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1. EDITORIAL

Final negotiations are underway to create mechanisms, an agenda, and other procedures for the new Human Rights Council. These are in the process of being worked out, in spite of the unfocused, stagnant mood that prevailed last March in the 4th Session, and decisions are expected to be made during the 5th Session, to be held from June 11 to 18.

Several indigenous delegations participated in the various Council sessions and working groups to promote the position of the Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus. This enjoys a high degree of consensus, and is requesting that: 1) a body on “indigenous peoples” be created, which would report to the Council itself, and would include indigenous experts; 2) a permanent agenda item be maintained for indigenous peoples’ rights; 3) indigenous peoples’ situation be taken into account in the universal periodic review that all States are subject to; 4) indigenous peoples be permitted to address the Council regarding all issues that directly or indirectly affect them; 5) the key role of independent experts be maintained as well as 6) the mandate for the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples; and 7) the Human Rights Council strengthen the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF) by dedicating an agenda item to it, thus allowing it to fulfill its mandate to advise and inform the Council on issues relative to indigenous peoples’ human rights. In other words, the possibility of integrating the whole spectrum of indigenous peoples’ human rights within the Permanent Forum was raised neither by the Global Caucus nor, indeed, by the PF.

According to the Special Rapporteur, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, one task of such an indigenous body should be to implement the Declaration, notwithstanding the GA’s decision, since it has been approved by the Council and already constitutes an international legal instrument. The Council risks losing credibility if it avoids acting on its own decisions, and it must carry this out in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. In this regard we should note that the indigenous position has not wavered: they fully support the text adopted by the Council and do not intend to accept any changes.

Given the unpredictable and sweeping nature of the negotiations, it was neither necessary nor possible for doCip to summarize the proceedings exhaustively. We publish here a succinct “state of the question” and direct the reader to our site, www.docip.org, where all interventions concerning indigenous peoples at the four sessions of the Council and at the current Working Group on institution building are available, as well as statements by the Global Caucus. As a result, this issue is mainly devoted to the 5th Session of the PF held in May 2006, in view of the upcoming 6th Session.

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Published on April 30, 2007
2. THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The 5th session of the Human Rights Council will take place from June 11 to 18, 2007, in Geneva and will have to make decisions regarding Council institutions, including the various bodies relevant to indigenous peoples. These bodies may disappear, be maintained or be improved. Several indigenous delegations have participated in the sessions and working groups with the goal of keeping indigenous issues on the agenda of the Council through the creation of a body reporting directly to the Council.

As of mid-April 2007, the laborious discussions on the basic mechanisms of the Human Rights Council continue: agenda, program and working methods, procedures, system of expert advice (replacing the Sub-Commission), periodic universal review, complaint procedure, special procedures (among which the Special Rapporteur on the Rights and Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples) are not yet defined. We recall that Resolution A/60/251 recommends improving and rationalizing them.

In other words, the following may notably disappear, be seriously maintained or be improved:

- The Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, about which it is still not known whether it will be able to celebrate its 25th anniversary in July or August 2007;
- The Sub-Commission, which certain States would like to replace with a list of experts that the Council would mobilize according to its priorities and not with a permanent body that would choose its own subjects for study and deliberation. We recall that it is the Sub-Commission that produced the first study on indigenous issues and originated the inscription of this theme into the whole UN agenda.
- The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples.
- The participation of indigenous peoples in accordance with Resolution 1995/32 of the former Commission on Human Rights.

The appalling slowness of the Council’s work should not be misleading. Experience shows in effect that such a situation can suddenly break free from obstruction under an avalanche of decisions worked out, as a matter of fact, in the corridors. Vigilance must therefore reign at every moment.

Serious, competent and very attentive lobbying may make for a favorable situation for indigenous peoples: the WGIP could be replaced by a body reporting to the Council, which is itself a subsidiary body of the GA. This would represent a jump in the UN hierarchy. Moreover, this body and the eventual successor of the Sub-Commission could include indigenous experts. Even if nothing has yet been established, these perspectives are not utopian.

ATTENTION!

- The decision to hold a WGIP in July or August of this year has not yet been made.
- The 6th session of the Human Rights Council will probably take place in September and could develop the mechanisms decided upon in June, including those concerning indigenous peoples.
- The dates of the sessions and working groups change frequently. Please consult regularly the websites www.docip.org and www.ohchr.org. To access the Extranet, which is very detailed, the user name is "hrc extranet" and the password is "1 session". The plenary sessions are broadcasted on www.un.org/webcast/unhrc/index.asp.
- The International Service for Human Rights publishes reports, including daily reports, on the Human Rights Council’s sessions and working groups, on www.ishr.ch.
3. PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

5th session, New York, 15 - 26 May 2006

The Opening Ceremony of the 5th session was devoted to the launch of the Programme of Action of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People, adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2005. The main theme of this session was “Millennium Development Goals and IPs: redefining the Millennium Development Goals”. The theme of the 6th session will be “Territories, lands and natural resources”. The proposed agenda for the 2007 session also includes, among others, a review of the implementation of the PF’s recommendations on its six mandated areas, on the MDGs and on the Programme of Action of the Second Decade; a thematic discussion on Asia and another on urban IPs and migration; as well as a follow-up on the issue of data collection and disaggregation.

Report on the Permanent Forum’s session

Opening session & Launch of the Second Decade

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, calls on all States to implement with indigenous peoples (IPs) the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, which gives practical effect to the commitment reaffirmed by Member States in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit (also José Antonio Ocampo, Eladio Loizaga).

In a traditional greeting on behalf of the Onondaga Chief Sid Hill, Clint Shenandoah acknowledges the Creator and Mother Earth, calling on all participants to carry on this meeting with good minds for the generations coming.

José Antonio Ocampo, Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Coordinator of the Second Decade, recalls that the launch of the Second Decade is of particular importance, together with human rights and participatory governance, for the achievement of IPs’ aspirations. IPs’ enhanced participation is crucial to integrate the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) together with the overarching goals of the Second Decade: promoting inclusion of IPs; promoting their full and effective participation in decisions affecting them; redefining culturally appropriate development policies that depart from a vision of equity; adopting targeted policies, programmes, projects and budgets for the IPs’ development; and developing strong monitoring and accountability regarding the protection of IPs. Commitments must be translated into concrete programmes and projects, and meaningful partnerships to promote IPs’ dignity (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz).

Eladio Loizaga, Acting President of the General Assembly, recalls the launch of the First Decade in 1995. Hopefully will the General Assembly (GA) soon adopt an international Declaration on the Rights of IPs (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Global Indigenous Caucus).

The Global Indigenous Caucus underscores that this year’s special theme will require taking a hard look at the non-recognition of human rights and of their right to self-determination that perpetuate IPs’ poverty and that the MDGs do not address. The international development agenda must be based on more culturally appropriate indicators (also MEXICO). The Caucus supports an inclusive development framework grounded in a human rights-based approach and calls for genuine free prior informed consent in international decisions made on indigenous issues.

The Second Decade and its Programme of Action are results of the lobbying by IPs and the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF) and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP).

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chair of the PF, recalls that Resolution 60/142 adopting the Programme of Action has used the phrase “Indigenous Peoples” without any qualifications, thus confirming IPs as subjects of international law. The draft Declaration on the Rights of IPs (DD) has finally wrapped up. Achieving the Second Decade’s objectives will mean going against the status quo and powerful interests, and radically overhauling discriminatory laws and policies. Redefining a development that departs from a vision of equity and IPs’ self-determination is the biggest challenge. However, Mother Earth will not allow development to continue in the same way as it has done until now (also RMIW/GEMA).

Item 3: “MDGs and IPs: Redefining the MDGs”

Supported by statements from most of the PF members, participating UN agencies, IPs’ regional caucuses, and a wide range of IPs’ organisations, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz says that although IPs hope the MDGs will be

1 This report is based on oral and written statements presented orally during the debates, as well as on the UNDPI press releases.
achieved, lack of appropriate indicators and disaggregated data for framing these goals in terms of IPs’ needs is a cause for concern. To make them more responsive to IPs, the MDGs should be addressed in a holistic way and as a rights-based agenda that includes measures such as IPs’ political participation; recognition of their collective and land rights; basic infrastructure and social services; and consideration of the quality of their environment.

David Choquehuanca Cepedes, Foreign Minister of Bolivia, welcomes the election of an indigenous President of Bolivia, inaugurating a new era for indigenous cultures and their economic, political, social and judicial sovereignty (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Eduardo Aguiar de Almeida, LKWA). While the West wants to “live better”, IPs want to “live well”, existing in harmony with the land and the planet; therefore they seek national self-sufficiency in harmony with the land (also Wilton Littlechild, WB), and should return to their traditional lands in order to better manage environmental quality and socio-economic policies.

Carmen Maria Gallardo, Chair of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, praises the PF’s role in empowering indigenous women, and recommends, for the achievement of MDG 3: girls’ education (also ECMI); access to sexual and reproductive health; relief for women’s and girls’ time burdens; guarantee of property and inheritance rights (also UN-HABITAT); elimination of gender inequality in employment; increased number of women elected officials; and combating violence against women and girls (also Marisela Padron Quero, North American Women’s Caucus, Latin American Caucus, UNFPA). She emphasizes the importance of indigenous women’s involvement in development strategies and decision-making processes (also ECMI).

Juan Leon Alvarado, Chair of the Working Group on the American Declaration on the Rights of IPs, appreciates that in the past 30 years, IPs have become important in the international arena, as exemplified by the request for a draft American Declaration on the Rights of IPs.

Phrang Roy, Assistant President on Special Assignment on Indigenous Issues, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), says that though they comprise only 5% of the world’s population, IPs make up over 40% of its very poor; unless strategies are redefined to reflect IPs’ realities, MDGs’ initiatives could end up being meaningless or lead to loss of lands, resources, cultures and identities (also Marisela Padron Quero, North American Women’s Caucus, Latin American Caucus, UNFPA). IFAD now realizes the importance of free prior and informed consent, insisting that poverty results not just from lack of money, but also from lack of respect that humiliates and disempowers IPs (also Marisela Padron Quero, Wilton Littlechild, Hassan Id Balkassm). IPs must be proactively recruited for UN and other agencies, funding more creatively sought, and local and national institutions sensitised to IPs’ realities. Marisela Padron Quero, Director of the Latin America and Caribbean Division, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), says that under globalisation IPs’ cultures are threatened by tourism, urbanization, and decline in small-scale agriculture. Internal migration needs to be documented and better understood. Health care must be sensitive to IPs’ cultural understandings and practices (also Otilia Lux de Coti, ECMI).

The UN Millennium Development Goals

All the UN Member States have pledged to meet these goals by 2015.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz reports on an international technical workshop on indigenous traditional knowledge. Participants stressed the importance of collective rights to territories and resources, to self determination, and to free prior and informed consent; and recommend coordination between intergovernmental bodies, and development by the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) of a periodically updated matrix on indigenous traditional knowledge activities within the UN, allowing information to be disseminated, awareness promoted and gaps in the field to be covered by the PF (also Merike Kokajev, North American Caucus).

Wilton Littlechild recommends the theme be amended to: "MDGs, development, consultation and consent".

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Hassan Id Balkassm says monopoly of power, wealth and resources, and non-expression of indigenous values are root causes of IPs’ marginalisation.

Ida Nicolaisen expresses frustration at the need for repeated calls to take indigenous concerns seriously, and urge States and agencies to speed up implementation of the MDGs. This session will hopefully alert decision-making bodies, States, agencies and others as well as individuals with influence, to the urgency of incorporating IPs in the visions of the MDGs.

Liliane Muzangi Mbela points out the connection between the degradation of the forest and the phenomena of: poverty; AIDS and other epidemics; human rights violations; denial of civil, cultural and political rights; expropriation of lands; discrimination; illiteracy; ignorance; and lack of civic participation.

Merike Kokajev says mechanisms for ensuring IPs’ participation in drafting MDGs reports are crucial (also Victoria Taulli-Corpuz, Qin Xiaomei, Guatemalan Caucus, ILO, UNDP, IOM).

Pavel Sulyandziga calls for mechanisms to resolve IPs’ problems and pursue intergovernmental cooperation (also UNEP).

UNICEF reports that the IASG recommend creating inter-agency groups to review PF recommendations and strategies for implementation, with each agency appointing regional focal persons. The IASG should be included in the preparation of Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) documents, to ensure an indigenous perspective, and the UN should establish a consultative group of regional indigenous leaders to advise UN agencies (also Merike Kokajev). MDGs do not reflect universal needs, and in redefining them it should be emphasized that development should benefit all children, and address the root causes of exclusion.

UNESCO recognizes the importance of indigenous cultures and in particular the contribution of indigenous traditional knowledge systems to sustainable development (also African Caucus), referring to the booklet assessing UNESCO’s involvement in the First Decade. To facilitate partnerships with IPs, they ask for a database of indigenous expert resource persons.

**UNESCO and Indigenous Peoples: Partnership to Promote Cultural Diversity**

This publication was released by UNESCO in May 2006. It is available in PDF format on the UNESCO website: Go to [www.unesco.org/culture/indigenous](http://www.unesco.org/culture/indigenous) and click on the corresponding link under the header “Features” for a presentation and the booklet itself (in English and Spanish).

Through support to quality, culturally sensitive reproductive health information and education programmes and services that respond to IPs, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFPA promote indigenous women’s health, advocate with national and local governments for adequate budgets for health programs to delay early marriages and pregnancies, and provide opportunities for IPs’ right to live free of poverty, violence and lack of hope.

Though IPs were meant to be included in national Poverty Reduction Strategy processes, their rights, needs and aspirations have not been systematically included (also NORWAY). ILO is documenting IPs’ perception of the MDGs’ implementation, and their strategies for specific communities in Bolivia, Guatemala, Cameroon and Cambodia concluding that communities, who had not been informed or consulted on the MDGs, are far from reaching goals on poverty and hunger, and generally lag behind other sectors of the States they live in. Lack of government action to address IPs’ issues, and lack of funds and human resources to target indigenous priorities worsen the situation. Globalisation increasingly affects IPs’ lives, but instead of leading to partnerships their interaction with external authorities further marginalizes and disempowers them. Therefore ILO will work to strengthen IPs’ organisations and their partnerships with other actors, to ensure they will eventually benefit from achievement of the MDGs.

