to UN agencies.

**Item 6 – Discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples**

Myrna Cunningham Kain emphasizes the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the GA to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (World Conference) as an opportunity to continue to guarantee the minimum standards established in the Declaration by ensuring IPs’ full and effective participation prior, during and after the Conference (also EMRIP, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL, BOLIVIA). In the preparatory processes, it was reaffirmed that the Declaration must constitute the reference for the outcome document of the World Conference (also Paul Kanyinke Sena, EMRIP, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Indigenous Caucus of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, GCG, OPDP, IITC, NSWALC). Also emphasized were the need for comprehensive measures; the opportunity for IPs to strengthen their organisational processes from the local to the international level (also KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL); the urgent problems caused by the natural resources extraction model, with impacts on IPs’ lands, natural resources, and self-determined development (also Edward John, NCAI, APA/GOIP, CONAMAQ, AMICM; KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL for the Philippines; CHEQANP for Peru); finally, the importance of ensuring the participation of all indigenous voices at all levels, in particular those of indigenous women, youth and elders (also EMRIP, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus/GCG, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, ECMIA, AMICM, KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL, NSWALC, EL SALVADOR, PARAGUAY, CHILE, BOTSWANA, CANADA, USA, FINLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA). Updated data on IPs’ situation need to be collected in all regions, in order to assess the Declaration’s application and inform public policies (also ECLAC, ECUADOR, BRAZIL, CHILE). The World Conference is highly relevant for IPs’ lives.
worldwide: its outcome needs to demonstrate that IPs are the custodians of mother earth (also BOLIVIA, BRAZIL), and to improve their living conditions.

Ambassador Luis Alfonso De Alba of MEXICO, notes that appointment of one state and one indigenous co-facilitators is an important precedent, which needs to be preserved, for the participation of IPs within the UN, in line with the Declaration (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, EMRIP, the African, Asian, Pacific and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses, GCG, IPs’ Organizations Network of Australia, NSWALC, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, AUSTRALIA, NORWAY). The GA modalities resolution [A/RES/66/296], adopted in September 2012, addresses the issue of accreditation, and the PF is called to assist in ensuring that the accreditation process be as open and inclusive as possible (also IPs’ Organizations Network of Australia, TF, EL SALVADOR) – this is the first time a UN resolution opens a specific space for IPs. The themes identified by IPs in their preparatory processes will need at some point to receive support by States, to ensure their inclusion into the World Conference’s outcome document (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IPs’ Organizations Network of Australia). States will need to also hold regional preparatory meetings, in order to facilitate an outcome document that will really be a roadmap for the coming decade (also TF, TAAMOG, PARAGUAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION). A most critical issue will be the negotiation for this outcome document: a methodology will need to be defined that allows for IPs’ full participation, based on working methods developed in the negotiations for the Declaration (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, John Henriksen, EMRIP, NSWALC, EL SALVADOR, BOLIVIA, FINLAND).

John Henriksen, International Representative of the Saami Parliament in Norway, notes that in the modalities resolution, the decision on themes was deferred in order to include inputs from the IPs’ preparatory processes (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, GCG). IPs have on their own initiative established very specific mechanisms, including at global level with the GCG (also NORWAY) – which does not claim to represent all IPs. IPs have carried out regional consultations – indigenous women and youth have done likewise globally – and adopted concrete recommendations for inclusion in the outcome document of the World Conference. These contributions are to be consolidated at the Alta Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference for the World Conference, in June 2013. The overall objective of this process is to enable IPs to contribute to the development of a concise and action-oriented outcome document for the World Conference, in line with the provisions of the modalities resolution (also Luis Alfonso De Alba, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, IPs’ Organizations Network of Australia). The outcome of the Alta Preparatory Conference will make a determinant contribution to the World Conference process (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, BOLIVIA, NORWAY, DENMARK/GREENLAND, FINLAND, MEXICO).

Wilton Littlechild, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the EMRIP, reports EMRIP’s dismay at the lack of reference to the distinctive spiritual relationship of IPs to lands, territories and resources. At the World Conference, the EMRIP calls for a reform on the issue of IPs’ participation on an equal basis throughout the UN system (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus, NCAI, AILA, NNHRC, DENMARK/GREENLAND).

Simon William M’viboudoulou says the World Conference must contribute to entrenchment of the Declaration in national legislations (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, the Indigenous Caucus of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, the Asian and Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucuses, TF, FAIRA, NSWALC, ECUADOR, AUSTRALIA, IASG).

The UN Department of Public Information (UNDPI) is committed to promoting the World Conference through all its services, in collaboration IPs’ organisations and media around the world (Myrna Cunningham Kain calls for this).

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) says in a parliamentary context, inclusiveness means both that there exist indigenous members in parliaments and political parties, and that these include indigenous concerns in their work. Parliaments that are considering ways of observing IPs’ free prior and informed consent should participate in the World Conference processes to share their experiences.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reports on elaboration of a technical updated document on implementation of the rights of IPs in Latin America, with inputs from the region’s IPs.

Following their respective preparatory meetings for the Alta Conference and in view of its consolidation process, suggestions for themes to be addressed by the World Conference were presented by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus’ representatives in the GCG, the Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, as well as the regional Latin American and Caribbean, North American, African, Asian, and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, and the Indigenous Caucus of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. The Indigenous Global Coordinating Group for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (GCG) call on UN funds and agencies, as well as States, to urgently prioritize support of IPs’ participation in the World Conference and its preparatory processes, including financial support (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Simon William M’viboudoulou, EMRIP, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IPs’
Organizations Network of Australia, KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL, NSWALC). After the Conference, States will need to consult with IPs nationally, regionally and internationally to build consensus on recommendations (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, NCAI, FINLAND) The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities urge ensuring that one of their members participates in the preparations for the World Conference. Charging that the High-level Plenary Meeting (HLPM) represents a closed-door meeting where IPs are observers only, the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus object to calling it World Conference (also North American Indigenous Caucus). Any outcome documents from the HLPM must protect and advance the collective, fundamental and inalienable rights of IPs, including self-determination, and repudiate the Doctrine of Discovery (also North American Indigenous Caucus, IWA, ILI, Karangas Aymara Nation/CAOI).

Central and South America

The Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus recommend a study on IPs' right to communication in line with the Declaration (also AMICM); and that a later, full-fledged World Conference on Indigenous Peoples be convened (also North American Indigenous Caucus, CAPAJ/CIE).

MEXICO is committed to host a preparatory meeting as a contribution to the World Conference (Saul Vicente Vasquez acknowledges this). The outcome document of the World Conference shall be action-oriented towards concrete realisation of IPs' rights and linked to the wider agenda of the UN (also Anna Naykanchina, Saul Vicente Vasquez, the Latin American and Caribbean and the Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, TF, KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL, El Salvador, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Norway, Russian Federation).

EL SALVADOR says the World Conference needs to make it clear that the realisation of IPs’ rights requires full application of the Declaration and all international human rights and development instruments. The Conference’s debates must be translated into the six UN languages.

GUYANA underlines the themes of collective land tenure security for IPs, climate change and sustainable development, and indigenous participation in democracies and electoral processes.

BRAZIL says the World Conference should contribute to strengthening national prior consult mechanisms, and stimulate creation of frameworks for participation of IPs in national policy making (also Paraguay, Chile).

ECUADOR says the World Conference should analyse the contribution of IPs to sustainable development, through the alternative model of “good living” or life in its fullness, which requires special attention to harmony with nature (also Bolivia).

BOLIVIA suggests that the World Conference assess the fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration and of the Second Decade from an indigenous perspective (also Anna Naykanchina); and focus on strengthening international cooperation towards solving the problems that IPs face in all areas (also Ecuador).

PARAGUAY suggests that the World Conference discuss the elaboration of guidelines, in collaboration with IPs, for the work of civil servants with IPs.

North America

The North American Indigenous Caucus urge further work on combating violence against indigenous women and girls, including on related issues of environmental violence (also PCJSS/BIPF/Kapaeng/JMF/AJC, including on militarization issues). They recommend an international monitoring body for redress and restitution of treaty violations.

