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1. EDITORIAL

The Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference, which will take place on 10-12 June, 2013 in Alta in the Saami territory of Northern Norway, will be the most prominent step on the long road leading to the 2014 UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP). Whereas the WCIP still generates much debate as to the involvement and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the preparation and during the conference, the Alta meeting seems to find a broad consensus among indigenous peoples.

Organised by indigenous peoples themselves and preceded by preparatory meetings in the seven regions defined by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples, the Alta Conference will stand as a milestone in the history of indigenous peoples at the international level. Not only is the whole process, from organisation to fundraising, led entirely by indigenous peoples, but it also promotes a wide participation of indigenous peoples from around the world. Indeed, each region will appoint 57 delegates who will be invited to participate in the Alta Conference. In addition, observer organisations, whether indigenous or not, will be able to attend this event. Thus, more than 800 persons will gather on this occasion, offering a unique opportunity to define the direction of international negotiations affecting indigenous peoples in the coming years.

This issue of Update summarizes all the interventions of the 11th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples, held in New York 7-18 May, 2012. Many topics of great importance were discussed during that session, including the Doctrine of Discovery - origin of the shameless grabbing of indigenous lands and of the violence and discrimination that indigenous peoples have suffered for hundreds of years and that they continue to suffer today in many parts of the world. Also of note is the heated debate on the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) of the World Intellectual Property Organization. For several years, indigenous peoples have denounced the functioning of the negotiations within the IGC, which prevents them from holding a sufficiently effective position in the process. WIPO and the States have been severely reprimanded in this regard, as well as on the mandatory need to take the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into account in the negotiation process and the general functioning of the IGC.

Finally, you will note that for clarity and ease of access, the double numbering of the issues of Update disappears. It was no longer necessary to maintain this system, which was a legacy of an earlier operating process and which could sometimes cause confusion in your research.

*   *   *

Published on April 22, 2013
2. PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

11th session, New York, 7 – 18 May 2012

This eleventh session focused on the “Doctrine of Discovery: its enduring impact on indigenous peoples and the right to redress for past conquests – articles 28 and 37 of the Declaration”. Also, a dialogue with the World Intellectual Property Organisation drew attention to the need for international decision-making processes to recognize indigenous peoples and to fully respect their right to safeguard and promote their traditional knowledge and resources. A thematic discussion on the right to food underscored the particular vulnerabilities of indigenous peoples, namely due to their loss of control over their lands and resources, and the need for them to assert their food sovereignty. At the high-level event to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, speakers expressed both serious concern and called for continuous work to improve relations between indigenous peoples and States.

Report on the Permanent Forum’s session¹

Opening Session

In his opening invocation, Tadodaho Sid Hill, Chief of the Onondaga Nation, asks all present to give thanks to all beings put on earth by the creator for doing their duties.

Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro welcomes the indigenous peoples (IPs) and members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF), calling on them to make the UN more responsive to IPs' aspirations (also Bienvenu Okiemy), based on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration). The Commission on the Status of Women recently adopted a resolution on indigenous women.

Thomas Stelzer, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, underscores the need for contributions to the Trust Fund for the PF (also GA President Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, CUBA). States need to create constitutional, legal and policy frameworks that promote and protect IPs' rights and bring about changes on the ground (also NCAFIP, IIWF/Indigenous Youth Network, PAGTP-2012, ECMIA; the African Indigenous Caucus and Bienvenu Okiemy for African States and the African Union; AIDB for Burundi).

Edward John, elected Chairperson of the PF, reports on efforts to promote IPs' participation as part of a human rights-based approach to development. All stakeholders need to effectively address the continued discrimination, marginalisation, extreme poverty and conflicts faced by IPs (also Asha-Rose Migiro, Thomas Stelzer, Bienvenu Okiemy). He commends the IPs for their struggle for their survival, rights, self-determination, and development visions.