Erica-Irene A. Daes, Special Rapporteur on IPs’ Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, says the expert seminar1 organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) defines “sovereignty”, as legal governmental control and management authority over natural resources, particularly as an aspect of the right to self-determination, a use of the term that is not in conflict with State sovereignty. Furthermore, “territories” should not be confused with territorial integrity in international law; it is not meant to imply territorial separation from the State as a whole, but should be used as in ILO Convention 169 to convey the totality of IPs’ relationship to the land and all of its resources and characteristics – not just land ownership, but a special and comprehensive historical, cultural, spiritual and collective relationship. The Special Rapporteur (SR) reports concern about increased poverty and hunger, particularly in Africa, caused by dispossession of IPs’ lands and resources, and about the unfair expectation that in order to claim traditional lands IPs must show

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1 The Expert seminar on IPs’ permanent sovereignty over natural resources and on their relationship to land was held in Geneva from 25 to 27 January 2006. Its report is document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2006/3.
The **Country-level Thematic Group on Indigenous Issues in Ecuador** reports on outcomes of interagency working groups on intercultural relations and public policies that have been created to address UN-Ecuador cooperation.

**UN-HABITAT** and the OHCHR are organizing an expert group meeting to review diverse aspects of IPs’ housing rights, as well as to document successful culturally sensitive projects. They invite governments to support and facilitate the organisation of the meeting.

The **International Organisation for Migrations** (IOM) calls attention to a broad range of unattended issues affecting both migrants and IPs (also **Ida Nicolaisen**). IOM and the PF Secretariat organized an Expert Workshop on IPs and Migration to make recommendations on State responsibility, information sharing, the role of international organisations and agencies. IPs also have traditions that can help sustain them in migration situations, and when migrating away from their lands they can serve as messengers about their cultures. Collaboration and cooperation among UN agencies and other international organisations are recommended, and the creation of a task force to specifically address migration issues of IPs (also **Merike Kokajev, Latin American Caucus, GUYANA**).

UNAIDS says that IPs’ vulnerability is increased because geographical isolation and poverty lead to reduced access to education, health care and other social resources, and makes women and children more vulnerable to sexual exploitation. The associated absence of hope can lead to a lack of will to protect oneself (also **Victoria Tauli-Corpuz**). Other factors are marginalisation from the social, political, and economic mainstream (also **IADB**); high rates of imprisonment; drug and alcohol use; low participation in policy making; and general levels of health care. UNAIDS recommends that the PF, along with relevant UN agencies, develop a set of effective approaches and best practices for HIV prevention and AIDS care, and advocate and promote meaningful participation of IPs in HIV policy and planning.

Despite resource constraints, the **World Health Organisation** (WHO) will strengthen its indigenous health activities, in light of IPs’ higher proportion of infant mortality rates, lower life expectancy, greater morbidity and increased chronic illnesses (also **FLH**). WHO is committed both to health as a human right and IPs’ increased awareness both of their oppression and the possibility of change.

The **UN Development Programme** (UNDP) calls attention to the framework used to directly partner with IPs and with governments, making small grants to community-oriented sustainable development projects and learning exchange facilities, in order to build communities’ capacity to localize the MDGs, using research to generate debate on IPs’ issues of concern. UNDP welcomes suggestions on how it can be more responsive to IPs’ concerns, and useful to the dialogue between IPs and States.

The **UN Environment Programme** (UNEP) suggests that accreditation with UNEP would make IPs’ organisations and international networks’ input on environmental concerns more effective, and say there is some funding for IPs to participate in its 2007 Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum. UNEP is involved in a wide range of indigenous issues such as environmental education using traditional knowledge; disaster management applying indigenous knowledge; expanded health and environment policy in partnership with WHO; providing a voice for IPs in the great apes States in Africa and Southeast Asia; capacity building with IPs of Arctic Russia; and assistance to vulnerable populations on local, regional and global effects of climate change.

The **CBD Secretariat** recalls that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the sole multilateral environmental agreement to have two full-time positions exclusively devoted to traditional knowledge and its role in biological diversity. Also, the CBD’s governing body has established a voluntary fund for indigenous and local communities to participate in meetings. They have developed a code of ethical conduct in response to the PF’s request; have invited the PF to collaborate with the Working Group on Article 8(j) to organize an international expert seminar on indicators; have taken steps to advance the CBD’s mandate to develop mechanisms for effective **sui generis** systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices; and the Conference of the Parties has also taken steps to enhance IPs’ participation in negotiations towards an International Regime on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources (also **Asian Caucus, IIFF**).

The **UN Forum on Forests** (UNFF) informs on recent efforts to increase funding and support for sustainable forest management that enhances the environment, the livelihoods of forest-dependent peoples, and forests’ contributions to the MDGs.

**UNITAR** reports on its training programme for IPs. In collaboration with the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR), they set up dialogue to address the Commission’s mandate and best ways of using regional mechanisms to promote and protect human rights in Africa.

The **United Nations University** (UNU) explores the feasibility of a research centre on traditional knowledge (supported by the Pacific Caucus) that could contribute to: medicine and health; access to genetic resources,
benefit sharing and intellectual property; and building a bridge between "western science" and traditional knowledge.

The World Bank (WB) says IPs’ development is blocked by lack of acknowledgement of their rights to land, but these rights are hard to obtain where national legislation requires legal proof of ownership that IPs, who often own their lands collectively, may not have. Asset stripping and resource degradation by outsiders is a large problem, so some IPs have mapped their resources, while others keep them confidential until they are ready to manage them. In Africa, the very peacefulness of IPs has caused them problems. The Interamerican Development Bank (IADB) advises that in its new normative framework, “development with identity”, support for IPs’ traditional economies and territories will be strengthened and access to social services increased, especially for women; this strengthened intercultural economy can mobilize the indigenous natural, cultural and social resources that are ever more in demand in a globalized world (also WB). Collecting disaggregated data has improved in Latin America.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) introduced HIV/AIDS prevention programs targeting IPs in China and Vietnam, and collaborates with other multilateral banks to address IPs’ issues, developing a global handbook on IPs along with the WB and IADB. The ADB’s safeguard policies for development are being strengthened in order to further mitigate harmful environmental impacts, social costs, or marginalisation of IPs. IPs are being consulted in this process. The ADB welcomes IPs’ critical input, contribution and meaningful participation. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) emphasizes the role of social cohesion in achieving equitable development, and encourages this approach to IPs’ rights, along with paying attention to collective rights and intercultural perspective. To monitor the MDGs, ECLAC will establish a regional system of socio-demographic indicators using the indigenous socio-cultural context to adapt conventional indicators, which will then be approved by IPs. ECLAC is also developing socio-demographic studies and an atlas of IPs in three Latin-American countries, with workshops for dissemination and capacity building. Finally, ECLAC reiterates its commitment to reflect IPs’ needs and demands in its reports, and to follow the PF’s recommendations related to its mandate.

Rigoberta Menchú Tum, 1992 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, deplores that the First Decade ended with no evident improvement in IPs’ hunger, poverty, marginalisation, dispossession, or access to health, education and political participation (also Global Indigenous Caucus, Brazil, Australia). She welcomes the Second Decade as an opportunity for the UN system and international cooperation agencies to prove their claims that they are not exclusive and discriminatory; and for States to implement the UN Resolution in their policies, in order to build IPs’ own development, protect and restore their lands and stop the spiritual persecution they face. If the international community does not create a global strategy to improve IPs’ living conditions, IPs’ rights will continue to be denied and their existence be increasingly threatened. She exhorts the IPs to keep their millenary cultures alive.

Wilton Littlechild requests from the WB and IADB comparative estimates of program costs vs. wealth on indigenous lands and territories, in order to judge whether the billions of dollars allocated have been effective. Parshuram Tamang cites his own indigenous Tamang community in Nepal, with twice the poverty and illiteracy rates as the general population (also GUYANA for the RIO GROUP).

Referring to an experience held in Ecuador, Nina Pacari Vega calls attention to IPs’ lack of access to financial markets, noting that the requirements of any financial system exceed IPs’ time and resources (also Parshuram Tamang) and must be modified to fit IPs. She is disappointed that the WB’s indicators are still based on a conventional approach that does not seem to take IPs’ perspective into account.

Hassan Id Balkassm notes that while good intentions open the door to increased awareness of IPs’ issues, the budget is the realistic objective standard for changing IPs’ conditions.

Merike Kokajev urges paying special attention to indigenous women’s migration issues as they are especially vulnerable, and to ensure gender mainstreaming in issues related to indigenous migrants.

Ida Nicolaisen advocates incorporating IPs’ concerns and issues as part of any policy or project. She informs that UNICEF now collects data on mother tongue and ethnic group, suggesting these be used to monitor achievement of the MDGs, and underlines UNESCO’s development of a strategy to include IPs’ needs, cultures and concepts into their statistics. She is alarmed that diabetes is not mentioned in the MDGs, though it is an even greater threat to IPs’ health than communicable diseases are, affecting IPs at a much higher rate than the general population. Health services will be in jeopardy if active measures to change food and life style habits are not established.

Qin Xiaomei says that some developing countries should be assisted financially and technologically to realize their MDGs reports; she also urges that MDGs reports include information and statistics on IPs, and urges UN agencies to target policies to support IPs’ participation at the global level.

In answering questions raised by PF members, UNICEF says its development in Latin America reflects IPs’ commitment to working with UN agencies; this is true to some degree in Africa and Asia as well, as UNICEF takes country experiences to the regional level as a means of replicating and disseminating them (also UNFPA).
UNICEF’s ambassadors are for all children, and do not usually have a specific mandate; however, the PF’s request for an ambassador for indigenous children will be passed to UNICEF’s executive office. 

UNESCO welcomes the suggestion of special ambassadors for the Second Decade. Referring to its work with IPs’ organisations and governments towards better understanding of Pygmy people, UNESCO suggests the PF discuss adequate representation of IPs’ issues in the upcoming Decade on Education for Africa. UNESCO welcomes recommendations on its possible contribution to indicators of development; and will make sure references to the Second Decade Programme of Action are part its medium-term (2008-2015) strategy document. 

UNFPA’s country offices are instructed, as a matter of policy, to work with traditional leaders and vulnerable populations, particularly on reproductive rights. UNFPA has begun to develop more relevant cultural indicators, and urges States and bilateral donors to increase funding so as to have better programs for IPs in other regions. The work of the PF and SR constitutes human rights standards for its programmes and activities. 

The CBD Secretariat says that “participation” is not an outcome, but rather an ongoing process to engage in, in order to achieve favourable outcomes for IPs; participation should be judged on the basis of goals achieved. The Working Group on Article 8j may also assist indigenous views being heard and incorporated in the development of the International Regime on Access and Benefit Sharing. 

Responding on financing of projects not supported by IPs, WB cites its policy requiring WB-financed projects forfeit financing unless they have broad community support. The WB does have data on certain projects of investment in IPs’ activities. The WB lends to governments, not to IPs per se, and hopes the loans will be spent on activities to help IPs.

The Global Indigenous Caucus request an annual report on MDGs and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade. They call for revocation of the Papal Bull “Inter Caetera” (1493), whose doctrine of “discovery” is still being used against IPs (also Indigenous Women’s, North American Women’s and North American Caucuses). They call attention to the SR on Treaties’ assertion on the relationship between external debt, IPs and MDGs, and emphasize that revitalization and preservation of ceremonial practices and places, indigenous languages, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions play an instrumental role in achieving the MDGs for IPs (also UNICEF, UNESCO, African Caucus). 

The Indigenous Women’s Caucus emphasize, with regard to MDG 2, the critical importance of maintaining, promoting and revitalizing indigenous cultures (also African Caucus). They recommend that the PF work towards revitalizing traditional medicinal and spiritual customs, and call for a western medical specialization in native women’s health, in partnership with indigenous women. Since women are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and other diseases, gender specific and culturally relevant measures are needed to achieve the MDGs (also Carmen Maria Gallardo). Environmental sustainability requires peace, as well as recognition of rights to land, resources and territories and self-determination, so States should enforce multi-lateral environmental accords. They call upon International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to ensure free prior and informed consent and equal participation of IPs in all development projects on IPs’ lands and territories (also Wilton Littlechild, Otilia Lux de Coti, IADB, ILO, Global Indigenous Caucus, ONWAE/AMWAE, PCG, SGC, ROOTS, MLC/ICITP, CONAIE for Ecuador, Guatemalan Caucus, RNCIP for Peru, SPAIN); they call upon States to ensure their constitutions are consistent with international human rights principles including permanent sovereignty over natural resources, urge States to advance the right to housing for IPs, and call for elimination of nuclear mining, detonation and other testing, and processing, transport, and the placement of toxic waste dumps on their territories (also IITC/IEN/AFN).

The IIFB Working Group on Indicators call on the PF to adopt a Draft Recommendation to support and offer to co-sponsor, with the support of the IASG, governments and donors, an International Expert Seminar on Indicators to consider, in an holistic and integrated way, the development of a limited number of meaningful indicators of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, customary sustainable use, and uses of biodiversity for the MDGs. They inform on the CBD’s targets maintaining socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities, including protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, as well as protection of indigenous and local communities rights over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing (also Nina Pacarí Vega, African Caucus).

SDRDC/RTA/AUCIN/CAPAJ/SGF/CONAM/HIALA/IITC/AC/NWAC/CAPC explain that as the dominant nation-state model was established without IPs’ participation, they now have the right to call that model into question. Self-determination is not the same as separatism; it could also point to new structures allowing IPs to determine their political destinies, development and territories. If States really want to promote IPs’ rights, they have to do more than have one or two indigenous parliamentarians in countries where IPs are in the majority. The speakers also request IPs be given the means to fortify ancestral pedagogical methods (MDG 2) and ask States to appropriate annual funds for indigenous children’s higher education. Regarding MDG 3 they urge UN agencies to strengthen their support for the participation of indigenous women in the UN; emphasize integral health services for indigenous women in rural areas; officially sanction the practice of traditional medicine; and promote effective collaboration between indigenous specialists and medical colleges.
SGF/AILA/TM/OTTSN/INET/MPIDO/MV/WSDP/TO/Tonatierra/TFD/RTF urgently ask the PF to solicit detailed studies and request a SR for the Protection of Water to critically review and assess water allocation, access policies and regulations that affect IPs’ rights and health, as well as that of future generations (also SDRDC/RTF/ACOIN/CAPA/SGF/CONAMII/AILA/IITC/AC/NWAC/CAPC, CAIPCD for the Caribbean Antilles). They call upon the PF to advocate for free prior and informed consent regarding development by any outside entities whose actions may impact or abrogate their aboriginal and treaty rights, or their access to clean potable water.