IITC (supported by AILA) reiterate their concern and strong opposition to intents by some State to use the World Conference to diminish or redefine the rights affirmed as minimum standard in the Declaration, or to limit its implementation (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, ILI, CAPAJ/CIE/ICSA). The USA continues to hold to its discriminatory position that the right of self-determination as recognized under international law for all peoples is somehow a different right for IPs (also ILI). The PF must formally reject discriminatory attempts by the USA or any other State to diminish the rights affirmed in the Declaration (also FAIRA).

ILI recall that IPs entered the international arena in the 20th century because of the lack of redress in USA's national law.

NCAI submit a statement by over 80 Indian Nations and organisations located in the USA. Despite shortcomings, they see the World Conference as an important opportunity for the UN to take much-needed and crucial action to advance the purposes of the Declaration (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IITC, FAIRA, OPDP, KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL, the North American Indigenous Caucus underscoring IPs’ right to self-determination; the Asian Indigenous Caucus emphasizing recognition of IPs’ identities and rights by Asian governments). The World Conference should recommend that the UN establish a new body with authority to promote implementation of the Declaration, and monitor States’ actions for compliance (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, OPDP, NSWALC, ONAG; the North American Indigenous Caucus insisting on full
involvement of IPs). To further address violence against indigenous women (also North American Indigenous Caucus), they recommend a high-level conference, particular attention by the above-mentioned new monitoring body, and appointing a special rapporteur.

The USA calls for transparency in selecting representatives of IPs to the World Conference, including by drawing upon IPs’ own elected or appointed representatives; and reiterates its position as to themes, to be decided upon by the GA; a longer Chair’s text to summarize IPs’ inputs in the roundtables; and a mechanism for distance input.

Africa

To ensure safeguards of IPs’ interests, rights and values during the World Conference, OPDP recommend that the GA consider full participation of African States, in particular those where IPs face historical injustice as to their land.

Asia and the Pacific

The Asian Indigenous Caucus urge UN agencies and funds to support IPs’ capacity building and advocacy activities to implement the Declaration; in monitoring and documenting human rights concerns; and in promoting good practices in sustainable resource management, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development.

TF call for appointment of focal persons, including indigenous persons, in strategic UN entities to facilitate the process prior, during and after the World Conference, and to ensure that UN agencies and bodies define more precise commitments to implement the Declaration (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, FAIRA, DENMARK/GREENLAND).

KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL call for the selection process for IPs’ participation in the World Conference to be led by IPs’ grassroots organizations, to prevent manipulation by States.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus say the PF, SRIP, and EMRIP are important to the process towards, during and after the World Conference (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

The IPs’ Organizations Network of Australia express disappointment at the lack of engagement by States of the Pacific region for IPs’ preparation efforts (also NSWALC).

AUSTRALIA welcomes the inclusion in the World Conference of round tables and plenaries with a formalized model for indigenous participation, recognizing the unique nature of the Conference. Australia encourages States to contribute to the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples in view of the World Conference (also EL SALVADOR, NORWAY).

Europe, Russia and the Circumpolar

The Indigenous Caucus of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation warn on important economic, strategic, and climatic changes in the circumpolar region, and call for a special administration regime acknowledging IPs’ priority right to traditional natural resource use, and the preservation of their ways of life.

States that have not yet endorsed the Declaration are urged to do so (also ONAG; FRSCIP, namely for Ukraine).

FRSCIP denounce Ukraine’s disregard for IPs’ rights and the Declaration, both at international level and domestically. Any State participating in the World Conference should first officially endorse the Declaration.

NORWAY calls for good partnerships between IPs and States (also BOTSWANA): full and effective participation and consultation of IPs through all stages of the preparations and the Conference itself, including the outcome document, is imperative to its success (also AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND).

FINLAND warns that fulfilling the Declaration's objectives requires continuous, consistent work (also NSWALC, PARAGUAY), and hopes that the World Conference will help bridge implementation gaps, on the basis of non-discrimination.

DENMARK and GREENLAND propose a PF study on a potential voluntary complaint mechanism for claims and breaches of IPs’ rights to lands, territories and resources at the domestic level.

Introduction of reports

Edward John, presenting the study on the rights of IPs and truth commissions on the American continent [document E/C.19/2013/13] says truth commissions, as official, non-judicial investigative bodies, provide a process to produce an official record of serious human rights violations (also Wilton Littlechild/TRC-Canada), establish political and moral responsibilities, and provide recommendations to prevent repetition (also ICTJ). In this context, the study recommends ensuring: consultations in good faith with IPs to obtain their free prior and
informed consent for measures affecting them; respect for IPs' representative institutions; that the specific needs of indigenous women be provided for; adoption of culturally appropriate methods of work; and compliance with the Declaration and ILO Convention 169 (also Wilton Littlechild emphasizing similar conclusions on transitional justice mechanisms, in the EMRIP's study on access to justice). The study proposes guidelines for the establishment of truth commissions. If properly developed, with strong guarantees of independence and IPs' full participation, truth commissions will serve to provide concrete expressions of the truth, provide significant measures of justice and reparations, and help strengthen IPs' rights and propose policies to prevent further violations (also Wilton Littlechild).

Wilton Littlechild, also on behalf of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC-Canada), says many former students of residential schools have passed away, and the Commission is increasingly hearing from the children of survivors – the ones whose lives represent the legacy of the schools. It also seeks to identify the thousands of indigenous children who died at the schools or went missing. The study by the EMRIP on IPs' access to justice calls for truth processes to be linked to larger outreach and public education efforts on important justice issues. The PF study on truth commissions should include an update of the TRC-Canada's activities (also ICTJ), and mention the issue of spiritual abuse of residential school survivors.

ICTJ says the right to truth is the inalienable right of victims of serious human rights violations to know the circumstances of the violations they suffered, the corresponding responsibilities and, for families of victims, the fate of these victims (also Edward John; AMICM/CIARENA for defenders of IPs' rights). While several truth commissions have interacted with IPs, ICTJ warn that there is a need for urgent and decided action to ensure adequate inclusion of IPs' rights in the mandates of truth commissions (also Wilton Littlechild), in particular those about to be created in Myanmar, Nepal, Tunisia, and Brazil (also Edward John).

After setting an example to the world as the first country where a national court pronounced a sentence for discrimination against IPs. The Government of Guatemala must make justice prevail and set the basis for fairer relationships with IPs (also James Anaya).

Alvaro Esteban Pop, introducing a study on IPs' participation in democracies and electoral processes in Latin America, focuses on constitutional reforms triggered by historical demands of IPs for recognition of the multicultural and multilingual nature of societies in Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala and Bolivia. One challenge is to build inclusive political projects, from IPs themselves and their own government mechanisms, leading to constitutional and legislative reforms that will include the real application of international standards on IPs' rights (also PIA), in particular their rights to self-determination, decision making and free prior and informed consent. Electoral legislation reforms are needed to open up real opportunities of participation for indigenous people, women and youth at all levels of government (also AMPODEC).

Welcoming this study, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean reports on its own programmes in this area, undertaken in collaboration with PF members and IPs' organisations, and focusing on capacity building of IPs and civil servants, networking, mechanisms for consultation with IPs, and data collection.

PF member Megan Davis, presenting the study on national constitutions and the Declaration [document E/C.19/2013/18], says “recognition” is too broad a word, as it may refer to a weak form of recognition. The study recommends a strong form of recognition, consistent with the Declaration and usually involving entrenchment of substantive rights of IPs (also FAIRA, NSWALC). One recommendation of the study is that States, such as Australia (also NSWALC), should revoke discriminatory constitutional measures, and include in their constitutions, in consultation with IPs, safeguards regarding racial non-discrimination. Because constitutional reform in Australia requires support of a majority of citizens and of states, incorporation of a racial non-discrimination clause is not guaranteed. NCAF calls on the Government to actively engage its citizens through education on IPs’ rights. Current policies to address IPs' access to justice fall short of Australia’s international human rights obligations and ignore the links between justice and social determinants, including historical dispossession, dislocation, oppression, and racism.

ICIP-CHT/CHTCC/LL/Kapaeng/JMF call attention to Bangladesh’s refusal to refer to IPs as such. CIDOB emphasize IPs’ struggles leading to the adoption of Bolivia's new Constitution, which incorporates the Declaration, and recognizes the precolonial existence of IPs and their ancestral control over their territories.