Bienvenu Okiemy, Minister of Communication of the Republic of the Congo, after acknowledging the marginalisation of the country's IPs, emphasises that Congo's law on promoting and protecting the rights of IPs, the first of its kind in Africa, is aligned with the Declaration.

As the session begins, the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus object to the dehumanising treatment that grants PF credentials to so many IPs and then, based on space limitation, denies their participation (also IIWF/Indigenous Youth Network, Moana Jackson).

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

Indigenous nominated experts

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

¹ This report is based on oral and written statements presented orally during the debates, as well as on the UNDPI press releases. The official report of this session is UN document E/C.19/2012/13.
Government nominated experts

Mr. Alvaro Esteban Pop (Guatemala)
Mr. Andrey A. Nikiforov (Russian Federation)
Mr. Bertie Xavier (Guyana)
Ms. Eva Biaudet (Finland)
Ms. Viktoria Tuulas (Estonia)
Ms. Megan Davis (Australia)
Ms. Paimanach Hasteh (Iran)
Mr. Simon William M’Viboudoulou (Congo)

Item 3 – The Doctrine of Discovery: its enduring impacts and the right to redress for past conquests (articles 28 and 37 of the Declaration)

Robert Williams, Professor of Native American Studies at University of Arizona, explains that at the core of the doctrine of discovery is the colonising principle, implemented in various ways by governments around the world, that gives the State power to extinguish IPs’ human rights in their traditional lands, and is reflected in the racist and dehumanising complex of ideas encoded in the language of papal bulls authorising the conquest of the world, which regards IPs as a backward, inferior obstacle to progress (also Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Moana Jackson, Valmaine Toki, James Anaya, the Global Indigenous Peoples’ and Youth Caucuses, the Abya Yala, Pacific, Maori and North American Indigenous Caucuses, Haudenosaunee Confederacy, IPs’ Organisations Network of Australia, Wilton Littlechild/TRC-Canada, CONAMAQ, NALEB’, ECMIA, CTT, IITC, AH/YP/KF, CADPI/CCPIAN, CONACHA/ADENCH, CONIVE/MIW/ECMIA, AFN/COO/GCC/AI/CFSC, CNMCIOB-BS, ACC, PCJSS, NSWALC, UMC, Cuba, Brazil, Guyana, New Zealand, Mexico). He underlines IPs’ determination to have their human rights prevail, especially through States’ implementation of every article of the Declaration (also Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Fernanda Espinoza, Moana Jackson, Saul Vicente Vasquez, Raja Devasish Roy, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, the North American, Pacific and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, IPs’ Organisations Network of Australia, Tonatierra, IIFW/Indigenous Youth Network, UNFPA, ECMIA, PAGTP-2012, KRNS/LAHURNIP/AIPP, AHRC/ATSISJC, CADPI/CCPIAN, ECMIA-NR, NSWALC, NICARAGUA, GUYANA). The Declaration’s principles should also be established through such UN mechanisms as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (also Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, IUCN, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Chile).

Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Lawyer, Onondaga Nation, regrets that the US, instead of modelling its relationship with IPs on the tradition of the Haudenosaunee, used Supreme Court rulings to enshrine the doctrine of discovery as the juridical basis for domination (also Raja Devasish Roy, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, AFN/COO/GCC/AI/CFSC, Tonatierra, ACC). She urges that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements now be evaluated through the prism of articles 3, 28, 37 of the Declaration and international law (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, North American Indigenous Caucus, Paraguay).

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, former PF Chairperson, explains that during the long colonial history of the Philippines, all non-private lands belonged to the rulers; that is still the case today in the independent Philippines (also Asian Indigenous Caucus; CTT regarding Chile). Because the effects of development threaten the very existence of life, Fernanda Espinoza, Minister of Heritage, Ecuador, promotes the model of “living well” – adopted by Ecuador as an alternative to Western development models (also NICARAGUA, Bolivian Indigenous Caucus).