Wilton Littlechild states that the MDGs must be achieved in compliance with existing treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements.

Otilia Lux de Coti reaffirms IPs’ call to developed countries and IFIs to cooperate to implement the PF’s recommendations for redefining the MDGs. States should reorient their policies and strategies in favour of IPs, children, youth and women. Strategies of articulation must be improved in the UN system, and dialogue established between IPs and States. Finally, indigenous cultures are no obstacle to development; on the contrary their richness can give rise to horizontal socio-economic progress, in accordance with IPs’ vision.

Central and South America

The Latin American Caucus deplore expropriation and contamination of IPs’ natural resources by governments and transnational corporations (TNCs) (also African Caucus, Indigenous Women’s Caucus, SCNC). States must use indicators that correspond to IPs’ perspective (also CAPAJ/LL for ECLAC), assure the quality of life of indigenous women, youth, children, and guarantee their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Guatemalan Caucus recommend the SR to study and report on displacement and migration in South America, including the role of the police and human traffickers; they ask the UN to demand that States take a clear and forceful position against this practice. They urge States and UN agencies to respect IPs’ collective rights to land, territories and resources, so as to ensure their food sovereignty and development with identity, as well as their access to their lands for spiritual matters.

ECMI recommend establishment of universal health services for IPs. States and the UN system should coordinate implementation of health, education and development programmes with IPs.

CAIPCD recommend the PF examine the matriarchal social approaches used in the Caribbean Antilles to promote the elimination of gender disparity, and call for the UN agencies dealing with MDG 3 to hold an effective regional dialogue in collaboration with CAIPCD. They recommend the PF organize a consultation incorporating collaborative efforts to examine the effectiveness of learning exchange programs in the implementation of MDG 8.

IICS underline that for IPs water has not only a nutritive value, but also serves as a medicine.

CONAIE denounce a lack of recognition of IPs’ right to self-determination and collective rights. They call attention to the inclusive, multicultural model created by IPs in Ecuador, with a series of processes to resist to the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the USA. CONAIE disagree with TNCs’ version of economic development, which results in loss of lands, water and resources; CONAIE recommend that IFIs reformulate their policies with full participation of IPs and that UN agencies convene high-level workshops to discuss consequences of FTAs in Latin America. They urge Ecuador to consult its citizens on the FTA and stop oil, logging, mining and agribusiness concessions.

DEPIEA express concern over the disappearance of the Commission on Human Rights.

CAPAJ/PPQA/LL agree with the regional caucus statements on the lack of fit between MDGs and IPs’ realities, especially with regard to extractive development projects. They refer to the unbalanced situation where a State runs the risk of sanctions by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) if an indigenous community tries to stop a project that is negatively affecting it; this constitutes a strong deterrent against States acting on behalf of IPs. They call for States to adopt transparent methods, with free prior and informed consent, for consulting with communities involved (also GME).

CINPP deplore loss of their land due to continuous and unstoppable invasions from neighbouring groups and widespread lack of health services.
AW say IPs living in Colombia are excluded from public policies aimed at achieving the MDGs, which in fact negate legal mechanisms related to free prior and informed consent. They deplore that Colombia keeps entering into projects and agreements that will affect IPs’ physical and cultural life, such as the transcontinental gas pipeline planned between Venezuela and Bolivia, which will affect, among others, Wayuu territories in Colombia. The PF should also promote free prior and informed consent in the implementation of MDGs-related activities, and urge States to ratify, implement and strengthen ILO Convention 169 in order to consolidate the MDGs for the benefit of IPs (also Indigenous Women’s Caucus, OCADEC, TROTR for New Zealand, RNCIP for Peru).

SERVINDI salute the report of the expert meeting on the MDGs, IPs and good governance, and suggest that if everyone read it, shorter, less repetitive interventions could be achieved. They emphasize that strengthening indigenous governance is a fundamental matter for the exercise of IPs’ collective rights, but is prevented by political systems linked to an exploitative economic model that makes IPs’ communities vulnerable and mistrustful of their national democracies. They recommend UN agencies coordinate efforts to analyse impacts of “free trade” on IPs, and propose integrating agreements adopted at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

HAP state that achievement of the MDGs is closely linked to global warming, largely caused by greenhouse gases originating in industry and transportation. Melting permafrost, rising sea level, disappearance of species, and increased desertification will particularly affect IPs subsistence livelihoods. HAP express their concerns over the presidential election process in Peru, where favourite candidates are known as responsible for the slaughter of thousands of IPs.

RNCIP inform on the K’ana people in Cuzco, Peru, who face contamination of their water, air and biodiversity due to the presence of mining exploitation. Several K’ana leaders are accused of serious offences by the TNCs for requesting the company to comply with the provisions of its mining contract. They recommend the PF send a human rights fact-finding mission to Peru to investigate these human rights violations, and urge the Peruvian State to make TNCs comply with its environmental and mining legislation.

On behalf of the Rio Group, Guyana emphasizes the importance of IPs framing their issues within the scope of the MDGs, so they can benefit from efforts to achieve them, and support an International Expert Group Meeting to analyse the MDGs’ impact on IPs, including trade and financial agreements, development policies and debt burden on IPs (also Eduardo Aguiar de Almeida, Brazil). The Rio Group urge States who can to contribute to the Second Decade Programme of Action.

Dominica warns that the Second Decade must yield tangible, measurable outcomes, as it is the last opportunity for the international community to demonstrate unwavering commitment to improving IPs’ lives. Dominica’s Department of Carib Affairs is now a full Ministry, headed by a Carib Indian. Economic development for Carib people, especially through tourism, is a priority.

Brazil informs on a National Conference of over 800 indigenous leaders, convened in April in compliance with ILO Convention 169, that underlines the necessity to strengthen Brazil’s National Foundation for IPs (FUNAI), in order to better respond to IPs’ needs and coordinate all federal actions regarding them.

Bolivia informs on the creation of the Community Justice Vice-Ministry to legalize customary community justice. IPs are prepared to defend the government’s innovations. IPs’ natural resources are generally in the hands of TNCs and other elite groups. The PF should pronounce its support for the indigenous government of Evo Morales in its final report.

Eduardo Aguiar de Almeida calls on governments like those of Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador to effectively review the unconditional political alliances they have made with aggressive and racist sectors of the elite, agribusiness, mining and logging agencies, and TNCs.

North America

The North American Caucus deplore the false distinction between IPs’ situations in “developed” vs. “developing” countries, which does not reflect indicators such as health, life expectancy, incarceration rates, infant mortality, decision making and their ability to exercise their full right to development as peoples (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Ida Nicolaisen, WHO, ITC, WSDP, YNAM, WMATRC/RXI, GME). They call for a database of studies, statistics and best practices gathered and identified by IPs. They recognize that when economic interests are prioritised over IPs’ rights, negative impacts reduce the chances of achieving the MDGs, and applaud the work of the PF and IPs to develop “indicators of well-being for IPs”

The North American Women’s Caucus recommends all relevant UN agencies include all indigenous women’s voices throughout the Americas, in light of their traditional role as leaders, decision makers, caretakers and life givers, and request that a travel fund be created for this purpose. They advocate application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with full participation of indigenous

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5 The report of this conference is available at doCip.
women and girls in North America, particularly regarding sexual violence. They also call for implementation of the Convention on Genocide.

The North American Caucus and IITC/IEN/AFN call for adoption of national, international and tribal policies to prevent depletion, contamination, privatization and commodification of water and to fully recognize the human right to water. They endorse the declarations of Mexico City, 2006, and Durban, 2002, and call for ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol with attention to promotion and protection of IPs’ rights. They emphasize the deadly effects on IPs of all stages of the nuclear production, and urge all States to stop this form of resource extraction.

AILA inform that HIV/AIDS is among the fastest growing diseases in many American Indian and Canadian First Nations communities, especially among youth – and worldwide, among women – and seek States’ and international agencies’ support for culturally appropriate prevention and treatment programs designed and implemented by IPs in rural areas (also Indigenous Women’s Caucus). They call for participation and free prior and informed consent of IPs in all programs related to prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in IPs’ communities, and call on States and agencies to recognize and collect data for those programs (also African Caucus).

GME say money and technology alone cannot solve the world's problems, sustainability comes only with the recognition that all life is sacred and interconnected. Economic terminology should be used thoughtfully and with respect: grandchildren are not to be defined as units of productivity, future consumers or human capital. They request a legitimate place within the UN decision-making structure for the grandmothers of the Earth.

FFCI/IITC urge UN agencies and States to adopt adequate mechanisms and laws to protect and guarantee traditional collective knowledge and its transmission.

AFN appeal to the Canadian and other governments to uphold IPs’ constitutionally protected linguistic rights, and seek concrete support from the PF for IPs to develop their own models and plans for reviving and maintaining their languages (also KKF for the Khmer Krom). AFN also call attention to Canada’s programs trying to reduce the services gap between IPs and other Canadians, who receive more than double the services IPs do. Closing the quality-of-life gap between IPs and the rest of Canada can be achieved by implementing treaty and inherent rights, creating sustainable development opportunities, and building institutional capacity that refocuses efforts on all the determinants of health.

YNAM call on the PF to acknowledge the right of IPs of African descent in North, Central and South America to establish their own indigenous communities and be permitted to renounce their corporate/colonial citizenship. They recommend sharing of traditional knowledge, as well as formal and diplomatic recognition among IPs. Regarding indicators to measure development projects, WSDP say that to protect life and environmental sustainability under the MDGs, indigenous guidelines of land, air, water and sun (LAWS) should be used by the WB and UN agencies; also, all UN bodies and agencies should recognize human rights violations against IPs in the USA. WSDP welcome the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)’s finding on violation by the USA of IPs’ property rights, due process and equality under the law, but deplore US defiance of the rulings.

CAPC emphasize the importance of ensuring a Global Partnership for Development, which requires, among other things, good governance, development and poverty reduction. They agree that reciprocal, shared and/or mutual accountability between States and IPs is a good indicator of IPs’ economic, social and political conditions, and welcome the Canadian government’s initiative to legally recognize strong and effective indigenous governments accountable to their peoples.

WMATRC/RXI say increasing self-medication through methamphetamine use by IPs, particularly women, in towns bordering American Indian Reservations results partly from the absence of traditional healing ceremonies. This epidemic results in land and water contamination, in lowering the success rate of compulsory education, in sexual violence and targeting of girls through predatory and exploitative sexual practices in order to ensure drug trafficking in the community, in infant and child mortality and health damages; and in the increase of AIDS and Hepatitis C through needle use among IPs.

CANADA welcomes formalized interactive dialogue and the focus on incorporating indigenous perspectives and needs into MDGs’ implementation. Participation of IPs in policies and programs affecting them has proven to be a prerequisite for progress (also UNITAR, UNICEF), as reflected in Canada’s commitment to work with IPs and allocate resources towards cultural, linguistic, educational and economic solutions.

Asia and Pacific

In relation to MDGs 4, 5 and 6 the Asian Caucus urge immediate adoption and implementation of PF recommendations, including by UN agencies. They call for a code of conduct based on free prior and informed consent for collection of IPs’ genetic materials and heritage, to ensure that these are not patented and are returned to IPs if requested (also Latin American Caucus). IPs must also be compensated for health damage due to toxic spraying. IPs’ traditional healing practices should be integrated into health care delivery services, and more health care training provided to IPs. In relation to MDGs 7 and 8 they call for policies to protect IPs...
from trade liberalization, on IPs’ intellectual property rights, and a policy on IPs by UNEP. They call for appointment of a SR to investigate impacts on biodiversity conservation and to promote indigenous sustainable practices.

The Pacific Caucus/Turaga Nation say they value land, natural resources, spirituality and kinship as their economic security and wealth. They recommend that States, the PF, and UN agencies make budgetary allocations towards the running costs of indigenous governance systems’ poverty eradication programs, and call on UN agencies to ensure that IPs are treated as equal partners in all aspects of the MDGs’ process (also Guatemalan Caucus).

WAC/CRA/MLC say although worldwide awareness of IPs’ deteriorating situation has increased because of the considerable efforts of the WGIP, PF, and IPs’ organisations, the situation continues to worsen, especially in South Asia and Africa. They say to avoid appropriation by drug dealers, smugglers and money launderers, aid must be monitored according to international standards (also Rigoberta Menchú). Depriving IPs of their livelihoods without adequate and real compensation and protection should be considered a crime against humanity.

MLC/ICITP endorse the social goals of indigenous language education, but also emphasize vocational goals. Who shall decide what community education should include – IPs or learned, experienced intellectuals?

ROOTS state that violence is the most significant obstacle in their area to realizing the MDGs, and call for repeal of laws against IPs, who have been reduced to near extinction in Manipur. Until the underlying issues causing IPs’ poverty are addressed the MDGs will only aggravate the problems faced by IPs and will hasten their extinction.

ZORO inform on the Zo people of India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. Following the independence of India, Burma and Pakistan (including East Pakistan, now Bangladesh), their land was acceded to these three countries, resulting in different nationalities among a contiguous population that preserves its traditional interactions. Because of their far-flung territories and lack of basic infrastructure the Zo remain extremely poor and without security. The MDGs can only be achieved in this context if an international social and cultural infrastructure is set up by IPs and NGOs to provide security and training.

NEFIN refer to IPs’ crucial battle for ethnic autonomy for traditional indigenous territories under the new Nepal Constitution. They deplore the assimilation policy of the past 200 years, which has relegated IPs within the caste system and led to loss of indigenous languages and religions as well as to economic exploitation (also Parshuram Tamang). IPs’ poverty has been further exacerbated by the Maoist insurgency.

IPSF deplore security measures that deprive the Himalayan Kalash of their rights, and hope that the human rights documents they have submitted over the years will be implemented, preventing further wars.

PCG deplore the situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) of Bangladesh where the MDGs can never be realized for the Jumma people unless the government changes its hidden policy of using diplomatic and political maneuverings, conspiracy, and lies to get Bengalis to settle and grab land in the CHT. PCG want Bangladesh to change its policies on IPs, and urge states to implement the PF’s recommendations with full and effective participation of IPs, to recognize and respect IPs’ right to development, and to implement treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements signed between States and IPs (also AW).