**Item 7 – Human Rights**

Dalee Sambo Dorough reports that the study on a voluntary optional protocol for the Declaration (supported by AFN) should be ready for the 2014 session. The report will include the nature of a voluntary mechanism and its composition, operational procedures and how to ensure its integrity and effectiveness, as well as recommendations concerning monitoring of the outcomes.
Megan Davis introduces the study on violence against indigenous women and girls [document E/C.19/2013/9]. Violence against indigenous women and girls is endemic; reasons for this violence are multifaceted. However perpetrators should not be absolved. Measures are most effective where the indigenous community exercises a degree of ownership or where there is a partnership approach.

Paul Kanyinke Sena introduces the study on the situation of indigenous persons with disabilities [document E/C.19/2013/3/6]. The report examines areas where indigenous persons with disabilities experience discrimination, and issues specific to indigenous women and children with disabilities. The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities co-present the study, which reflects the principle of the global disability community “nothing about us without us.” Relevant UN agencies should include indigenous persons with disabilities in their work, with adequate funding.

Item 7a – Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Dalee Sambo Dorough says the principle of erga omnes means States have international obligations to promote and protect the basic values and common interests of all, as first articulated in a 1970 decision of the International Court of Justice. The Declaration does not create new rights and the rights contained therein are inherent. A positive obligation exists for States to act and take special measures of protection. IPs must be a “concern of all States”.

Wilton Littlechild, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the EMRIP, reports that the last EMRIP session adopted a final report and advice on IPs’ cultures and languages; approved its follow-up study on the right to participate in decision-making with a focus on the extractive industries, and a comment on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The Board of Trustees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples notes the Fund has enabled some 1600 indigenous representatives to participate in UN processes. It also supports human rights training for beneficiaries, including in partnership with doCip. It is imperative that the Fund receive increased contributions.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) notes increasing references to the Declaration and EMRIP studies in recent treaty body jurisprudence. There are new tools, such as the 2013 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, introducing a complaint mechanism. OHCHR supports strategic litigation by IPs on land issues, and plans a guidance note on the Declaration.

PAHO-WHO reports on a range of initiatives, in collaboration with member States, specialised agencies and IPs organisations, to protect IPs’ right to health.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) notes the growing calls for ratification of Convention 169. Finland and the Republic of the Congo report their intention to ratify. The ILO Committee of Experts maintains a focus on IPs’ issues (Raja Devasish Roy encourages improving their expertise). The ILO encourages the PF, IPs and other stakeholders to fully utilise the ILO supervisory bodies. The UN Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership (UNIPP) is now implementing one regional and six country programmes (also OHCHR).

Raja Devasish Roy calls for innovative steps to deal with the fact that IPs cannot directly participate in the ILO proceedings unless they are part of a delegation, such as the case of the Saami parliaments.

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus recommend that an Indigenous Tribunal (in line with Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) be established to guarantee mother earth’s protection, and the lives of indigenous human rights’ defenders. States should adopt measures to guarantee the self-government of IPs.

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus urge States to recognise and protect IPs’ cultural right to water, as stated in Article 25 of the Declaration. The PF should urge States to promote access to water for spiritual and ceremonial purposes. The PF and UN agencies should support an Indigenous World Forum on Water in 2014. IIWF pay homage to the Maya women and their struggle against the silent genocide in Guatemala (also SRIP James Anaya). The Guatemalan State must guarantee the integrity of those who gave testimonies, and the Attorney General and Judge, and others involved in the trial of former dictator Efrain Rios Montt.

Central and South America

CSUTCB explain that the Plurinational State of Bolivia is in a period of transition and is making progress as the old colonial framework is dismantled.

MEXICO reports that the electoral tribunal has strengthened the ad hoc judicial appeal for the protection of citizens’ rights, particularly those of indigenous communities. In 2012, the electoral tribunal recognised a mixed electoral system with both Western and indigenous elements in Oaxaca State. This judgement and others guarantee IPs’ rights to self-determination, self-government and consultation.

CUBA reiterates that all cultures have the right to preserve their traditional practices, and reaffirms the right of Andean IPs to chew coca leaves.

Published on April 14, 2014
GUYANA reports on progress in its Amerindian Titling and Demarcation Project 2013-2015, for which funding is provided by the Guyana REDD and Investment Funds. BOLIVIA reports that IPs have taken high-level government positions. In 2012, the Legislative Assembly issued a law to ensure free prior and informed consent of IPs in the Isiboro-Secure Indigenous Territory and National Park (TIPNIS). Among other gains, Bolivia has given title deeds of 26 million hectares of land to peasant and IPs' communities, often as community territories. CHILE recognizes itself as a multicultural country. The government has focused on the promotion of participation, self-government and entrepreneurship of IPs and better services to indigenous communities. It is developing a new environmental standard for investment projects on indigenous lands. PARAGUAY reports that its 2013 National Human Rights Plan has indigenous issues as a cross-cutting theme. The plan guarantees the property and lands of indigenous communities, respecting the rights of IPs in voluntary isolation.

North America

IITC denounce that the 2013 Minamata Convention on Mercury uses the term “indigenous communities” and not “indigenous peoples” in its preamble, while its operative part contains no reference (also Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus). The PF must officially communicate to UNEP and State Parties their obligations under article 42 of the Declaration. IITC also ask the PF to carry out a study on indigenous human rights defenders that have been killed or are in prison. NNHRC explain that the San Francisco Peaks are sacred for the Navajo and other IPs. The USA frequently allows for the desecration and economic exploitation of IPs’ sacred places (also NNA). The USA must respect and abide by international law. AFN report that the Tsilhq̓o̓t̓ in Nation is about to file a landmark case seeking recognition for their unextinguished territorial rights. AI-Canada/NWAC/FNFC/GCC/FSIN/COO/UBCIC/AIPP/HA note that the PF study clearly explains why national action plans to end violence against women must pay particular attention to violence against indigenous women and girls. FNS/GCC/FSIN/AI/AFN/FSIN/COO/UBCIC/AFNQL/NWAC/QNW/NNAFCH/HTG/FPHRC urge the PF to reiterate its recommendation that States repudiate the Doctrine of Discovery; take measures in conjunction with IPs to ensure that the doctrine is not invoked in contemporary court cases, and reaffirm that international human rights law is a legitimate influence on the development of common law.

While reiterating its support for the Declaration, the USA believes that an optional protocol is inappropriate for non-binding documents. The USA considers self-determination as expressed in the Declaration, as different from self-determination in international law. The USA informs on its initiatives in the area of access to justice.

Asia and the Pacific

Denouncing the inefficiency of the process to grant communal land titles to indigenous communities in Cambodia, CIYA/OPK/AIPP/HA call on the Government to suspend and initiate a review of land titling processes, with full participation and decision-making of IPs as rights-holders. JAPAN recognises the Ainu people as an IPs, and has implemented specific measures, including education, promotion of Ainu culture and business, and setting up a Council for Ainu Policy Promotion in 2009. AUSTRALIA and the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) say Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples now enjoy various levels of control over more than 25% of Australian land mass. The Government requires proposals for new legislation to demonstrate its compliance with Australia’s human rights obligations, including the Declaration (FAIRA welcome this).

Europe, Russia and the Circumpolar

FRSCIP/MCTP observe that Ukraine rejected the Declaration and is responsible for gross violations of the rights of the Crimean Tatar IPs, massively deported in 1944. SWEDEN, also on behalf of DENMARK/GREENLAND, FINLAND, ICELAND and NORWAY, says the negative impact on IPs of business-related activities is of concern. The Nordic countries stress the importance of maintaining a focus on the rights of indigenous women and girls, and appreciate the Secretary-General’s report on IPs’ right to participation in decision-making.

Item 7b – Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

Under the HRC’s mandate to promote IPs’ rights, James Anaya, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP), explains that he promotes good practices by providing technical assistance to
Governments, especially in their duty to consult with IPs. Responding to statements on instances of alleged human rights violations, James Anaya invites indigenous representatives to provide him, at any time and in writing, with verifiable and detailed information about specific situations, in order to enable him to address these cases with governments. UN agencies should ensure that the design and execution of their various activities and programmes are consistent with the Declaration and reinforce its principles; a new international treaty or other instrument should never undermine those standards.