Explaining that “discovery” reflects colonisers’ belief in their implicit right to open up the land and take everything on it and within it, Moana Jackson, Maori lawyer, says it was and continues to be a crime against humanity (also Fernanda Espinoza, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, CTT, UMC). He urges IPs to reclaim the full sovereign authority of their ancestors, and use the power and beauty of who they are to rebuild the damage caused by the doctrine (also Valmaine Toki, Maori Indigenous Caucus).

PF member Megan Davis makes preliminary comments on the PF study on constitutional and legislative implementation of the Declaration, which draws attention to States and IPs currently undergoing constitutional revision processes that involve recognition of IPs’ status and rights.

PF member Alvaro Esteban Pop considers how democracy shall work for IPs, who prioritise collective rights over individual ones, and distrust electoral processes as profoundly crony-based – especially in States where IPs’ own systems and worldviews are not recognised, and their resources are appropriated by elected politicians (also ECMIA. IIFW/Indigenous Youth Network).
Just as in Mexico at the time of the conquest, IPs today are being forced to flee their homes; PF member Saul Vicente Vasquez explains that this time, the “conquerors” are multinational corporations that continue to deprive IPs of their territories, resources and cultural heritage (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, ECMIA, PAGTP-2012, New Zealand). This lack of care for mother earth has led to the current crises of climate change and food insecurity for millions (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IFAD, TUNFA, MEXICO, EUROPEAN UNION [EU]), but proposed solutions perpetuate the very conditions that have led to them, including more industrialised and genetic engineering agricultural techniques (also Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, PAGTP-2012, IITC, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus emphasising women and girls).

PF member Raja Devasish Roy calls for less focus on the doctrine of discovery, and more on its legacies; without constitutional reform that includes substantial provisions on IPs’ rights, the effects of stolen self-government and land rights cannot be undone, or even mitigated (also Moana Jackson, Valmaine Toki, IPs’ Organisations Network of Australia, NCAFP).

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) urges development of guidelines for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge and related genetic resources. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recognizes that conservation-based dispossession of IPs' lands and resources has led to unsustainable management and to IPs’ impoverishment (also the Purhepecha, Nahua and Otomi peoples; AIPP regarding the Karen people).

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) informs on its support of traditional medicine and intercultural sexual and reproductive health services for indigenous women and youth. Reproductive health is at the heart of the struggle against extinction; the UNFPA Representative to the Republic of Congo calls attention to IPs’ rapidly decreasing population, high maternal death rate, and lack of understanding of HIV/AIDS in that country. The UN Resident Coordinator in Bolivia emphasises strengthening the capacities of Guarani IPs in the Chaco region, including combating serfdom and forced labour, and supporting indigenous communities that have recovered their freedom (also UNFPA).

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus call on the PF to develop models for conflict resolution, restitution, redress and peace-building as on-going work on the doctrine of discovery (also Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Saul Vicente Vasquez, Raja Devasish Roy, Wilton Littlechild/TRC-Canada, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, IPs’ Organisations Network of Australia, ECMIA-NR, Tonatierra, CTT, ACC, UMC, NSWALC, AFN/COO/GCC/AI/CFSC, PARAGUAY). They call for the focus of the 2014 PF session to be on mining and the extractive industries, and recommend a future session on IPs who are criminalised for exercising their rights (also ECMIA, the Purhepecha, Nahua and Otomi peoples).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus say “past conquest” reflects neither the on-going attempts at conquest and colonization, nor IPs’ preservation of their sovereignty and self-determination (also Moana Jackson, North American Indigenous Caucus, PAGTP-2012, IITC). They call for States to redress damages resulting from the doctrine of discovery in all its current manifestations, which continue to violate the principle of self-determination (also Fernanda Espinoza, Raja Devasish Roy, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, the Pacific, Moana Jackson of AIPP, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Haudenosaunee Confederacy, ECMIA, IPs’ Organisations Network of Australia, AMICM/IIWF, NCAFP, CTT, CADPI/CCPIAN, BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA: FRSCIP for Crimean Tatar; IUCN for conservation-based violations); this includes cultural and spiritual damage caused by displacement of indigenous women’s leadership roles and their relationship with the environment (also UNFPA, NICARAGUA). They urge a PF study, using gender analysis, on impacts of domination and dehumanisation of IPs through legal principles and doctrines, including as regards migration/border issues (also Moana Jackson, the Global Indigenous Peoples’ and Youth Caucuses, IPACC, NSWALC, AHRC/ATSISJC, ACC, AFN/COO/GCC/AI/CFSC: Maori Indigenous Caucus for New Zealand).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call for a strong, organized effort by States to recover and preserve indigenous languages (also an indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela, MAFUN, CYE, UNESCO, CHILE).