BIPF/CIPRD deplore that although the Bangladesh government’s poverty policy addresses IPs’ main concerns, the process lacks strategies for implementation. They call for the UN, multilateral donors and human rights groups’ help in bridging this implementation gap.

SCG, on behalf of 22 indigenous organisations from Asia and Japan, are concerned about the impact of certain MDGs-related projects that Japan has not seriously reviewed from IPs’ perspectives. In spite of the fact the that principle of free prior and informed consent is now evolving as an international standard, the Government continues to fund damaging projects in Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

WHPC inform on the desecration of 900 Hmong graves in a mass exhumation at Wat Tham Krabok monastery, a refugee camp in Thailand, from October 2005 to the present, with the consent and involvement of the Thai Government and without notifying or involving the relatives of the deceased. The actions, allegedly undertaken because of water quality concerns, profoundly violate Hmong beliefs about the spirits of the dead. WHPC request the SRs on religious intolerance and racism to demand that the Thai Government halt further exhumations, locate the disinterred remains, and return them to family members.

AHF say development cannot occur without strong villages, strong families and land rights. They deplore the Thai Government’s seizure of Akha rice farming lands, and call for a mechanism to redress this, including protection of their right to food. They express concern that some UN agencies support poverty-causing programs.

KKF deplore the Vietnamese Government’s failure to recognize the Khmer Krom people in South Vietnam and demand that the Vietnamese Government and the indigenous Khmer Krom create a UN-mediated system of communication in order to create a series of education and empowerment programs, reports, and monitoring, so that a global partnership for development can be established.

ALRM/FAIRA/HREOC/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC/MSHR express their concern that Australia regards the MDGs as foreign, rather than domestic policy matters. Poverty should also be defined by loss of
land, identity, language, disempowerment, captivity and stolen generations. Implementing the Second Decade Program of Action requires involving all stakeholders. Governments should report to the PF on implementation of plans of action for achievement of the MDGs and the Second Decade (also Otilia Lux de Coti, AW).

NACCHO call attention to health care inequality between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and Australians, which threatens IPs’ physical, cultural and linguistic survival. They call for a holistic understanding of indigenous health, community-controlled mainstream health services, and full participation of IPs in addressing their healthcare needs (also Indigenous Women’s Caucus). They encourage governments to integrate the MDGs into domestic policy, along with developing culturally appropriate and country specific targets that reflect the situations of IPs and can be monitored, with governments required to provide regular feedback to appropriate national and international agencies and to the PF, which should employ mechanisms to deal with non-compliance.

TROTTR deplore that the New Zealand Government used lack of Maori support as a reason for non-ratification of ILO Convention 169, ignoring unprecedented Maori and other public opinion opposing expropriation of Maori rights to the foreshore and seabed.

KCHS comment on the role of poverty in the increasing indigenous depopulation in Hawaii, and say the MDGs seem either ironic or mocking when juxtaposed against the actual practices of the USA. MDGs on poverty, health, and education could be achieved by IPs on their own terms if governing nation states stop interfering with them. KCHS insist the PF amend MDG 2 to express that while education is a universal right, so is the right of a people to design and implement that education in their own way. They finally emphasize the need for the “Chair’s Text” of the DD to be discussed with the indigenous communities that supported the original draft.

VIET NAM prioritises equal rights and development of all ethnic groups, and encourages them to participate in decision-making processes at all levels. Over 17% of National Assembly members are ethnic minority members, more than their percentage of the country’s population. Viet Nam rejects some other parties’ claims to represent ethnic minorities of Viet Nam at the PF.

THAILAND responds to Hmong refugees’ objections to exhumation of Hmong graves in Thailand, replying that the burials constitute an environmental health hazard affecting Hmong themselves. They assert some corpses have been reclaimed for relocation, while unclaimed ones were cremated in a public ceremony; the ashes have been taken to another graveyard in the same province.

The PHILIPPINES say their development plan adheres closely to the MDGs and pays specific attention to IPs’ concerns.

FIJI informs on its Commonwealth Plan of Action for Gender Equality 2005-2015 promoting IPs’ and especially women’s rights. For MDG 6, Fiji looks forward to the GA high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS and its emergent political declaration.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and the USA jointly express disappointment about the DD, saying lack of consensus means it is fundamentally flawed. Self-determination provisions for IPs are inconsistent with international human rights law, and could be misrepresented as conferring a unilateral right to self-determination and possible secession, threatening the political unity, territorial integrity and security of existing UN Member States. Article 3 might create instability, while Article 20 seems to give a minority veto power over the laws of a democratic legislature, creating different classes of citizenship and giving one group rights over those of others. The text risks confusion, ambiguity and endless debate, and many States could never live up to it. IPs need a new standard of achievement to make a real difference in their circumstances; the current text would not achieve that, and would be a lost opportunity.

AUSTRALIA says achieving the MDGs for IPs depends on strategies for justice and equality, not only in terms of cultural diversity, traditional knowledge and human rights, but also good governance at all levels and ensuring that indigenous disadvantage is addressed at all levels of government and through all relevant programs.

Nina Pacari Vega expresses dismay regarding the statement by Australia, New Zealand and the USA on the DD. She insists that IPs’ rights have a fundamental political, and not only cultural, dimension.

Otilia Lux de Coti insists that the PF must analyse the colonial and structural causes of IPs’ marginalisation, and make recommendations to reduce inequalities. IPs want legal recognition of their lands and territories so that their resources can be respected in accordance with environmental sustainability.

Wilton Littlechild underlines some comments on debt relief and the fact that the greatest debt is owned to IPs. He asks if Viet Nam is arguing with the idea of self-identification of IPs (also Parshuram Tamang, KKF). He counters the objections by Australia, New Zealand and the USA that the use of self-determination in the DD confers unilateral rights. The DD in fact recognizes and reaffirms existing inherited rights, and Article 3 has the potential not to destabilize States, but rather to create partnerships. In the UN’s definition, States’ reservations on a matter do not constitute lack of consensus, but rather must be voiced – just as the three States are doing (also Aqqaluk Lynge). He challenges Canada to move for adoption of the DD (also Global Indigenous Caucus).

William Langelveldt respects States’ efforts to redress historical injustices inflicted upon IPs during the past few centuries, and calls attention to the separate classes created by colonialism through alienation, poverty, slavery, serfdom, and racism over the past 300-400 years. He calls for lands and resources stolen from IPs to be returned
to their original owners, and asserts that IPs’ way of life is collective: they do not compete but share all that they have. 

Parshuram Tamang asks States about the obstacles to incorporating IPs’ perspectives and participation into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and national reports on MDGs (also African Caucus). Thailand’s Hill Tribes will not benefit from the MDGs unless they are recognized as citizens (also NEFIN for IPs’ ethnic autonomy in Nepal). He calls for States to recognize the rights of IPs as distinct peoples.

**Africa**

The African Caucus deplore the effects of illiteracy (marginalisation); inappropriate educational policies (loss of language and culture); exploitation of land (loss of livestock, hunger, genocide); isolation (increased vulnerability to disease). They recommend greater compliance with UN human rights resolutions (also Fiji), and say IPs’ situation must be included in African Union and New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) policies. They call on African States to protect IPs from armed conflicts, and deplore the WB’s failure to protect IPs’ rights in pipeline projects in Chad-Cameroon and the Niger Delta. With reference to MDG 3 they emphasize that indigenous women, as holders of traditional knowledge, are highly valued, and this transmission of knowledge is an important strategy for maintaining the balance of power for indigenous women and girls; however, when the wage economy is imposed on IPs, women’s status is lowered while men’s labour increases in value, causing inequalities in communities and families. They support article 8j of the CBD and the Addis Ababa Guidelines on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and acknowledge the efforts of UNESCO, UNICEF and the CBD, but are concerned that there is still a lack of intra and inter agency co-ordination of UN efforts in Africa, and recommend that the PF ask UNESCO, UNEP and UNDP to set up an inter-agency meeting on the status and sustainability of indigenous knowledge in Africa, and that other stakeholder agencies be invited. They call on UNIFEM, UNDP and UNESCO to convene a consultative process of African indigenous women, to define gender equality and poverty eradication indicators from a gendered and indigenous perspective (also ECMI, FPCI/IITC, YM). They appreciate UNEP’s support, and recommend the Human Rights Council and OHCHR study other agencies’ strategies and actions for reaching indigenous women in remote rural areas.

CAASM say the Amazigh people are totally marginalized, while their identity and language are rendered invisible by subsuming them under national Constitutions, leading Amazigh peoples to organize resistance and reclaim their culture. Tuareg in Algeria’s Grand Sud do not benefit from oil and other natural resources, while the Amazigh of the Kabylie have been marginalized by the government, following the breakdown of negotiations. In Morocco an Amazigh language and culture program created by King Mohamed VI needs to be backed up by constitutional reforms. CAASM ask African governments to ratify all international agreements on IPs’ rights, and request a visit by the SR.

MBOSCUA inform that part of the MDGs’ failure in Nigeria has been the complete lack of IPs’ and minority participation; also, the WB and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) must stop prescribing plans and programs that are driving IPs to extinction. They urge respect for CERD decisions requesting that IPs’ ethnic and cultural specificities be considered in law and institutions. They recommend that the PDF ask UNESCO, UNEP and UNDP to set up an inter-agency meeting on the status and sustainability of indigenous knowledge in Africa, and that other stakeholder agencies be invited. They call on UNIFEM, UNDP and UNESCO to convene a consultative process of African indigenous women, to define gender equality and poverty eradication indicators from a gendered and indigenous perspective (also ECMI, FPCI/IITC, YM). They appreciate UNEP’s support, and recommend the Human Rights Council and OHCHR study other agencies’ strategies and actions for reaching indigenous women in remote rural areas.

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CHEMUFED request the SR to visit the Cherangany people in Kenya, who continue to suffer from armed conflict, human rights abuses, poverty, and lack of education.

OCADEC inform on the Angolan San communities, including the !Xun and Khwe San, whose traditional social structure was largely destroyed by 27 years of civil war. The San and all the world’s IPs should have the right to live on their ancestral lands, with their own lifestyles, cultures, religions and intellectual property. The UN system, donor organisations and African countries should promote implementation of long-term development programs to overcome extreme poverty among the San and IPs in general, and more attention given to funding African IPs’ organisations. IPs should be included in the national census.

MADAM, on behalf of indigenous Khoi-San communities of South Africa, express gratitude for the SR’s mission to that country. They call on the South African Government to urgently implement all the SR’s recommendations, and to host an Africa Summit on the Rights of IPs and Implementation of the MDGs with invitations to member organisations of the regional African Caucus, The African Union (AU), the ACHPR, the PF, and other UN agencies and relevant stakeholders.
Liliane Muzangi Mbela is alarmed at Africa’s health situation, especially for IPs, and calls on WHO and States to implement a workshop on monitoring mechanisms for IPs and HIV/AIDS, malaria, diabetes, and drug and alcohol abuse.

Central and Eastern Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

The Arctic Caucus report on the Saami Convention, to be signed by Finland, Norway and Sweden, with prior approval by Saami Parliaments (also Norway), to deal with the problems caused by international borders on their territories. Regarding poverty, they emphasize the right to control traditional lands and natural resources, areas which offer the opportunity to develop their own economies. They call for a survey to clarify subsistence hunting and IPs’ hunting rights on the basis of culturally appropriate indicators that could guide hunting disputes.

RF ask the PF and IPs to recognize and respect their traditional Irish ways, and deplore the Irish Government’s failure to adhere to free prior and informed consent in development projects.

Crimean Tatar have survived several catastrophes over the past two centuries, including deportation and genocide, which have increasingly undermined the nation’s physical and spiritual health. In order to reverse these alarming trends, better access to healthcare services in places of compact habitation will be needed. CTP further report that after taking over Crimean indigenous lands, Ukraine does not protect its citizens’ human rights; unless urgent measures are taken, Crimean Tatar will remain deprived of the right to buy and own land because of poverty.

YM inform that the official emblem of the 2010 Winter Olympics to be held in Vancouver, Canada, is an Inuit symbol of hope and friendship; they encourage participation of all IPs in the games.

LKW A inform on the Khakas who have lived in Southern Siberia for 3000 years, with conditions worsening over the past 20 years due to globalisation, the free market policies of the Russian Federation, and industrial development and mineral extraction on ancestral lands resulting in extreme environmental pollution. They have lost constitutional protection of their language. They nevertheless maintain their cultural expressions, and the beauty of their landscape.

DENMARK praises the PF and its role as a catalyst for the UN system’s promotion of IPs’ interests and aspirations (also LKWA). Comprehensive data on IPs is urgently needed to develop and implement goals like the MDGs (also AFN, IITC, WHO, UNDP, WB, ADB for the Asia Pacific region, DOMINICA). An international comparative study on IPs’ living conditions in the Arctic Region is underway by the Arctic Council, an intergovernmental forum of Arctic States and indigenous organisations. The February 2006 PF workshop in Greenland on partnerships for the Second Decade urged for implementation of the PF’s recommendations, and to establish strong partnerships during the Second Decade, based on the UN Declaration on the Rights of IPs (also Wilton Littlechild, Global Indigenous Caucus). Negotiations between Greenland and Denmark on self-government for Greenland affords an inspiring best practice, a further step in the process of realizing peoples’ right to self-determination.

On behalf of NORWAY, a representative of the Norwegian Saami Parliament refers to ILO Convention 169, saying that participation of IPs in decision-making processes is essential for achieving good governance (also PHILIPPINES).

SPAIN’s Cooperation Director Plan for the period 2005-2008 highlights respect for IPs’ cultural and biological diversity; and commitment to contribute to the recognition and effective exercise of IPs’ rights to social, economic, political and cultural development.

Aqqaluk Lynge commends the States that asked IPs’ parliamentarians to speak on their behalf, which other governments could learn from also. The idea of partnership from the experts’ meeting in Greenland is that indigenous parliamentarians could formally support the PF’s work as well as IPs’ rights around the world (also Global Indigenous Caucus). He urges indigenous parliamentarians present to contact the Greenland Parliament members on this initiative.