WIPO welcomes the PF’s participation in their norm-setting process, and reiterate information on their mechanisms to enhance IPs’ effective participation. The WIPO Indigenous Fellow in year 2013 underlines the negotiation process within the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, in which WIPO invites indigenous experts to address IPs’ rights in the indigenous panel discussions held prior to each session.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call on the SRIP, PF and UN agencies to address issues of IPs who are unrecognized as such, and therefore are unprotected by the Declaration. They call for all States to provide reparation in line with IPs’ world views and cultures (also ADIVIMA); to take IPs’ own justice systems into account in resolving internal conflicts; to eliminate the sources and impact of drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms trafficking and organized crime in indigenous communities; and to support the urgent investigation of racism in justice systems worldwide (also Asian Indigenous Caucus; NKC for the Khoi-San; El Salvador, EU).

The North American Indigenous Caucus underline that border services are interfering with families and causing hardship for Haudenosaunee citizens by imposing Canada’s citizenship on IPs. Canada must amend its immigration act to comply with the Declaration and acknowledge the inherent rights of the Haudenosaunee to establish their own residency and citizenship standards.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus express alarm that the counter-insurgency and militarization policies of the Philippine Government cause physical and economic displacement of IPs, and that the Cambodian Government’s new law on private land registration results in threats of arrest and violence to IPs for exercising their right to share information on this law. They urge the SRIP to identify best practices, gaps and challenges to implementation of international human rights instruments.

Within the framework of the CBD, IWBN recommend the full and effective incorporation of IPs as main actors in biodiversity preservation, with respect for their land rights and promotion of their traditional knowledge.

A member of the Indigenous Parliament of Mexico deplores that more than 20'000 mining concessions have been granted in indigenous territories to private corporations; States must adopt monitoring mechanisms to follow up the implementation of IPs’ human rights (also Brazil).

An indigenous parliamentarian of Venezuela and member of PIA calls attention to the indigenous component of Venezuela’s Constitution recognizing IPs’ rights, including to their lands and habitat.

Calling attention to the effectively invisible violence perpetrated in Oaxaca, Mexico, against human rights defenders, AMICM/CIARENA urge investigation of violence against the indigenous women defenders, and to guarantee that perpetrators are punished.

Addressing the genocidal violence associated with the construction of a hydroelectric megaproject in Guatemala, in the 1980s, ADIVIMA denounce that families of affected indigenous communities still live in inhumane conditions and extreme poverty, though the WB concluded in 1996 that the violence and the lack of compensation was disastrous. The Government, WB and IADB turn a blind eye.

Yatama call attention to the Miskitu and Mayangna peoples of the Bosawás Biosphere Reserve in Nicaragua and the need for government institutions to protect IPs against the invasion of their territories by settlers. They call on the SRIP to visit the Bosawás Biosphere Reserve’s Mayangna IPs to assess the situation and present his recommendations towards an effective solution and a true autonomy for IPs in Nicaragua (also UN Resident Coordinator in Nicaragua regarding UNESCO).

CNMCIOB-BS report on Bolivia’s support of projects led by indigenous women in their communities and managed by the communities themselves; Aymara, Quechua and Guarani indigenous universities; and reproductive health services in remote communities.

Regarding legislation recognizing the Khoi-San IPs, NKC express concern that implementation, currently failing, must adequately take into account the specific leadership and governance structure of the Khoi-San so as not to assimilate them within the broader concerns of the dominant tribes. They urge formal recognition of Khoi-San collective land and heritage rights defined in terms of their ancestral territories, and urge Botswana to set up a ministry to deal specifically with, and be led by, Khoi-San.

The IPs’ Organisations Network of Australia urge mandatory reporting by Member States under the UPR on their fulfilment of IPs’ rights, especially with regard to extractive industries’ obligation to seek their free prior and informed consent (also IWBN, Indigenous Parliament of Mexico); and, together with IPs, to provide the SRIP with case studies on successful partnerships between IPs and non-indigenous groups in land development.
They applaud the SRIP’s suggestion that there is a fundamental problem with a model of natural resource extraction that excludes the IPs concerned, and deplore that States have yet to recognize IPs’ full rights or implement their obligations to prevent all human rights from abuses by business enterprises.

**Guatemala** notes that an analytical and legislative process has been initiated to regulate consultations with IPs in line with ILO Convention 169 (also **Chile**).

**El Salvador** and **Costa Rica** draw attention to their respective processes to establish consultation mechanisms between their governments and IPs.

**Nicaragua** will soon hand over to IPs titles amounting to 30% of its national territory, and informs on its emergency plan to protect the core area of the Bosawás Biosphere Reserve, through close coordination among institutions operating in the reserve. **James Anaya** welcomes these steps, while at the same time urging action in other indigenous territories in Nicaragua where IPs face invasion.

**Brazil** applauds the SRIP’s dialogue with IPs regarding future regulations on the right of consultation. While acknowledging Brazil’s efforts, **James Anaya** underlines his recommendations on IPs in isolated areas or in voluntary isolation, and the ongoing violent land invasions by non-indigenous settlers.

**Chile** says that eight of the country’s IPs have reached consensus on a proposed law to regulate the relationship between IPs and the broader society through consultation.

Acknowledging significant challenges in ensuring the full enjoyment of all rights by the San, Khoi, Korana, Nama and Griqua IPs, **South Africa** asks the SRIP to share his reflections regarding an optional protocol to the Declaration as compared to voluntary principles. **James Anaya** would welcome a mechanism to promote further cooperation within the UN system and encourage States to overcome obstacles to IPs’ enjoyment of their rights under the Declaration, especially regarding lands and resources. Challenges that would have to be resolved include non-duplication with existing UN mechanisms; resourcing; staffing; and whether or not a monitoring mechanism would have some obligatory characteristics.

**New Zealand** re-affirms the country’s commitment to developing grievance processes that recognize the status of Maori as IPs. New Zealand emphasizes the vesting of the Te Urewere national park as a legal entity and treasure of the Tuhoe people, which empowers IPs to be directly involved in the design and delivery of central government services within their traditional tribal area. While applauding this positive development, **James Anaya** looks forward to hearing Maori perspectives on this, and urges New Zealand to act upon his recommendations.

The **European Union** (EU) asks for comments on how the SRIP’s mandate can cooperate with the UPR and with other special procedures. **James Anaya** advocates for better communication between the PF and the SRIP on the alleged human rights violations presented by IPs at the PF; and educating participants about each mechanism, and the different ways they can address human rights violations. The special procedures mandate holders, including the SRIP, should perhaps have a more formal role in the UPR, since under their mandates they engage with governments and evaluate information they receive directly from sources. He underlines the importance of linking the Declaration’s standards to the reality on the ground (also **Russian Federation**).

The **Russian Federation** informs the SRIP on follow-up on its 2009 framework for the sustainable development of IPs of the North, Siberia and the Far East.

Regarding resource extraction models in which IPs have greater control, **Denmark** asks if this approach could help promote capacity building and strengthening of IPs on organisational and local governance capacities, in relation to their greater integration in extractive industries.

**James Anaya** says there are models more respectful of IPs’ rights worldwide, but they will not necessarily be appropriate for all IPs. Where extractive industries are operating, IPs’ rights are best served when IPs are in control, or at least working in close partnership with those who are. When IPs are the actual owners and operators of extractive companies, the technical capacity itself is often provided by individuals contracted or employed by them. But many IPs would not want to see this kind of industrial-scale development within their territories, and he reiterates he is not advocating for this model; rather he is emphasizing self-determination and IPs’ right to choose from a range of various options (also **IPs' Organisations Network of Australia**).