Middle East

NCFCE, speaking for Bedouin people in Palestine, describe their situation since 1948 as being without human rights. They live in dire poverty, with no decent education, in a climate of racism.

ArS call attention to lack of visas and other problems Middle Eastern peoples face in coming to the PF, and suggest a committee be formed to reach out to them. They deplore Armenia’s poverty and the lack of official UN recognition of the genocide of 1915, in which over 60% of the population was killed and 90% of their homeland stolen by the Ottoman Turks. They call on IPs to recognize Armenia, where IPs are still being killed by Azerbaijanis.

AZERBAIJAN rejects the charges by ArS, saying this should be discussed in the Security Council or GA. Azerbaijan has always acted in conformity with international law on self-determination. They say although the
people of Nagorno-Karabakh unilaterally and illegally announced secession from Azerbaijan, they are minority residing in the territory of a sovereign State.

TURKEY says ArS made the same irrelevant statement the previous year, casting a shadow over the important work of the PF, which should prevent misuse of its meetings.

Item 4: Ongoing priorities and themes

Item 4a: Discussion of the analytical papers on the implementation of recommendations and on methods of work

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz introduces document E/C.19/2006/9 on implementation, where recommendations are clustered into five categories: 1) information and knowledge generation, management and dissemination; 2) increased and effective participation of IPs; 3) capacity building and awareness raising for IPs and for the staff and governing bodies of UN agencies and States; 4) development and dissemination of awareness raising materials; 5) the shift in paradigm and in concrete approaches to development. Facilitating factors for implementation are: availability of funds in regular budgets of UN bodies; presence within the agencies of very strong focal points in close coordination with PF members; and collaboration of several members of the IASG to push for implementation (ECMI suggest unification of UN agencies’ frameworks on IPs’ rights). Constraining factors are: lack of financial resources; of awareness on IPs’ issues; and of implementing capacity for UN agencies’ personnel (Nina Pacari Vega adds the lack of States’ political will).

Wilton Littlechild welcomes the paper on the PF’s current practices and methods of work (E/C.19/2006/10). IPs’ organisations should have a permanent agenda item on international issues.

ALRM/AIDA/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC underline that the UN complex structure prevent IPs from following the PF’s work, and request dissemination of specific information about the indigenous-related work of UN agencies.

RMIW/CONIVE recommend that the PF’s Secretariat prepare synoptic reports on implementation, and that recommendations be redacted in a more popular language.

Item 4b: Human Rights

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, SR on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People, says the implementation gap is one of the main obstacles to IPs’ human rights. Governments must take concrete measures, with special attention for legislation on natural resources and development (also Nina Pacari Vega), where the violation of IPs’ human rights takes place (also SANE, CPA). Implementation of recommendations is a very serious problem, involving various aspects and different actors of the world community (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Nina Pacari Vega including the PF’s recommendations, Latin American Caucus, Ecuadorian Caucus, DEPIE, FEINE, FINLAND).

The OHCHR will stress with the new Human Rights Council the need to take up matters related to the DD and the ongoing work of the WGIP. The Council is an opportunity to strengthen IPs’ rights (also FINLAND, ALRM/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC, the Indigenous Global Caucus, which submit a detailed proposal for a Permanent Expert Group on IPs’ Human Rights⁶, supported by the Ecuadorian Caucus).

The mandate of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations should be enhanced to facilitate the participation of IPs in other forums.

Aqqaluk Lynge calls on the PF to urgently address the issue of its relationship with the Council (also Parshuram Tamang, Hassan Id Balkassm, Rodolfo Stavenhagen); the SR may play a linking role.

Hassan Id Balkassm says IPs’ right to political and economic participation must be protected (also Otilia Lux de Coti), as well as their natural resources (also FEINE). The SR’s role must be strengthened (also Liliane Muzangi Mbela, CHILE).

Wilton Littlechild proposes UN expert seminars to study the lack of implementation of the SR’s recommendations. The PF should recommend that the Council have a new subsidiary mechanism to deal with IPs’ human rights (also Parshuram Tamang, Nina Pacari Vega, Latin American Caucus, Asian Caucus, African Caucus, EP/WIIB/CMIB/AN/CEALP/CJIRA/STP, BRDN, GUATEMALA, FINLAND).

Other SRs should be present at the PF’s next session (Parshuram Tamang, Eduardo Aguiar de Almeida).

The PF should bring the issue of dramatic human rights violations against IPs, their culture and traditional knowledge in Colombia (also ONIC) to the attention of the Council (Nina Pacari Vega).

Eduardo Aguiar de Almeida recalls the very difficult situation of IPs in isolated communities, (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Asian Caucus, COHAB, WAC/CRA/MLC, SANE for the Jarawa people in the Andaman

⁶ This proposal is available at doCip.
Islands), in particular in the Amazon and Gran Chaco regions in South America. Humanity is losing its diversity and this should become a major human rights issue.

The PF members see their role as facilitating dialogue between IPs and governments to build constructive solutions to the problems brought before the PF (Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Ida Nicolaisen, Nina Pacari Vega).

The Global Indigenous Caucus request (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz) that IPs’ human rights remain a distinct, ongoing item on the Human Rights Council’s agenda (also Merike Kokajev, African Caucus, UNICEF); that IPs continue to fully participate and to be able to address the Council’s session (also Asian Caucus); and that the key roles of independent experts on human rights standards be maintained (also Merike Kokajev calling for inclusion of an independent expert).

GCC, on behalf of over 80 indigenous and support organisations, state that a root cause of poverty is rampant denial of IPs’ collective and individual rights, such as dispossession of lands and resources (also CONIVE, TROTR for the Maori right to free prior and informed consent). If adopted, the Declaration will be a major step towards eliminating widespread human rights violations against IPs worldwide. A key aspect of the text is the need to promote harmonious relations and mutual respect between IPs and States.

Central and South America

The Latin American Caucus (also African Caucus, Ecuadorian Caucus, FEINE) namely recommend States to adopt and implement international instruments related to IPs’ rights (also CEDHUNG for Panama, INTII for Chile, JPNI/Taungya/TWA/BJ/APHRRB, WHPC, CPA), to guarantee the devolution of their ancestral lands, and to establish a moratorium on the exploitation of their natural resources (also Asian Caucus, Guatemalan Caucus, CAPAJ/LL, CONAIE, CJIRA/CONAMIA). IFIs should reformulate their policies with the full participation of IPs (also Ecuadorian Caucus).

The Guatemalan Caucus recommend that the State of Guatemala frontally impulse a policy to combat racism and discrimination.

The Caucus on IPs’ migration, refuge and displacement underline the situation of indigenous migrants from Latin America in the USA (also DEPIEA, ECMI) and reaffirm IPs’ ancestral tradition of freedom of movement (also Ecuadorian Caucus) and right to remain in their territories.

CQM/GOIP/HAC/UCTP recommend a Caribbean regional meeting on indigenous issues, with UN agencies and the SR Stavenhagen. Caribbean States should facilitate the crossing of international borders for the Arawak, Carib, Warao and Taino peoples.

EP/WIIB/CMIIB/AN/CEALP/CJIRA/STP recommend the appointment of a second SR on the violations of IPs’ rights. Many indigenous leaders remain in arbitrary detention because they have no access to legal protection (also FEINE).

CEDHUNG inform that in Panama, IPs’ traditional structures must be strengthened and provided with economic resources by the State (also CINPP for the Pai-Pai community of San Isidoro in Northern Mexico), and their territorial, economic and administrative autonomy be recognized (also CONIVE, CISCUP for the Shipibo-Conibo people of the Peruvian Amazon Forest, COIAB for Brazil).

In order to guarantee IPs’ rights, CONIVE demand that TNCs rehabilitate environmental damages registered in IPs’ territories; and the PF review development processes and projects in order to modify those that could affect IPs’ rights.

ONIC recommend that the IPs directly participate in the monitoring and follow-up of the recommendations on country reports by the special mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (also FEINE).

CONAIE denounce violations against IPs’ human rights, repression and threats to IPs’ life by the State of Ecuador (also FEINE). The Kichwa community of Sarayacu, the Huarorani, Taromenane and Tagaeri peoples are threatened by oil exploitation, logging, and destruction of biodiversity in the Amazon Forest (also Ecuadorian Caucus, ONWA/AMWAIE). CONAIE recommend: that Ecuador prohibit repression by armed forces and the use of fire arms against IPs and civil society; that Ecuador guarantee the collective human rights enshrined in its Constitution (also FEINE). The media must stop disseminating discriminatory messages against IPs.

The respect of IPs’ human and collective rights is necessary for their future development; and communal ownership of lands and local self-government will best permit to achieve the MDGs (ICSA).

COIAB express concerns over the many draft Acts in Brazil’s Parliament against indigenous interests, and about the current crisis in the State’s mechanisms for indigenous health (also CONAMI).

IWA, INTII and CMMAZ inform on the ongoing violation of the Mapuche people’s ancestral and human rights (also Eduardo Aguia de Almeida). Chile must free the Mapuche political prisoners; stop the repression against the Mapuche people and open an effective dialogue with them; revoke the Antiterrorist Act passed during the Pinochet regime; under which the Mapuche leaders have been prosecuted; and implement the recommendations of the SR on his 2002 visit.
The San Carlos Caucus, Wilton Littlechild
Canada and to State repression of their claims (also
HSNC conflict with the Canadian government. 
BRDN Government of Canada to demand a peaceful and fair resolution to the crisis (The 
happen there without the
Pacariva forest lands and resources, a possible Asian Human Rights Commission (also 
issues, human rights urgent situations in Asia, a possible PF Working Group on Human Rights, constitutional 
under the Human Rights Council, the
In addition to major recommendations on the adoption of the DD and on a new expert body on indigenous issues under the Human Rights Council, the Asian Caucus submit specific recommendations regarding, among other issues, human rights urgent situations in Asia, a possible PF Working Group on Human Rights, constitutional and civil rights of IPs, militarisation and emergency laws and policies in indigenous territories, IPs’ rights over forest lands and resources, a possible Asian Human Rights Commission (also Parshuram Tamang). 
The Pacific Caucus (supported by BAA) report on some specific abuses of IPs’ human rights by States, who are supposed to be IPs’ protectors. The OHCHR should investigate the situation of IPs victims of nuclear testing in
the Pacific and call for fair compensation from the USA, British and French Governments. The UN, IFIs, TNCs, and NGOs should fully support IPs’ collective land rights, territories and control over their resources (also JPNI/Taungya/TWA/BJ/APHRB). The UN should: renew its efforts to decolonise the Pacific region (also Hawaii Caucus, KLH, KCHS), encourage the SR to continue his work in the Pacific and consider preparing a regional report; re-evaluate programs and resources for the region’s IPs. The Caucus also direct specific recommendations to the States of the Pacific region.

AMAN/PCO/CHRO/BA/JPNI/VR/BAF call attention to the harmful impact of monoculture plantation development on IPs in Asian and Latin American countries (also Ida Nicolaelsen) The PF should express concern over plans to further develop oil palm plantations to relevant States, in particular Indonesia (which ensures it is taking all necessary measures), and conduct with the SR independent studies on the impact on IPs of existing big scale plantations.

RLP request that the PF support ongoing Indian-Naga dialogue and urge India to ensure the Naga people’s rights, to provide indigenous women and children with appropriate protection, to condemn human rights violations by the military, and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

SANE urge the SR to investigate the ethnocide and genocide of the Jarawa people of the Andaman Islands by the Government of India, and the situation of other disappearing IPs.

JPNI/Taungya/TWA/BJ/APHRB report that after participating to last year’s PF session, indigenous delegates from Bangladesh were harassed by the Government, which was only stopped by significant international pressure. The PF must ensure such actions do not set a precedent (also Asian Caucus, PCG). The PF should bring forth an international mechanism to monitor agreements between IPs and States; and investigate third party mediation to ensure full and effective implementation of the stalled CHT Peace Accord.

On behalf of the Jumma refugees in Japan, JPNI/SGC urge Bangladesh to ensure IPs’ human rights, demilitarise the CHT (also JPNI/Taungya/TWA/BJ/APHRB, PCG), stop the migration of non-indigenous settlers into the CHT (also BAA for Indonesia and Maluku), and constitutionally recognise Jumma rights to self-rule. Japan should review its policy on immigration and stop violating the rights of refugees; and review its assistance and development policy from the perspective of IPs’ rights (also JPNI/Taungya/TWA/BJ/APHRB for all donors).

ULCPF/HAMA/LHRC/UHL/LMD/HINYF request that the PF address the genocide conducted by Laos and Vietnam on Hmong peoples; they call for relevant States to end the conflict and help to resolve the issue of the Hmong refugees.

WHPC urge the SR to launch an investigation on the situation of the Hmong peoples of Asia (also ULCFPR/HAMA/LHRC/UHL/LMD/HINYF, MBOSCUDA for the Mbororo in Cameroon).

KKF appreciate the opportunities for diplomatic achievements that the PF represent for the Khmer-Krom. The Vietnamese Government should allow SRs to investigate reported human rights violations, and permit effective follow up, in order to show Asia’s leadership in protecting human rights and achieving the MDGs.

CPA call attention to the worsening political repression in the Philippines. The PF should request the Philippines’ Government to investigate and prosecute those involved in political killings of IPs; call for an end to harassment of indigenous activists and leaders; support the urgent request for a follow-up visit of the SR and urge the Government to adopt and implement his 2002 recommendations.

BAA urge the PF to give the opportunity to speak to all representatives who have registered on the speakers’ list. Those few minutes can count immensely, as it did with Maluku in 2004. Threats to the existence of the Alifuru continue (also Pacific Caucus). The PF must keep a close watch on Maluku, and help initiate a process for displaced persons to return with dignity to their ancestral lands.

AIPR/SDF/SGC call for an environmental impact assessment of the new US military offshore base imposed on Okinawa by Japan. The PF must study and report on indigenous lands and military bases.

AAH/ARC/SGC urge Japan to implement UN human rights bodies’ recommendations to recognise Ainu land, language and education rights, as well as their right to self-determination.

UNPO/FEWF/JPNGO/ATIPC/AIPC/KKF/DFP/LHRC/SCNC/TFD (supported by the Indigenous Youth Caucus) recommend that the UN official Chinese translation of “indigenous peoples” use an expression that connotes peoples who originated from, and have the right to, the land, instead of the current expression denoting racial and cultural discrimination.