**Item 8 – Future work of the Permanent Forum**

**Introduction of reports**

**Megan Davis**, in presenting the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues, emphasizes challenges due to the dramatic decrease in contributions since 2011. While thanking contributors, the PF encourages more support by States (also **Paul Kanyinke Sena, Anna Naykanchina, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, KYWDN**). An evaluation of the small grants programme under the Trust Fund [document E/C.19/2013/21] concluded to the programme’s success in terms of outreach and contribution to policy development and implementation.
Saul Vicente Vasquez, introducing the consolidated report on extractive industries and their impact on IPs [document E/C.19/2013/16], recalls that the PF, EMRIP and SRIP have all recently addressed the matter of extractive industries and their impacts on IPs and their lands, territories and resources. The report underscores the contribution of IPs’ holistic concept of development to resolving current crises, and that respect for IPs’ rights to their lands and resources must serve as the foundation for the relationship between IPs, Governments and the extractive industries (also Edward John, CONAMAQ). Specific and concrete recommendations call for States to adequately implement IPs’ rights, in particular to self-determination and free prior and informed consent; for IPs to seek in good faith to reach consensus on proposed measures; and for extractive companies to adopt binding codes of conduct on IPs’ rights, based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Wilton Littlechild recalls that the EMRIP’s follow-up report on the right to participate in decision-making, with a focus on extractive industries [document A/HRC/EMRIP/2012/2] emphasizes that article 3 of the Declaration, on self-determination, must be read together with articles relating to lands, territories and resources, and articles on free prior and informed consent (also CONAMAQ, Techanit). Collaboration between the EMRIP, the PF, and the SRIP is critically important (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, James Anaya, MEXICO) to articulating the applicable legal standards.

Techanit, on behalf of the Nahuat-Pipil, Kakawira, Lenca and Chorti IPs, denounce that legislation recently passed by El Salvador on public-private partnerships favours extractive corporations’ interests over IPs’ rights (also CONAMAQ for Bolivia).

CONAMAQ warn that despite claims by the Government of Bolivia, IPs in the country continue to face colonialism through greedy transnational corporations and their extractive operations, in the face of which IPs’ rights have very little weight.

TAAMOG and the National Toshao Council of GUYANA say the indigenous communities of Guyana are empowered by the Amerindian Act to manage mineral resources on their lands, including permission for mining activities. The Haudenosaunee call for a complete ban against hydrofracking in their traditional territory and treaty lands; tar sands oil exploitation, coal bed methane exploitation; and construction of the Keystone XL and Northern Gateway pipelines. They are dismayed that the Canadian Government has removed environmental protection with little or no consultation with IPs (also Edward John, WM). IWA call for an expert group meeting on these extractive methods and how they impact IPs.

Saul Vicente Vasquez, introducing the study on extractive industries in Mexico [document E/C.19/2013/11] (welcomed by MEXICO), underscores the strategic importance of the mining sector for Mexico; constitutional discrepancies leading to disregard of IPs’ existence in regulatory legislation despite progressive constitutional protection of their rights; and a will among all sectors involved to respect IPs’ rights and establish agreements, while increasing conflicts reflect the State’s significant inaction in this regard. The report contains a series of specific recommendations for the Mexican Government, for extractive companies and for the Mexican Chamber of Mines.

MEXICO informs on developments to guarantee and apply IPs’ right to consultation as regards industrial activities.

Myrna Cunningham Kain, introducing the study on indigenous women’s political participation [document E/C.19/2013/10], says indigenous women have been asserting their demands for greater political participation, from the local to the international level, using concrete strategies. Paying tribute to indigenous women elected to run municipalities, she says they change the public image of women, which also makes it easier for indigenous women’s organisations to establish local partnerships and gain influence with other levels of government – if they have the organisational capacity to do so. One trend observed is that indigenous women’s organisations are banding together in local, national and international networks, which helps bring concerted approaches (also ECMIA, AMPODEC, AMICM, CNMCIOB-BS). Impediments to women’s political participation include: lack of commitment to women’s issues among political leaders and officials; lack of financial resources to participate in political life; language barriers; distances and security issues; lack of access to new information technologies; lack of connections and support networks; and lack of knowledge about international instruments and forums.

The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities emphasizes that IPs’ right to decide on their own political systems must include persons – and women – with disabilities, in line with both the Declaration and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which introduces a paradigm shift from a charity approach to a rights-based approach.

AMICIM urge the PF to endorse the recommendations of the 2012 first International Forum on Indigenous Youth Participation, to increase full participation of indigenous young people in policy making, and address their priority issues.
The benefit sharing, in the mining industries' context, in line with the Declaration and the Nagoya Protocol. They recommend; and ensure realisation of the principles of IPs' free prior and informed consent, and access and education, etc.) of the boom depends on how indigenous communities prepare for this transition (also reliability data with indigenous input is insufficient. Future sustainability of the benefits (employment, training, decline in the rule of law and public institutions, with regions of extreme poverty springing up. In Australia, [document E/C.19/2013/20], emphasizes that mining booms often result in mineral-rich States suffering a prejudice against the Saami with basic facts. Reiterating its position on IPs' self-determination, the and management leadership, including tribal leadership positions.

Eva Biaudet says the study on participation of indigenous youth in the Nordic countries in decision-making processes [document E/C.19/2013/8] (welcomed by NORWAY, DENMARK/GREENLAND) gathers the views of indigenous young persons in Nordic countries about decision making, their own participation and influence, and decision-making processes of the region's indigenous parliaments. Including young people in decision making and giving due weight to their views often demands considerable changes. One recommendation is that IPs need to reflect more on inclusion of youth in the regular decision-making processes of their bodies and institutions: there are possibilities for improvement and the young people have good advice. In combating prejudices towards Saami IPs, NORWAY reports on collaborative efforts to improve overall teaching competence about the Saami culture, raise public awareness on indigenous issues, and counter prejudices against the Saami with basic facts. DENMARK and GREENLAND underscore opportunities for the Greenlandic youth to participate in Greenland's political life and to raise the awareness of politicians on their issues.

Megan Davis, introducing the study on the impact of the mining boom on indigenous communities in Australia [document E/C.19/2013/20], emphasizes that mining booms often result in mineral-rich States suffering a decline in the rule of law and public institutions, with regions of extreme poverty springing up. In Australia, reliable data with indigenous input is insufficient. Future sustainability of the benefits (employment, training, education, etc.) of the boom depends on how indigenous communities prepare for this transition (also IPs' Organizations Network of Australia), including for unforeseen social impacts (also CHEQANP for Peru). The IPs' Organizations Network of Australia call on Australia to adopt the study's conclusions and recommendations; and ensure realisation of the principles of IPs' free prior and informed consent, and access and benefit sharing, in the mining industries' context, in line with the Declaration and the Nagoya Protocol. They highlight the study's finding that mining occurs mostly on IPs' lands. AUSTRALIA explains its legislated procedures, which it deems consistent with the Declaration, for good faith negotiations among miners, governments and the registered indigenous title parties.

PF member Valmaine Toki, presenting the study on decolonization of the Pacific region [document E/C.19/2013/12] (strongly endorsed by the Pacific Indigenous Caucus), says the UN General Assembly’s 1946 list of Non-Self-Governing Territories outlines criteria for inclusion, including whether the territory in question was geographically separate and culturally distinct from the administrating country; and whether it performed its own administrative, political, or juridical functions. The Secretary-General has called for creative approaches to eradicate colonialism. A conference in the Pacific region should discuss IPs’ rights, including to self-determination. Denouncing disregard for these IPs' self-determination by administrating States, the Pacific Indigenous Caucus recommend that Hawaii, Rapa Nui, and West Papua be re-inscribed onto the list of non-self-governing territories (also YP/KAH including Maluku, Formosa and the Mapuche IPs). The PF must: call upon the World Trade Organisation to ensure that all business practices and trade agreements comply with IPs' human rights and the Declaration; urge all extractive industries-related agents to pursue a mechanism with the authority to protect IPs' rights as outlined in the Declaration; and call upon States and UN agencies to collaborate with IPs to design and implement a strategy to urgently transition away from fossil fuel to renewable energy systems (also IWA). YP/KAH lament that the USA forcibly enrols IPs in its domestic program without their consent. CHILE reports on its efforts and achievements regarding dialogue with the Rapa Nui people on land claims, establishment of a new administrative system for Easter Island, migration issues, and a development plan for the island.