ALRM/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCCHI/NIWLS/NSWALC/WCC consider the SR’s recommendations to be important for States regarding good governance with IPs, and ask him to seek further information on the changes and reductions of funding for indigenous organisations in Australia.

The law of the sea, requiring that any ship in close proximity to a sinking ship will take the survivors on board and deliver them safely to land, should be applied to the people of low-lying Pacific islands.

WCC/NKI/KLH/IWA/PHC/KCHS/FPCN/PCRC are saddened by the Australian government’s decision to process future political refugees from West Papua offshore, depriving them of their international rights.

DAP/LL describe the worsening situation of Papua IPs. The Second Decade must completely eradicate colonialism. The GA should review the 1969 West Papua Act of Free Choice and provide a peacekeeping force to West Papua (also Pacific Caucus, FPCN/DeMMak).
BANGLADESH informs on its efforts towards tribal peoples’ socio-economic development and inalienable rights, and claims its commitment to uphold human rights and advance peace. Bangladesh objects to some statements as misleading (also VIETNAM for ULCFFP, INDONESIA for DAP/LL). The PHILIPPINES report on implementation of their IPs’ Rights Act. Two independent bodies are working together to measure IPs’ human rights situation, thus providing necessary disaggregated data on implementation. The Philippines pursue peace processes in two regions where many IPs live.

INDONESIA is facilitating open dialogue on IPs or ethnic minorities related issues in Indonesia. The Government has put development policies into effect in Maluku, aiming to revitalise social and cultural institutions. Indonesia is respecting free prior and informed consent in government-community relations.

Africa
In Kenya, forests, rivers and lakes have been converted to military training grounds without the prior knowledge of the Maasai community. Women continue to be raped and people killed. MCSF call upon IPs to stand with them to call for the Government to investigate the deaths of Maasai people.

Central and Eastern Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia
The Arctic Caucus say the DD is crucial for countering the adverse impacts of climate change, which will hit Arctic IPs first and hardest, affecting their traditional territories, peace, security, and right to development with identity. The few indigenous representatives from Russia participating in international forums do not represent the diversity of Russian IPs or their traditional leadership. LIENIP offers specific recommendations for the PF to remedy to this situation.

FINLAND suggests that when recommendations relate to legislative matters, efforts be made to involve parliamentarians.

Middle East
AAS call attention to the situation of indigenous Assyrian peoples and recommend recognising them as the IPs of Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Syria and ensure appropriate protection, redress, assistance for return, and equitable development and reconstruction programs.

Ida Nicolaisen stresses the need for young participants in the PF (also AIEC, Indigenous Youth Caucus, Nina Pacari Vega), and to address the situation of the young indigenous migrants (also APIYN).

The Indigenous Youth Caucus say indigenous youth are the bridge between past and present (also KAYA). They need access to quality education in their mother tongue, integrating indigenous learning systems and knowledge (also William Langeveldt, Hawaii Caucus, Arctic Caucus, AIEC, RMIY/CONIVE, CEDHUNG, FEINE, ICSA, MLC/ICITP).

Central and South America
The PF should reiterate its support to the First International Fair of Indigenous Craftswomen (also ECMI, CINPP), as a measure to improve indigenous women’s participation in their own development (CPINM/CIAP). The MDGs must include the eradication of extreme wealth, a cause of extreme poverty (CANO).

IPs’ right to life requires protection of their lands, rivers and forests. RMIY/CONIVE recommend that the PF: support the capacity building of indigenous women (also RMIW, CONIVE, CONMIE) and the provision to indigenous women and children of identity documents (also RMIW); and promote the integral development of the indigenous family as well as indigenous children’s gatherings (also RMIW/GEMA).

ONIC recommend that Colombia exempt indigenous youth from doing military service, and respect IPs’ rights, particularly women and children, namely to live free of violence (also KAYA for Canada). CONMIE underline the role of mothers in fostering gender respect among their children.

AIEC recommend that IPs’ intellectual property, archaeological sites and traditional knowledge be respected.

North America
With adequate resources, agencies could provide service to First Nations children and their families within the home, instead of placing children into the care of welfare agencies (AFN, also KAYA).
Asia and the Pacific

The Asian Caucus on Indigenous Women and Children underline the plight of indigenous women and children due to ongoing conflict, exploitation of natural resources on ancestral lands and militarisation (also ECMI, PCG). Relevant and specific data on their aspirations must be collected (also Youth Caucus). The PF should monitor the implementation of its recommendations on indigenous women, children and youth (also ECMI, CAIPCD, TROTR). The Committee of the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women should adopt a general recommendation on indigenous women (also ONIC). The SR on Violence Against Women should conduct a study of violence against women perpetrated by peacekeepers.

On behalf of 30 organisations, NKHKLH say military in Bangladesh, Myanmar, India and Nepal have long used the systematic and brutal policy to employ sexual violence against indigenous women and girls, and make up a large part of all the world body’s peacekeeping personnel. The resulting lucrative revenue contributes to perpetuate the militarisation on indigenous lands in Asia (also Asian Caucus on Indigenous Women and Children, JPNI/Taungya/TWA/BJ/APHRB). There are also alarming allegations of sexual abuse of women and children by UN peacekeepers in the DR Congo, and rapes of indigenous Pygmy women have not been investigated. The UN must lift the diplomatic immunity of its staff accused of criminal acts.

APIYN highlight young indigenous people’s stark realities in the Asia-Pacific region, made of development aggression and militarisation (also ONIC for Colombia). Globalisation’s negative effect on the basic right to education results in inaccessible and irrelevant education, a high dropout rate, and employment difficulties. Indigenous youths must be empowered to become active members of their communities (also Hawaii Caucus).

ALRM/AIDA/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC urge the PF to express concern over the increasing rates of violence and incarceration faced by indigenous women in Australia and over the removal of children from their families without the underlying causes of neglect being addressed; and call on interested parties to collaborate with indigenous women and communities to provide culturally appropriate human rights education (also ECMI).

WAC/CRA call for priority fight against trafficking of indigenous women and girls and media campaigns on the prevention of violence against women and girls (also KAYA).

Central and Eastern Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

The Arctic Caucus underscores the need to attend indigenous youth mental wellness, in order to combat suicide. Children and youth must be protected against abuse and families be supported as primary caregivers. The trust and shared values among community members must be rebuilt to have stronger communities that can raise their children healthy.

Middle East

UNPO/AHRO/DSPA/ACAHRC/DFP/KKF/SSF/TFD express concern over the ill treatment and unlawful detention of indigenous Ahwazi women and their children in Khuzestan, Iran.

Item 4d: Data collection (2004)

UNIFEM underline that indicators must be relevant for IPs in rural and urban contexts, and as much as possible reflect diversity. Explanations to inequities in human development must include both gender and ethnic perspectives. A cluster of indicators should be agreed upon to allow for comparison among countries.

The PF should examine the data collection model developed between Saint Lucia’s IPs and Government (CAIPCD).

Informing on progresses and drawbacks of data collection on IPs in Australia, ALRM/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC underline that data collection and disaggregation are the beginning of ending discrimination and meeting IPs’ individual and collective requirements. The PF should develop: 1) a practical awareness-raising toolkit, and 2) a set of IPs-specific targets and indicators that can serve as basis at country level. UN country teams should: 3) support data collection and disaggregation, 4) take into consideration IPs’ social, political and historical contexts along with statistical data; 5) support the capacity building of IPs to enable them to participate in programme formulation and implementation; and 6) form inclusive technical working groups on indigenous issues (also UNIPROBA).

The PF should welcome the ongoing work in the Arctic region on indicators relevant to IPs, and call for support for regional workshops to identify indicators relevant to IPs’ poverty and well being, traditional knowledge and biodiversity (SC/ICC, also MPIDO).

7 NKIKLH, JPNI, AAPDMAC, BRDN, CTSFN, IITC, LL, SC, JPNJ, VR, SGC, AMAN, GCC, PCG, ICITP, AILA, KLH, KCHS, IIN, AIWO, IWGIA, SAIWF, IWPNN, CHRO, MCSF, NWAC, BAF, Aseto, Taungya, EMETRDF.
Item 4e: Free prior and informed consent (2004)

Wilton Littlechild underlines the basis set by the PF’s workshop to identify “free, prior and informed consent” as a right. “Free” means consent without outside coercion. “Informed” means the IPs should be allowed to hear arguments both for and against a particular initiative; and consent should not be faked (also TF/AIWN/CPA). Consent and consultation are a continuum, depending on the extent to which a community will be affected by a particular project. Free prior and informed consent includes a veto right (also Nina Pacari Vega, SGF/AILA/TM/OTTSON/INET/MPIDO/MV/WSDP/TO/Tonatierra/TFD/RTE, PIPE, RMIW/GEMA), and is part of existing treaties (also TROTR), based on the fundamental international principle of mutual consent. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz recalls that the WGIP developed a legal commentary on free prior and informed consent.

Michael Dodson argues that Australia might well have already set a precedent for a veto right through what is known as the Kakadu lease.

ALRM/AIDA/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC inform on a workshop on IPs and good governance co-organized in 2005 with the PF Secretariat. It formulated the following guidelines, which should be included in the MDGs process and the Second Decade Programme of Action: IPs have the right to full and effective participation, based on the right to free prior and informed consent, in decisions which affect them (also KKBA); frameworks for engagement should allow for IPs’ full participation in the design, negotiation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of outcomes; IPs should be invited to participate in identifying and prioritising objectives; and governments and the private sector should adopt a long-term approach focusing on sustainable outcomes and responsive to IPs’ human rights and changing aspirations.

For IPs themselves it is a requirement to consult the people even before undertaking environment impact assessment studies, and then to discuss the outcome of such studies with all involved stakeholders (PIPE). KLH recommend that free prior and informed consent of Native Hawaiian peoples be enforced before any research on Genetically Modified Organisms on Native Hawaiian plants or animals, some of which have significant cultural meaning.

TF/AIWN/CPA object to the way recent guidelines on free prior and informed consent are implemented in the Philippines, namely: non-inclusion of youth and women; short deadlines that do not leave time for communal customary decision making; information too narrowly disseminated and in a non accessible language; absence of mechanisms to take protests or complaints into account, to ensure accountability or to revoke a project contract when the consent has been fraudulently acquired. The PF must take an active part in the further development of the concept of free prior and informed consent, and its adequate implementation by governments.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and the USA consider current discussions on a “right” of free prior and informed consent in relation to IPs as far from complete. The PF’s international workshop highlighted widely different views among States and IPs. An absolute right of free prior informed consent applicable uniquely to IPs and regardless of circumstances would be discriminatory. A democratic government cannot accept that particular sub-groups of citizens have a right of veto over the State’s actions. The PHILIPPINES remain open to dialogue and partnerships with civil society and indigenous organisations on the implementation of its Plan of Action on indigenous issues.

NORWAY’s Government and the Saami Parliament have signed an agreement, stating the Saami Parliament’s right to be widely consulted on matters that might affect the Saami directly. Discussions are also pending on the 2005 Finnmark Act, which does not cover the rights of the coastal Saami to lands and marine resources.

Item 4f: Thematic Discussion on Africa

Liliane Muzangi Mbela says Africa’s IPs must not be denied their rights to self-determination and to free prior and informed consent in the name of development, or of environment conservation.

Kamel Rezag-Bara, Chair of the ACHPR’s Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities, says the Working Group prepared a report, which emphasizes Africa’s cultural diversity as a rich potential for development. However, some IPs are finding it very hard to survive on their own terms and to establish a dialogue with States or dominant groups (also IMPACT, William Langeveldt). The report also identifies particular violations of IPs’ human rights and some positive developments (also UNIPROBA). While the issue of IPs remains difficult in Africa (also Liliane Muzangi Mbela, OHCHR), the African Charter recognizes collective rights. Particular marginalized groups use the term “indigenous” to draw attention to their plight (also African Caucus).

Johnson Ole Kaunga, from IMPACT, says Africa’s indigenous populations and communities are systematically marginalized (also Tunfa, UNIPROBA). The protection and legal recognition of their rights and resources are key issues to Africa IPs’ (also Tin Hinan) and to achieve the MDGs.

Saoudata Aboubacrine, from Tin Hinan, expresses concern over the extremely low level of education in many indigenous communities (also AAPDMAC/IIN/AIWO), and over exclusion and poverty of indigenous women.
Well-administered decentralization could appreciably improve the lives of pastoral communities, given correct information. Education needs to be adapted to the specific peculiarities of the nomadic lifestyle (also AREN).

Zéphyrin Kalimba, Member of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities of the ACHPR, informs that the Pygmy peoples in the Great Lakes region are routinely forced into slavery. In Rwanda the Government denies indigenous Batwa peoples the right to even identify themselves as such.

The work of the OHCHR in the region focuses on building capacity of indigenous organisations and engaging with governments, opening up spaces for dialogue on indigenous issues leading to changes in policy and practice. The broadest possible cooperation of international agencies is needed (also African Caucus, ILO, AAPDMAC/CAMV-RDC, UNIPROBA, MPIDO/African Caucus on IPs’ Human Rights, William Langeveldt). ILO presents the outcomes of a study on the Baka communities in Cameroon, in order to assess their perception of poverty and reflect on how to make the MDGs relevant to their needs. Partnership must be increased with governments, IPs, UN agencies and other actors on the ground (also EMETRDF for the El-molo people in Kenya).

William Langeveldt urges African Governments to respect IPs in their countries and consult with them on how to deal with social and environmental challenges (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz). African Governments also need to recognize IPs’ identity (also Zéphyrin Kalimba) and provide access to ancestral and sacred lands. Ida Nicolaisen draws attention to the struggle for survival of the small, vulnerable hunter-gatherers IPs of Africa (also EMETRDF for the El-molo people in Kenya).

The African Caucus’s vision for Africa is based on partnership, pluralism and participation, to work more closely with governments to promote sustainable development within a human rights framework. Emphasizing their right to participate in their own economic development, as well as their sophisticated traditional knowledge on effective conservation of biodiversity, the African IPs encourage States to accept ecological, economic and cultural pluralism to protect the sensitive ecosystems that have nurtured their languages and cultures (also African Caucus). African Governments must formalise their recognition of African knowledge systems, and encourage fair compensation for expert services, allowing IPs to be partners in the management of protected areas. The PF should continue working with the ACHPR in order to ensure that collective rights are respected (also Tin Hinan) and that dialogue can continue (also Kamel Rezag-Bara).

MPIDO/African Caucus on IPs’ Human Rights hope that this discussion will also lead to some kind of intervention.

Tunfa recall the increasing mobilisation and networking of IPs’ organisations in Africa and relate the outcomes of a 2002 conference of IPs from Central and Western Africa organised by the Sahel-Sahara Tasghalt network together with IPACC to enhance IPs’ capacity to manage their own development projects. NCFCE/AAS/ArS/Tamaynut/CAASM/Taralift/BAFS/Tin Hinan have decided to form the Council of Indigenous Peoples of North Africa and the Middle East, to enhance their participation and to guarantee the protection of their lands, heritage, culture, and language, ethnic and religious identity. AAPDMAC/CAMV-RDC acknowledge the notorious extreme poverty of the DR Congo and the particular vulnerability of its Pygmy peoples (also UNIPROBA for the Great Lakes region, AREN for the Peul people in Niger). The DR Congo Government must revise its PRSP to include specific constituents benefiting Pygmy peoples, and suspend with the WB the process for forest concessions until implementation of participatory cartographical and zoning operations and an environmental and social impact study (the WB answers that the outcomes of an ongoing internal investigation on this matter must be awaited). UNIPROBA recommend that all States of the Great Lakes region recognise IPs’ human, social and land rights. Lack of political representation in policy-making, isolation and lack of awareness of their own rights have kept the El molo people in Kenya from realizing their MDGs (EMETRDF).

WIMSA recall that the long marginalized and oppressed San hunter-gatherers societies face rapid cultural and social disintegration. In Botswana, groups are removed from their ancestral lands in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve to allow for mineral exploration (Botswana responds that there is a current court case on this issue). WIMSA recommend that African governments ratify ILO Convention 169 (also UNIPROBA for international instruments) and introduce good governance practices to achieve the MDGs.

Kamel Rezag-Bara insists that the issue of the protection of indigenous rights is only beginning to be addressed in Africa, in the framework of the States’ stability and national unity (also African Caucus). Both the African Human Rights Court and the ACHPR can be of use to IPs to advance their rights. However, a matter can only be brought before the Court after all domestic resources have been exhausted.

Item 4g: The Second International Decade of the World’s IPs

Wilton Littlechild proposes that the PF support the Magglingen Commitment for Physical Education and the Magglingen Call to Action (also ICCC), calling upon all stakeholders to actively use and promote sport for
education, health, sustainable development and peace with due attention to human rights and cultural dimensions (also AILA, Otilia Lux de Coti).

Nina Pacari Vega proposes that the PF address the issue of administration of justice (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Ida Nicolaisen) in the perspective of cultural diversity (also Otilia Lux de Coti, Latin American Caucus).

Hassan Id Balkasm underlines that national governments hold the keys to putting the PF’s recommendations into effect (also Aqqaluk Lynge, Nina Pacari Vega).

23 IPs’ organisations inform that the COP 8 of the CBD decided to negotiate an International Regime on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, which could be the most important upcoming standard-setting process affecting the rights of IPs but does not include them adequately (also Parshuram Tamang). The PF should call upon the States Parties and the relevant CBD bodies to ensure IPs’ full participation in the negotiations and to safeguard IPs’ rights, including to free prior and informed consent.

The Indigenous Caucus at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) inform that the CSD has opened its sessions to broaden governmental and non-governmental participation. The mandate of the UN Voluntary Fund should be expanded to include IPs’ participation in CSD meetings, and the PF strengthen relations with the CSD. Funds are also needed to support more effective participation of IPs at the CSD meetings through better preparation and dissemination of information.

TF/IIFB/NKIKLH/AN/FPCI/MOSOP/RAIPON/AC/INET/Tin Hinan/INN call attention to the role of awareness-raising and information dissemination in closing the implementation gap (also ICP/ICN, ECMI), by informing on a workshop of indigenous educators convened by TF and IIFB during the CBD COP 8. Indigenous issues should feature strongly in educational programmes on human rights and sustainable development, and sustainable development policies include adequate education and public awareness activities on indigenous issues.

Since IFIs are largely immune from the consequences of their actions, 12 indigenous and support organisations recommend: an international expert seminar on IPs and IFIs; that the SR Stavenhagen study and report on IPs’ rights and IFIs; the SG’s Special Representative on Human Rights and TNCs to actively consult with IPs; and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to adopt a General Comment on IPs that includes IFIs and MDGs.

The International Caucus for IPs with Disabilities/AFN stress the higher prevalence of disabilities in indigenous populations, the necessity to link the DD to the Draft UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, and recommend the appointment of a SR on IPs with disabilities.

WAMIP suggest the PF to co-sponsor with other indigenous and conservation organisations a joint workshop on “Mobility, Territory and Natural Resources”.

ICCC and the NGO Committee on the UN and Sports welcome comments in constructing useful and ongoing dialogue with health professionals so that the MDGs can be implemented with IPs as partners.

Central and South America

The Ecuadorian Caucus suggest the UN to create a permanent commission on migration issues and an advocacy office for migrants. Governments should produce data on mobility rates and employment exploitation of migrants.

CQM/GOIP/HAC/UCTP recommend: promotion and support by UNESCO of the recovery and protection of indigenous heritage, including endangered languages, in the Greater Caribbean; review of educational material to remove any discriminatory or inaccurate content; inclusion of the Greater Caribbean IPs in education programs on human rights.

WTO’s agreements are accelerating the privatisation and commercial use of indigenous knowledge and resources (also RMIW/GEMA). IIED/AC propose the development of holistic and rights-based approaches to the protection of indigenous heritage under the concept of bio-cultural heritage.

RMIW/GEMA propose the promotion of the right to free prior and informed consent, in order to better preserve and share natural resources, and improve IPs’ well being; and strengthening the capacity building of States’ officers on indigenous rights.

MEXICO proposes that the States where IPs live present to the PF’s next session a common work plan on achievement of the MDGs, with specific budget allocations.

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9 FAIRA, SC, FPP, IITC, TF, ILRC, CEALP, WIIB, ECMI, CIJRA, ALMACIGA, NCIV.
North America

The processes to settle treaty land entitlements in Canada are far too long (also ICP/ICN, QNWA) and expensive, and where agreements have been reached, implementation is further delayed (also the Hul'qumi'num people). AFN call for this matter to be brought to the attention of the Human Rights Council. The Hul'qumi'num people of the Coast Salish Tribes, member of AFN, urge Canada to incorporate in its policies international law on IPs’ human rights, and to promote full and informed participation of IPs in all decisions that impact them (also ICITP/ROOTS/MLC for India).

Asia and Pacific

AIWN express concern over the lack of implementation of UN agencies’ programmed activities to advance the rights of indigenous women (also CONAMI). They urge to improve transmission of women’s knowledge in indigenous health, to include indigenous women’s perspectives on grassroots development frameworks, and Asian governments to step up their implementation of the Second Decade Programme of Action. The Second Decade should focus on capacity enhancement of indigenous leaders (also AIWN) and on ensuring adequate opportunities for the neediest communities in India (ICITP/ROOTS/MLC).

ALRM/FAIRA/HEROC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC recommend all relevant parties be asked to present progress reports on implementation of the Second Decade Programme of Action’s requests to create country coordination teams with representatives from UN agencies, the government and IPs to co-ordinate Plans of Action; and to call on IPs to proactively plan activities, and on States and intergovernmental organisations to contribute positively to the Decade (also Pacific Caucus, AAH/ARC/SGC for Japan).

Africa

The African Caucus call for a thematic discussion on Africa in every PF session, regular training sessions in Africa on IPs’ rights, and appointment of an indigenous person from Africa to the PF Secretariat.

Central and Eastern Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

DENMARK and GREENLAND praise the usefulness of the PF’s pre-sessional meetings held in various regions with governmental support, allowing the PF to experience the perspectives of the regions and to establish good working relationships (also Ida Nicolaisen).

Item 5: Future work of the PF

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz underlines that the analysis of the implementation of recommendations will be more systematic. IPs should produce their own analysis, with concrete proposals to address obstacles (also RMIIW/CONIVE). Governments, UN agencies and IPs should join in regional meetings to prepare the theme (also Ida Nicolaisen, Arctic Caucus, UNESCO), highlighting priority issues and relevant good practices, so as to build a more concrete framework on development with identity for IPs. Wilton Littlechild informs on the Second UN Seminar on Treaties, which will address in a positive search for solutions: indigenous understanding of treaties; free prior and informed consent; implementing treaties and treaty rights; and the UN Declaration’s provisions on treaties.

The increased regional coordination of IPs results in improved communication with agencies. Better coordination with UNESCO’s field officers would really bring indigenous issues to the ground level.

The Indigenous Youth Caucus suggest a specific schedule and agenda for the indigenous youth within the Forum’s annual session, with specific funding and staff. An integrated “Youth engagement strategy” should be developed with full participation of the youth, in particular urbanized youths (also Hawaii Caucus for governments, KAYA for Canada).

EP/RAIPON/VIIB/NWAC/Ecuador Caucus/CISAN/IPPA/UCTP/LHRC/STP urge the PF Secretariat to solve the issue of denial of US visas (also North American Caucus, IIC/HHES, MPIDO). They call for broad dissemination of the first film on IPs and the UN System; and propose a second film to be used as a training tool, as well as a PF Indigenous Fellowship Program.

Central and South America

The Argentinean IPs request to be included in the work and programmes of UN agencies (CJIRA/CONAMIA). CAIPCD call for increased transparency and accountability of the PF (also CJIRA/CONAMIA), and better coordination with regional caucuses. The PF and UN agencies should ensure wider dissemination of information, in particular of governmental statements that belittle IPs.
North America

The North American Caucus offer the following recommendations for future PF sessions: cluster recommendations under topic headings to facilitate discussion; submission and dissemination of statements in advance of the session, in order to allow for adequate time for dialogue during the sessions; and capacity building activities for IPs, UN agencies and States to strengthen effective participation.

Asia and Pacific

The Asian Caucus suggest consideration of the complex trans-boundary issues between Asian States and the region’s IPs, with participation of the IFIs. The PF should also establish a data bank on IPs in consultation with indigenous organisations, States and the UN system.

The establishment of the Human Rights Council is the cornerstone of security and development. ALRM/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWL/S/NSWALC/WCC recommend the PF to ensure with the Security Council peace initiatives for IPs and their territories. The SG should prepare a report on the relationship between the PF and the three “pillars” of the UN.

ALS/HIWN/KRY/SAN/KYC/KYMCI/HIES/NINPA/NEFIN call for Nepal’s Constituent Assembly to include full and equal participation of the previously marginalized IPs, women and Dalits, under the supervision of a PF observer.

KKF’s goal is to have Khmer Krom, Viet Nam Government representatives, UN specialized agencies and PF members focus in a parallel session next year on realizing human rights and the MDGs for the Khmer Krom. The PF should include “Indigenous Elders” in the agenda of next session to facilitate sharing of cultural experience with youth; cooperate with UNESCO in preserving and protecting the elders, namely by formulating conduct principles for academic institutions or commercial enterprises; and cooperate with WHO to improve indigenous elders’ health (IPPA, ICCC).

Central and Eastern Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

The Arctic Caucus recommend that elected IPs’ representatives be allowed to address the Forum in their own capacity and have their own seating.

Item 6: Draft agenda for the sixth session of the PF

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz presents the theme on land, territories and resources (supported by Wilton Littlechild, Otilia Lux de Coti, Eduardo Aguair de Almeida, North American Caucus, Arctic Caucus, WB). The SR Daes’ reports and the outcomes of the International Expert Workshop on IPs’ Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (supported by the North American Caucus) are fundamental background documents (Wilton Littlechild adds the Treaty Study). The mandated areas of the PF will be looked at through the Second Decade Programme of Action and the MDGs (supported by UNESCO). There will also be a meeting with the SR Stavenhagen, a half-day discussion on Asia and another on urban IPs and migration (supported by CANADA, DEPIEA). The human rights-based approach of development for IPs needs to be made visible by giving concrete evidence that actual respect for IPs’ rights to lands, territories and resources contributes to alleviating poverty among IPs and to environmental sustainability (also Otilia Lux de Coti, RMIW/HEMA, CANADA). As best exemplifying this, the PF has chosen to focus its 2007 international expert workshop on the CBD’s International Regime on Access and Benefit Sharing and IPs’ Human Rights.

Aqqaluk Lyngé says that reaching a global agreement takes very well organized national and regional organisations, and favourable conditions. The PF members need the help of regional caucuses, NGOs and UN agencies to make sure that the UN system is geared during next session to take those questions seriously.

UNESCO would like to approach next session’s theme through the link between cultural and biological diversity; and to bring more cultural diversity perspective into the human rights-approach to development. The issue of indicators should be linked with the outcomes of the recent WB’s discussion on IPs and poverty, to underline the need for a new development paradigm.

The WB commits itself to prepare a technical report on its projects, programmes and policies that affect indigenous lands and territories.

The North American Caucus recommend that the following issues be addressed under next year’s theme: the doctrine of “discovery” as used by current settler governments; national and international standing of aboriginal title (also AFN); application and implementation of the right to free prior and informed consent. Treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements are directly related to IPs’ land rights (also Wilton Littlechild).

The PF should review the recommendations from the First (2003) and Second (2006) UN Expert Seminars on Treaties, Agreements and other Constructive Arrangements, and submit these recommendations through ECOSOC to the International Court of Justice.
RMIV/ECMI/CONIVE underline that this is the moment for IPs to review the distance covered by the PF and to try that UN agencies directly reach indigenous communities (also IIC/HHES) with adequate programmes and projects to defend their territories and resources, traditional knowledge and spirituality. The PF should urge States like Bangladesh to initiate dialogue with IPs, rather than resorting to misleading information on their policies (PCG).

PIPE recommend that the descendants of the African slaves be included in the PF’s and the Human Rights Council’s work.

The Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights recommend that the PF involve independent national human rights institutions, as well as IPs’ elected parliamentarians (also Wilton Littlechild, ALRM/AIDA/FAIRA/HREOC/MSHR/NACCHO/NNIWLS/NSWALC/WCC). For local and national NGOs to adequately participate, the PF needs to disaggregate issues that are relevant to specific countries. Finally, the PF should collaborate with UN treaty bodies to ensure accountability and reporting commitment from States on IPs’ human rights.