Reiterating its position on IPs' self-determination, the USA views the question of its relationship with the Native Hawaiian community and all tribal communities within its borders as a domestic one.
Raja Devasish Roy provides highlights from an upcoming study on best practices and examples for resolving land disputes and land claims, focusing on the experiences of the Philippines' National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), and the CHT Land Resolution Commission in Bangladesh, and also highlighting operational challenges, and ways and means to address them through partnerships between IPs and governments (also Paul Kanyinke Sena for the ACHPR in Africa).

In Canada, Edward John says lack of agreements on land rights is directly attributable to Canada's "comprehensive claims policy", which advances the extinguishment of indigenous land and resource rights (also WM for the Algonquin IPs; IWA for claims by the State on the Haudenosaunee territories for extractive declaration). IPs have made it clear that the proper approach to resolve these outstanding issues must be implementation of the rights, and establishing a constructive relationship through negotiation of policies, based on the Declaration and jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Sharing Nicaragua's good practice on demarcation and titling of IPs' territories, Myrna Cunningham Kain says this experience shows that recognition of territorial rights requires combining legal strategies at both the domestic and international level; strategies to strengthen IPs' communities and traditional authorities; and creating mechanisms for dialogue with the State.

CHTCC/ICIP-CHT/IPPDF/LL/CADPI/FAIRA/FRSCIP/DAP hope that the amendments recently approved by Bangladesh to put the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act in line with the CHT Accord of 1997 reflect relevant recommendations of the CHT Regional Council (also DENMARK). However, fearing that this is not the case, they call on the PF to reiterate the recommendations to Bangladesh on implementation of the CHT Accord (also PCJSS/BIPF/Kapaeeng/JMF/AJC).

PCJSS/BIPF/Kapaeeng/JMF/AJC call on the PF to initiate further dialogue on remedies in cases of armed conflicts and militarization; and request the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations to prevent participation in UN peacekeeping activities by military personnel who violate human rights.

The Philippines' NCIP has become a tool for systematic land grabbing and human rights violations in a context of massive resource extraction, denounce SKIPN/KAMP/NCCP/CPA, recommending that the Government create an independent body to assess the NCIP's performance, with IPs' active participation; investigate human rights violations against IPs and prosecute those responsible; and withdraw military forces from IPs' territories (also KAMP/CPA/APIYN/IPMSDL).

In line with legal recognition of IPs' inherent rights by the 1997 Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), the PHILIPPINES says the NCIP, as the implementing agency for the IPRA, recently promulgated revised guidelines on free prior and informed consent.

Echoing concerns raised during the UPR of Bangladesh on the lack of full implementation of the 1997 CHT Accord (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, ICIP-CHT/CHTCC/LL/Kapaeeng/JMF), DENMARK urges consultations with the CHT Regional Council on amendments to the forest law (also ICIP-CHT/CHTCC/LL/Kapaeeng/JMF, denouncing that proposed amendments give arbitrary powers to Bangladesh's Forest Department).

BOTSWANA's system of land tenure has progressively increased customary land, upon which the majority of its people depend. Its natural land use map is meant to balance natural resource conservation and human requirements.

General Debate

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus urge the PF to: ensure adequate translation of all PF documentation into official UN languages; dedicate a meeting to issues of unrecognized IPs; urgently address the high rates of suicide among indigenous youth; and ensure that implementation of its recommendations supports IPs' right of self-determination.

The Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities recommend a specific half-day discussion on issues of indigenous persons with disabilities.

Offering concrete recommendations for the future work of the PF, the Arctic Indigenous Caucus suggest that the PF identify each year one specific issue requiring IPs and States to come to agreement on a regional basis regarding rights to lands, waters, territories and natural resources.

Noting a sense of fatigue, AIPP (supported by Alvaro Esteban Pop, IWA) warn that the PF should not go on issuing more recommendations without knowing what is really happening with the previous ones (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, FAIRA, Karangas Aymara Nation/CAOI); and seek better constructive engagement with States. AIPP recommend: two to three focused themes for each session, selected at the previous session to enable participants to come ready, and studies based on the defined themes and fitting into strategies of international policy review (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus). If there is less to be done in each session, there will be more time for constructive dialogues to reach common ground for collaboration (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, YP/KAH).
IWGIA present a joint statement on implementation of the Declaration in the context of UNESCO’s World Heritage Convention; they draw attention to recommendations by an International Expert Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, held in 2012.

In line with the Programme of Action of the Second Decade, UCTP recommend that the PF call on the IASG and governments to support a regional consultative meeting on the situation of Caribbean IPs, including IPs of non-self-governing territories.

To achieve greater visibility, AMICM emphasize the need that communication media with global influence address IPs’ issues, including implementation of the Declaration.

ONAG regret the overall lack of consultation and participation of IPs in French Guiana, and France’s failure to engage with indigenous-specific UN mechanisms to assist the IPs of Guiana, who are concerned about protecting their environment and future generations.

The Karangas Aymara Nation, member of CAOI, warn that all States must fulfill their obligation to create independent organisations to ensure consultations with IPs and to control the due process of obtaining their free prior and informed consent.

CHEQANP call on the PF to address absence of concrete protections for IPs’ right to spirituality and to sacred places. In Peru, they denounce moves by agri-business corporations to control agriculture through introduction of GMOs.

AILA agree that the primary intent of imposed elected indigenous governments is, and was, to abolish the strength of IPs’ traditional governments and to assist in the assimilation of these into the national fabric of both Canada and the USA, in violation of IPs’ self-determination and free prior and informed consent (also WM for the Barriere Lake First Nations in Canada).

WM deplore lack of consultation with communities in the un-ceded territory belonging to Barriere Lake First Nations that has created irreparable damage to their ceremonial and historical sites.

Denouncing specific instances of violations by the USA of the Treaty of 1851 that created irreparable damage to their ceremonial and historical sites. In Peru, they denounce moves by agri-business corporations to control agriculture through introduction of GMOs.

The IPs’ Organizations Network of Australia recommend that the PF call on the IASG to address the impact of child protection and criminal justice systems on IPs; and identify and promote culturally sound best practices to structurally reform criminal justice and child protection systems, to reverse trends of over-representation, and prevent and divert IPs from criminal justice systems for removal of children (also NICWA/FNFCFS for removal of indigenous children). They call for improved data collection on this.

Regarding future work, FAIRA deplore too much self-interest by PF members in studies, too little influence by IPs’ delegations, and too little attention to land rights, resource rights, natural environment and economic sustainability (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus). They urge engagement by ECOSOC on IPs’ issues.

AaidS call attention to the need for indigenous Assyrian people of Iraq to be included in the 2015 MDGs, in order to ensure their survival and help preserve their language and culture.

YM say the PF should promote an international day and year of traditional medicine.

Dalee Sambo Dorough warns that Canada is preparing to submit, under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), their findings on what they perceive to be their Arctic territory. However, there has been an alarming lack of consultation with Inuit IPs, in violation of article 18 of the Declaration – Canada must remedy this. International legally binding treaties, such as the UNCLOS, that were put in place before the adoption of the Declaration need now to be revisited and reformed, specially where they intersect with IPs’ rights.

Panel discussion on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Regarding the challenge of making the Post-2015 Agenda reflect IPs concerns, Myrna Cunningham Kain informs that the best MDGs results occurred where IPs, including women, were involved in projects from the start; where IPs’ own organisational forms were respected; and where projects included capacity-building and communication components (also Alvaro Esteban Pop). This is a good basis for the Post-2015 Agenda process, along with IPs’ articulated priorities including national and international recognition of IPs as distinct peoples with diverse identities (also panellists Patricia Espinosa, Joan Carling); observance of their collective rights over land and natural resources (also panellists Carsten Staur, Amina Mohammed, Joan Carling, PAHO-WHO); promotion of intercultural health and education policies; attention towards indigenous women, youth
and persons with disabilities (also Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus, Caucus of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities); recognition of culture as the fourth pillar of development and the inclusion of IPs' world views regarding development (also Joan Carling, Edward John, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IITC, PAGTP-2013); application of IPs' right to free prior and informed consent on all matters affecting them; creation of partnerships for development with IPs (also Anna Naykanchina); and the disaggregation of statistical information that specifically includes IPs' perspectives and cultural elements (also panellists Daniela Bas, Nikhil Seth). She highlights the usefulness of considering IPs not just as part of the marginalised groups, but as a separate group in the discussions (also Patricia Espinosa, Dalee Sambo Dorough). IPs reaffirm that the Declaration’s principles, especially free prior informed consent, must be the benchmark for discussions on the Post-2015 Agenda (also Patricia Espinosa, Carsten Staur, Daniela Bas, Nikhil Seth, Joan Carling, Amina Mohammed, PAHO-WHO) and that the new goals should be expressed in national contexts as well. Current mechanisms ensuring IPs’ participation in the UN system must be strengthened (also Carsten Staur, PAHO-WHO); and ending discrimination must be a cross-cutting theme in all the discussions on the Post-2015 Agenda (also Amina Mohammed, Nikhil Seth, Alvaro Esteban Pop, Venezuelan parliamentary group of PIA).

Ambassador Patricia Espinosa, member of the Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel of eminent persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, says the human rights approach to the Post-2015 Agenda process should continue throughout implementation, which will need to be operationalized not just by governments, but by all actors (also Nikhil Seth, Joan Carling, PAHO-WHO).

Amina Mohammed, Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning, says that rather than seeking another prescriptive fix, the Post-2015 Agenda process must grapple with what “all being in the same boat” really means for each party (also Nikhil Seth).

Ambassador Carsten Staur, DENMARK, calls attention to the PF’s role in ensuring coordination and coherence among the different and overlapping processes of crucial importance to IPs, above all the World Conference and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Joan Carling, Simon William M’viboudoulou); the new framework must be based on a common vision to eradicate extreme poverty and promote sustainable development while addressing the gaps in the existing MDGs (also Patricia Espinosa, Amina Mohammed, Nikhil Seth, PAHO-WHO, CSUTCB).

Daniela Bas, Director of the UN Division for Social Policy and Development, emphasizes the global partnership for development (MDG 8), underlining the role of the PF in urgently making sure this will not be forgotten in the Post-2015 Agenda. She urges broadening the discussion to encourage synergies among the social, economic and environmental dimensions (also Nikhil Seth, Venezuelan parliamentary group of PIA).

Nikhil Seth, Director of the UN Division for Sustainable Development, emphasizes that a fundamental re-evaluation of development is needed, going far beyond broad policy discussions to focus on implementation and changing the lives of people. He underlines that IPs can make a great contribution to sustainable development, with their traditional knowledge and unique experiences in ecosystems management (also Alvaro Esteban Pop, IPMSDL/APIYN/CPA/KAMP/MOSOP/LL, Joan Carling, PAHO-WHO, Under-Secretary-General Wu Hongbo).

Highlighting the difference between the MDGs and IPs’ concept of poverty, Joan Carling, AIPP Secretary General, says that for IPs development is not just about material and economic wealth. Access to services for IPs requires that their specific situations are incorporated into delivery (also PAHO-WHO); for example, access to education means curricula that include IPs’ languages and cultures; access to healthcare means the services are culture-sensitive. She calls for an expert seminar on sustainable development in relation to culture, food sovereignty, extractive industry and related issues.

Dalee Sambo Dorough suggests that the concept of “sustainable development” should rather be called “sustainable and equitable development”, to ensure that inequalities must be addressed (also Carsten Staur). She calls on the developing world to pressure developed countries in the “global North” to look within their own borders, and put IPs’ priorities at the top of their concerns (also Patricia Espinosa).

Edward John urges that the Post-2015 Agenda ensure that IPs in developed countries are included and receive support from States and UN agencies (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus; ONAG for French Guiana; CHILE for middle-income countries). Despite legislative and constitutional progress on multiculturalism in Guatemala, Alvaro Esteban Pop reports with dismay concerns of the Maya, Garifuna and Xinka IPs regarding justice in judicial processes against indigenous leaders; increased militarization in response to peaceful protest; and criminalization of indigenous opposition to resource exploitation projects.

Because health and development are inextricably linked for the Post-2015 Development Agenda, PAHO-WHO call for greater attention to the social, cultural, environmental, economic and political determinants of health, and emphasize that while universality is a key issue for sustainable development, this principle must recognize the diversity of identities, including of IPs.
NRDDB say IPs worldwide face similar challenges posed by development programs and projects, sometimes because governments fail to interact with IPs (also GUYANA). To achieve the MDGs by 2015, continuous consultations are needed among PF members, governments, IPs and other stakeholders.

CSUTCB say discussions of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) must lead to a radical shift in the vision of development, towards a holistic approach that seeks harmony, solidarity and complementarity among living beings and nature, to achieve “good living” — an approach based both on duties and rights, and seeking to achieve life in its fullness (also CONAMAQ, CAPAJ/CIE).

IITC say core elements of sustainable development for IPs are: culture as a fundamental dimension; full exercise of IPs’ rights; and strengthening diverse local economies and territorial management. The PF should endorse an IPs’ global working group on the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (also Nikhil Seth, Joan Carling, African Indigenous Caucus) and change its name to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples (also North American Indigenous Caucus).

IPMSDL/APIYN/CPA/KAMP/MOSOP/LL emphasize that over 70 years of development aid practice have not made any serious improvements in the welfare and living conditions of IPs worldwide, who are rendered invisible in the present global aid architecture; they urge donor countries and aid agencies to mainstream IPs in the current aid discourse.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION calls attention to the Arctic Council’s “Arctic’s electronic memory” project, which intends to create an Internet library that includes all available sources on the history of the North in terms of development and IPs’ cultures.

In closing comments, Ambassador Patricia Espinosa emphasizes both the complexity and far-reaching scope of the development agenda.

**Provisional Agenda for the 13th session**

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Special theme: “Principles of good governance consistent with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: articles 3 to 6 and 46”.
4. Human rights:
   (a) Implementation of the Declaration
   (b) Dialogue with the SRIP
5. Discussion on the Asian region
6. Discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
7. Ongoing priorities and themes and follow-up:
   (a) Indigenous children;
   (b) Indigenous youth;
   (c) Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People;
   (d) Post-2015 development agenda.
8. Comprehensive dialogue with UN agencies and funds
9. Future work of the PF, including emerging issues.
10. Draft agenda for the 14th session of the PF
11. Adoption of the report of the PF on its 13th session

**Closing of the session**

As all of the IPs’ representatives have called on their ancestors for help in preparing for this session, in closing Myrna Cunningham Kain says these are a reminder that when representatives take decisions together with governments and UN agencies, they are not acting for themselves alone, but for their peoples.

Kenneth Deer, of the Mohawk Nation, recalls the opening invocation of thanks that Tadodaho Sid Hill gives each year, and says that the earth, the winds and thunders, moon and stars, and the sun itself are all are gifts from the creator, who also taught the way to deliberate: on entering the meeting, participants should leave behind all personalities and biases, keeping only a good mind; should use only reason and logic to come to decisions; and although coming from different peoples and regions, with different languages and priorities, they should put these differences aside and unite in one mind, one decision, one report. He urges participants to take the good feelings and good words home, and try to understand why they were put on earth just the way they are.

UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson emphasizes the opening of the UN Charter, “We the peoples…”, and says that the Sustainable Development Goals of the Post-2015 Development Agenda represent a unique opportunity for Member States to incorporate the rights, perspectives and needs of IPs.
In closing comments, PF Chairperson Paul Kanyinke Sena calls attention to Africa’s increasing political support for the Declaration and ILO Convention 169, and expresses concern about the continuing denial of IPs’ rights to lands, territories and resources on the African continent. He reiterates IPs’ demand that financial institutions recognize IPs’ rights to their lands, calling on them to refuse support to any project without IPs’ free prior and informed consent.