CANADA welcomes the agenda item on data collection and disaggregated data.

Closing session

José Antonio Ocampo namely underlines the Forum’s reiteration that the human rights-based approach to development must be given practical effect for IPs; its recommendations on how to include the IPs in the MDGs processes on the basis of gender equality (also AFN, AIWN); and the special emphasis on involving IPs in data collection to build understanding on their conception of well-being.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz highlights the participants’ ability to come up with constructive recommendations on ways to bridge gaps between the IPs and governments when tensions have appeared during the session, and the PF’s responsibility to make sure that such dialogue exists. The UN represent a symbol of human rights and appropriate development for IPs, even though there is still a long way to go to address all the issues brought to the attention of the PF, which will increase its efforts to implement its recommendations.

A member of the Onondaga Nation recalls the commitment to indigenous elders’ words in creating a better future and thanks IPs’ allies for the shared efforts in reaching a common language of respect.

Abbreviations

AAH: Ainu Association of Hokkaido
AAPDMAC: Support Action for the Protection of Minority Rights in Central Africa
AAS: Assyrian Academic Society
AC: Andes Chinchaysuyo
ACAHRC: Arabistani Cultural and Ahwazi Human Rights Club
ACOIN: Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas
AFN: Assembly of First Nations
AHF: Akha Heritage Foundation
AHRO: Ahwazi Human Rights Organisation
AIDA: Australian Indigenous Doctors' Association
AIEC: Asociación de Indígenas Evangélicos de Cañar, Ecuador
AILA: American Indian Law Alliance
AIPC: Asian Indigenous Peoples' Caucus
AIPR: Association of Indigenous Peoples in the Ryukyus
AIWN: Asia Indigenous Women’s Network
AIWO: African Indigenous Women's Organisation
ALRM: Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement
ALS: Association of Limbu Shaman
AMAN: Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
AMWAE: Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana
AN: Asociación Napguana
APHRB: Adivasi Parishad on Human Rights in Bangladesh
APIYN: Asian and Pacific Indigenous Youth Network
ARC: Ainu Resource Centre
AREN: Association pour la redynamisation de l'élevage au Niger
ArS: Armenian Sisters
ATIPC: Association of Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples' College
AW: Asociación para la Divulgación, Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos e Indígenas de los Territorios y Asentamientos Wayuu de la Guajira - Akuaipa Waimakat
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<td>Bangsa Adat Alifuru</td>
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HIWN: Himalayan Indigenous Women's Network
HREOC: Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
HSNC: Haudenosaunee/Six Nations Confederacy
ICC: Inuit Circumpolar Conference
ICCC: International Council for Caring Communities
ICITP: Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
ICN: Innu Council of Nitassinan
ICP: Innu Council of Pessamit
ICSA: Indian Council of South America
IEN: Indigenous Environmental Network
IIC: Indigenous Intellectual Council
IIED: International Institute for Environment and Development
IIFB: International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIN: Indigenous Information Network
IITC: International Indian Treaty Council
ILRC: Indian Law Resource Centre
IMPACT: Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation
INET: Indigenous Network on Economics and Trade
INTIH: International Native Tradition Interchange, Inc.
IPNGO: Alliance of Taiwan Indigenous Peoples NGOs
IPPA: Indigenous Peoples of Pacific Alliance
IPSF: Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation
IWA: Indigenous World Association
IWGIA: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
IWPNN: Indigenous Women's Peace Network Nepal
JPNI: Jumma Peoples’ Network International
JPNJ: Jumma Peoples’ Network - Japan
KAYA: Knowledgeable Aboriginal Youth Association
KCHS: Kamakakuokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai’i
KKBA: Khmer Krom Buddhist Association
KKF: Khmer Kampuchea-Krom Federation
KLH: Ka Lahui Hawai’i
KRY: Kirat Rai Yayokkh
KYC: Kirat Yakthung Chumlung
KYM: Kirat Yakthung Manggena Chumlung
LHRC: Lao Human Rights Council, Inc.
LIENIP: Lauravetlan Information and Education Network of Indigenous People
LKWA: League of Khakas Women Altynay
LL: Land is Life
LMD: Lao Movement for Democracy
MADAM: Movement Against Domination of African Minorities
MBOSCUDA: Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
MCSF: Maa Civil Society Forum
MLC: Mundari Literary Council
MOSOP: Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People
MPIDO: Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organisation
MSHR: Menzies School of Health Research
MV: Maya Visión
NACCHO: National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation
NCFCE: Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality
NCIV: Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples
NEFIND: Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NINPA: Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association
NKIKLH: Na Koa Ikaika o Ka Lahui Hawai’i
NNIWLDS: National Network of Indigenous Women's Legal Services
NSWALC: New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
NWAC: Native Women's Association of Canada
OCADEC: Organização Cristã de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário
ONIC: Organización Nacional Indigena de Colombia
ONWA: Organización de la Nacionalidad Waorani de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana
OTTSEN: Oglala Teton/Wyot Sioux Nation

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4. UPCOMING MEETINGS AND DEADLINES FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, MAY - JULY 2007

MAY

30 April – 3 May 2007 (Montreal, Canada)
Advisory Group for the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml

30 April – 11 May 2007 (New York, USA)
15th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Sustainable Development
Contact: Saki Hirano, CSD Secretariat
2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-2220, New York, NY 10017, USA
Phone: +1 212 963 5104 Fax: +1 212 963 1267
E-mail: hirano@un.org Web: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/policy.htm

30 April – 18 May 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
38th session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Latvia, Hungary, Finland, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Mr. Alexander Tikhonov, Secretary
United Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9321 Fax: +41 22 917 9046
E-mail: atikhonov@ohchr.org Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/cescrs38.htm

30 April – 18 May 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
38th session of the Committee Against Torture
Countries scheduled for consideration: Italy, Ukraine, Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Poland, Japan.
Contact: Ms. M. Morales Fernandez, Secretary
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9139 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/cats38.htm

7 – 18 May 2007 (Bonn, Germany)
26th session of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and for Implementation (SBI)
Third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Haus Carstanjen, Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8
P.O. Box 260124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Phone: +49 228 815 1000 Fax: +49 228 815 1999
E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int Web: http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/2654.php

12 – 13 May 2007 (New York, USA)
Preparatory meeting for IPs to the 6th Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Church Center for the United Nations, second floor
777 UN Plaza (corner of East 44th Street and 1st Avenue)
New York, NY, 10017, USA
14 – 25 May 2007 (New York, USA)
Sixth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
“Territories, Lands and Natural Resources”
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
United Nations, 2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-1772
New York, NY, 10017, USA
Phone: +1 917 367 5100 Fax: +1 917 367 5102
Email: IndigenousPermanentForum@un.org

14 – 23 May 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
60th World Health Assembly
World Health Organisation
Avenue Appia 20
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 791 2111 Fax: +41 22 791 0746

14 May – 1 June 2007 (New York, USA)
38th session of the Committee on the Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Vanuatu.
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)
2 UN Plaza, DC2-12th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
Fax: +1 212 963 3463 E-mail: daw@un.org
Web: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/38sess.htm

21 May – 8 June 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
45th session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Kazakhstan, Maldives, Slovak Republic, Uruguay, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Sudan, Ukraine, Monaco, Norway, Sweden.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: M. P. David, Secretary
United Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9301 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
E-mail: crc@ohchr.org Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs45.htm

30 May – 15 June 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
96th International Labour Conference
International Labour Organisation
Contact: Official Relations Branch
Phone: +41 22 799 7732 Fax: +41 22 799 8944
E-mail: reloff@ilo.org Web: www.ilo.org/ilo

18 – 22 June 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
Second special session of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
34, chemin des Colombettes
PO Box 18, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 338 9111 Fax: +41 22 733 5428
For e-mail go to: http://www.wipo.int/tools/en/contacts/index.jsp
Web: http://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/

28 May – 1 June 2007 (Rome, Italy)
Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Review and Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml
May 2007 (date and venue to be determined)
European Regional Workshop on National Implementation and Capacity-Building
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml

JUNE

5 June 2007 (Celebrated throughout the world)
World Environment Day: “Melting Ice: A Hot Topic?”
UN Environment Programme
Contact: Ms. E. Waechter, Division of Communications and Public Information
P.O. Box 30552, United Nations Avenue
Gigiri, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 762 3401 Fax: +254 20 762 3692
E-mail: Elisabeth.waechter@unep.org Web: http://www.unep.org/wed/2007/english/

11 – 18 June (Geneva, Switzerland)
Fifth session of the Human Rights Council
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Ms. Laura Dolci-Kanaan, NGO Liaison Officer
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9656 Fax: +41 22 917 9004
E-mail: ldolci-kanaan@ohchr.org Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/

18 – 22 June 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
Meeting of Special Rapporteurs, Representatives, Independent Experts and Chairpersons of Working
Groups of the Human Rights Council
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9000 Fax: +41 22 917 9011

June 2007 (date and venue to be determined)
Regional Workshop for Africa on implementation of the programme of work on Protected Areas and
Capacity Building
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml

June 2007 (date and venue to be determined)
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Workshop on National Implementation and Capacity
Building
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml

June 2007 (date and venue to be determined)
Joint Article 8(j) and Clearing-House Mechanism Capacity-Building Workshop on Networking and
Information Exchange (Eastern Europe and Arctic region)
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml

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JULY

2 – 6 July 2007 (Paris, France)
12th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity & UNESCO
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org Web: http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/default.shtml

2 – 27 July 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
Substantive session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
1 UN Plaza, Room DC1-1428, New York, NY 10017
E-mail: esa@un.org Web: http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc/

3 – 12 July 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
11th session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural Expression/Folklore
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
PO Box 18, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 338 9111 Fax: +41 22 733 54 28
For email go to: http://www.wipo.int/tools/en/contacts/index.jsp
Web: http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/

9 – 27 July 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
90th session of the Human Rights Committee
Countries scheduled for consideration: Zambia, Sudan, Czech Republic, and Grenada.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: M. P. Gillibert
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9332 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/hrcs90.htm

23 July – 10 August 2007 (New York, USA)
39th session of the Committee on the Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Cook Islands, Belize, Brazil, Estonia, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Singapore.
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)
2 UN Plaza, DC2-12th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
Fax: +1 212 963 3463 E-mail: daw@un.org

30 July – 17 August 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland)
71st session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Republic of Moldova, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Kyrgyzstan, Costa Rica, Mozambique, DR Congo.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Ms. N. Prouvez, Secretary
United Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9309 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
E-mail: nprouve@ohchr.org Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ced/cerds71.htm
5. OTHERS

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ Indigenous Fellowship Programme

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is accepting applications for the 2008 Indigenous Fellowship Programme. The programme exists in English, Spanish, French and Russian. The aim of the programme is to provide young indigenous men and women (preferably, but not exclusively between the ages of 25 – 35 years) 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. Furthermore, each Fellow should also at the end of the Programme be capable of giving training 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 Fellowship Programme.

Five fellows will be selected to participate in each of the four components of the programme: the four-month English programme, based at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland; the four-month Spanish programme, in collaboration with the Human Rights Institute of Deusto University in Bilbao, Spain; the two and a half-month French programme, in collaboration with the Dijon University, France; and the two-month Russian programme, in collaboration with the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) and the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre (CSIPN/RITC).

A stipend will be provided to cover costs for living, insurance and travel to and from Geneva. For more information on the program, the conditions for application, the selection process and the application form, please visit the website mentioned below. Additional questions pertaining to this programme should be addressed to the Indigenous Fellowship Programme (see address below). Please note that the deadline for the 2008 English, Spanish and French Fellowship Programmes is 2 July 2007 and that in order to be considered, applications must be fully completed and sent only by fax or post to the address below.

Fellows of the 2007 Programme

English speaking fellows
16 April – 17 August 2007 (based in Geneva, Switzerland)

Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai, Tripura (Bangladesh)
Mr. Arthuso L. Malo-ay, Higaonon (the Philippines)
Ms. Rahamatu Mallam Sali, Mbororo (Cameroon)
Ms. Gulnara Abbasova, Crimean Tatar (Ukraine)
Ms. Saara Elisabet Alakorva, Saami (Finland)

Spanish speaking fellows
16 April - 3 August 2007 (based in Bilbao, Spain and in Geneva, Switzerland)

Ms. Guadalupe Martínez Pérez, Naoa (Mexico)
Ms. Oriana Mabel Mora Rodríguez, Atacameña (Chile)
Mr. Samuel Carpintero Aguila, Ngobe (Panama)
Mr. Manari Kaki Ushigua Santi, Zápara (Ecuador)

French speaking fellows
10 September - 2 November 2007 (based in Dijon, France and in Geneva, Switzerland)

Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Mbororo (Chad)
Ms. Latifa Douch, Amazigh (Morocco)
Ms. Julie Martel, Innu (Canada)
Mr. Belkacem Boukherouf, Kabyle (Algeria)
Mr. Richard Gabriel Bokodi, Baaka (Congo Brazzaville)

Russian speaking fellows

The deadline for application to the 2007 Russian-speaking Fellowship Programme is June 15, 2007. Tentative dates for this programme are 1 – 19 October (in Moscow, Russian Federation) and 22 October – 16 November (in Geneva, Switzerland). We will publish the participants’ names when available.
Correction in Update 71-72

The Association for the Reconstruction and Development of the Moko-oh Peoples (AFTRADEMOP) has expressed that our report on the 24th session of the WGIP, published in Update 71-72, did not correspondingly reflect their statement.

AFTRADEMOP actually reported on the Moko-oh people’s villages in North-West Cameroon being turned into concentration camps by a local settler tribe armed by the German, and later the British colonial forces. This armed group, now protected by high officers in the Cameroon Ministry of Justice, continues up to day to terrorize and harass the Moko-oh.

doCip apologizes for this imprecision and thanks its readers for their understanding.

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 fax at: + 41 22 740 34 54
- by mail at: doCip, 14 avenue Trembley, CH-1209 Genève

Thanks!

INFORM US OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please inform us each time you change your e-mail/postal address, or phone/fax number so that we may keep our address book up to date. Send an email to docip@docip.org, subject: Change of Address. Many thanks.
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Translation
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Please note
Update is and will remain free for all indigenous organizations.

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Banque Cantonale de Genève
Account No. E 775.87.12

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City of Geneva

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