Abbreviations of indigenous peoples' organisations and NGOs

AaidS: Assyian Aid Society
ACHPR: African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
ADIVIMA: Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de las Victorias de la Violencia en las Verapaces, Maya Achi - Guatemala
AFN: Assembly of First Nations, Canada
AFNQL: Assembly of First Nations of Quebec and Labrador
AI: Amnesty International
AILA: American Indian Law Alliance
AIPP: Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact
AIFWN: Asia Indigenous Women’s Network
AJC: American Jumma Council
AIR: Asociación para la Justicia y Reconciliación, Guatemala
AMICM: Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México
AMPODEC: Asociación de Mujeres Poqomchi para el Desarrollo Comunitario, Guatemala
APA: Amerindian Peoples Association of Guyana
APIYN: Asian and Pacific Indigenous Youth Network
BIPF: Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum
BKC: Botswana Khwedom Council
CADPI: Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, Nicaragua
CAOI: Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas
CAPAJ: Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos
CFSC: Canadian Friends Service Committee
CHEQANP: Confederación Histórica de Evangélicos Quechua Aymara y Nacionalidades del Perú
CHTCC: Chittagong Hill Tracts Citizens Committee
CIARENA: Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales, México
CIDOB: Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia
CIE: Consejo Indio Exterior
CIYA: Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
CNMCIOB-BS: Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Indígenas y Originarias de Bolivia – Bartolina Sisa
CONAMAQ: Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Quallasuyu
COO: Chiefs of Ontario, Canada
CPA: Cordillera Peoples’ Alliance
CSUTCB: Confederación Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia
DAP: Dewan Adat Papua
ECMIA: Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas
FAIRA: Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
FNCFCS: First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada
FNEC: First Nations Education Council
FNS: First Nations Summit, British Columbia
FPHRC: First Peoples Human Rights Coalition
FRSCIP: Foundation for Research and Support to the Crimean Indigenous Peoples
FSIN: Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
GCC: Grand Council of the Crees
GCG: Indigenous Global Coordinating Group for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
GOIP: Guyana Organisation of Indigenous Peoples
HA: Highlanders Association, Cambodia
HC: Haudenosaunee Confederacy
HTG: Hul’quumi’num Treaty Group, Canada
ICC-K: Il’laramatak Community Concerns - Kenya
ICSA: Indian Council of South America
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICTJ</td>
<td>The International Center for Transitional Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEN</td>
<td>Indigenous Environmental Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>IIN</td>
<td>Indigenous Information Network</td>
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<td>IITC</td>
<td>International Indian Treaty Council</td>
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<td>IINW</td>
<td>International Indigenous Women’s Forum</td>
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<td>ILI</td>
<td>Indigenous Law Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPACC</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee</td>
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<td>IPDDF</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Development Facilitators Forum, Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPMSDL</td>
<td>IPs' Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPPCCF</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples' Partnership on Climate Change and Forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWA</td>
<td>Indigenous World Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWBN</td>
<td>Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWGIA</td>
<td>International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>JMF</td>
<td>Jumchab Metta Foundation</td>
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<td>JOAS</td>
<td>Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAH</td>
<td>Ke Aupuni o Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAIROS</td>
<td>Canadian Ecumenical Justice Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMP</td>
<td>Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas - National Alliance of IPs' Organizations in the Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapaeeng</td>
<td>Kapaeeng Foundation - Human Rights Organisation for IPs of Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>KCHS</td>
<td>Kamakakuokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KYWDN</td>
<td>Kalagadi Youth and Women Development Network, South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>Land is Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCTP</td>
<td>Mejlis of Crimean Tatar People</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOSOP</td>
<td>Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPIDO</td>
<td>Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAFC</td>
<td>National Association of Friendship centres</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCAF</td>
<td>National Congress of Australia's First Peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAI</td>
<td>National Congress of American Indians</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCCP</td>
<td>National Council of Churches in the Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFF</td>
<td>New Future Foundation, Inc.</td>
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<td>NICWA</td>
<td>National Indian Child Welfare Association, USA</td>
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<td>NKC</td>
<td>National Khoi-San Council, South Africa</td>
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<td>NNA</td>
<td>Ndee-Nnee Alliance</td>
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<td>NNHRC</td>
<td>Office of the Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission</td>
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<td>NRDDDB</td>
<td>North Rupuni District Development Board, Guyana</td>
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<td>NSWALC</td>
<td>New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council</td>
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<td>NWAC</td>
<td>Native Women's Association of Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>ONAG</td>
<td>Organisation des Nations Autochtones de Guyane</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPDP</td>
<td>Ogiek Peoples' Development Programme</td>
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<td>OPKC</td>
<td>Organisation to Promote Kui Culture, Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAGTP-2013</td>
<td>Project Access Global Training Programme 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCJSS</td>
<td>Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>Parlamento Indígena de América</td>
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<tr>
<td>QNW</td>
<td>Quebec Native Women, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUICAY</td>
<td>Red de Universidades Indígenas Interculturales y Comunitarias de Abya Yala</td>
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<tr>
<td>SGF</td>
<td>Seventh Generation Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>SKIPN</td>
<td>Stop Killings of Indigenous Peoples Network, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMPFII</td>
<td>Salamanca High School Model Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAAMOG</td>
<td>Amerindian Action Movement of Guyana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Techniti</td>
<td>Centro Cultural Techniti</td>
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<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Tebtebba Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIPHGF</td>
<td>Tanzania Indigenous Pastoralists' and Hunter-Gatherers' Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBCIC</td>
<td>Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCTP</td>
<td>United Confederation of Taíno Peoples</td>
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<td>WEP</td>
<td>Women Environmental Programme, Nigeria</td>
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<td>WM</td>
<td>Wapikoni Mobile, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>YM</td>
<td>Yurta Mira</td>
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<tr>
<td>YP</td>
<td>Yamasi People</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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OHCHR’s Indigenous Fellowship Programme

The Indigenous Fellowship Programme (IFP) of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights aims at providing IPs the opportunity to gain knowledge on the UN system and mechanisms dealing with human rights in general and indigenous issues in particular so they can assist their organizations and communities in protecting and promoting the rights of their people. At the end of the programme, each fellow will be capable of giving training sessions within their communities and organizations in the fields of international human rights in general, and on IPs’ rights in particular, and be able to disseminate the information and knowledge gained during the programme.

The IFP is accessible in English, French, Spanish and Russian. The selected candidates are entitled to a return flight ticket, living expenses, and basic health insurance for the duration of the training programme. The programme – in its four linguistic version – is held annually. In 2011, a review of the IFP led to the decision to merge all the linguistic components, which were previously held at different periods of the year, into one single training programme (with simultaneous interpretation) lasting from 4 to 5 weeks in Geneva. The dates of the training programme coincide with the sessions of the Expert Mechanisms on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, thus allowing the fellows to participate more actively in that Mechanism.

For more information on the program, the conditions for application, the selection process and the application forms, please visit the website mentioned below. Additional questions pertaining to this programme should be addressed to the Indigenous Fellowship Programme (see address below).

The deadlines for OHCHR Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section to receive applications for the 2015 Programme are the following:

- English speaking programme: 26 May 2014
- Spanish speaking programme: 26 May 2014
- French speaking programme: 2 June 2014
- Russian speaking programme: 2 June 2014

Please note that in order to be considered, applications must be fully completed and signed, and sent only by fax or regular post to the address below. Application forms also need to be accompanied by an official recommendation letter from the nominating indigenous organization or community.

Contact:
Indigenous Fellowship Programme
Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Unit
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNOG-OHCHR
CH-1211 Geneva 10 / Switzerland
Fax: + 41 22 917 9008
E-mail: fellowship@ohchr.org
Website: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/Pages/Fellowship.aspx
UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

► To attend all sessions of the Human Rights Council, its Universal Periodic Review, and the Treaty Bodies between July and September 2014, applications are accepted from 3 March to 21 April 2014.

► To attend all sessions of the Human Rights Council, its Universal Periodic Review, and the Treaty Bodies between October and December 2014, applications are accepted from 2 June 2014 to 21 July 2014.

Contact information:
Secretariat of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
CH-1211 Geneva 10 – Switzerland
Office location: 48 Giuseppe Motta, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 928 9164
E-mail: indigenousfunds@ohchr.org

For applications and more information:

Upcoming Meetings and Events of interest for IPs

Our updated Agenda of upcoming meetings and events of interest for IPs is available on our website at the following address: http://bit.ly/agenda_en (or by choosing Agenda in the menu doCip at the UN). We mail hard copies of the updated Agenda twice a year to indigenous organizations and individuals – and to other interested organizations or individuals, upon request.

If you have comments and suggestions about this Update, please do not hesitate to share them with us:
- by e-mail at: docip@docip.org (Subject: Update)
- by mail at: doCip, 106 route de Ferney, CH-1202 Genève

Thanks!
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The Sámediggi (The Sámi Parliament) in Norway

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