PAGTP-2012 applaud States’ strong language on treaty rights in the proposed American Declaration on the Rights of IPs, and welcome the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (also Wilton Littlechild/TRC-Canada, IITC).

Central and South America

The Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus regret that in the name of security, military bases are placed in IPs’ territories (also AIPP, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus); they call on States to establish a moratorium on extractive activities on indigenous lands (also the Purhepecha, Nahua and Otomi peoples); establish a system to protect IPs’ traditional knowledge (also Fernanda Espinoza, Anna Naykanchina, Pacific Indigenous
Caucus, SMPFII, PERU, HONDURAS); recognize and promote the multiplicity of economic models (also NALEB*, PARAGUAY); and adopt a universal declaration on the rights of mother earth.

ECMIA inform that in Latin America the human rights process still faces discriminatory institutional structures. IIWF/Indigenous Youth Network recommend that justice authorities be trained on international instruments protecting IPs’ rights (also PARAGUAY). They call for indigenous youth to participate in decision-making bodies at all levels, including the PF (also NALEB*).

A representative of the Purhepecha, Nahua and Otomí peoples laments that in Mexico, Nahua people have been jailed, persecuted or killed for trying to manage their environment on the basis of their traditional knowledge (also CNMCIOB-BS, CIDOB for Bolivia; ECUADOR). The Mexican Government must respect IPs’ governing institutions (also IPACC for African States); the right to consultation applies to the community as a whole, and not just to its leaders (also Mexico’s National Commission for IPs’ Development).

NALEB* lament that in Guatemala, IPs’ self-sufficiency is violated by a model of production that concentrates the lands of many IPs into a few landowners’ hands, on the pretext that IPs’ own production and food models are backward.

CADPI/CCPIAN fear that mainstream society will soon assimilate indigenous youth. They urge creation of a consultative body comprised of all IPs in the world, to work with the UN system at the national level in each country.

CONAMAQ call on Bolivia to acknowledge that IPs are being prevented from exercising their rights to autonomy and self-government (also CIDOB), and recommend UN sanctions on Bolivia until it grants IPs their share of benefits generated by oil extraction.

On behalf of CIDOB, a Guarani woman says that IPs’ shared experience of exclusion and humiliation rooted in the doctrine of discovery is what brings them to the PF to assert their rights (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, SMPFII).

CNMCIOB-BS say IPs are determined “to get out from under the table and sit at it” to ensure that all people enjoy development on an equal footing; they call on women in the informal sector and professional women to share experiences with each other.

CTT say the doctrine of discovery has been a central impediment to building a sustainable coexistence among IPs and States (also Mexico’s National Commission for IPs’ Development).

While hundreds of applications for mining leases are being filed, an indigenous parliamentarian of Guatemala deplores that Guatemala allows the applicant companies to carry out environmental impact studies on their own prospective extraction projects.

An indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela says IPs in Venezuela have now achieved legal and constitutional recognition of their ancestral rights to land as the fundamental basis for developing their distinct ways of life (also NORWAY).

Mexico’s National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples underlines the need to close the gap between non-indigenous Mexicans and the 15.7 million persons identifying themselves as indigenous (also ECUADOR).

The Electoral Tribunal of MEXICO protects IPs’ exercise of their political and civil rights, based on full recognition of indigenous customary law; strengthening indigenous claims; respect for the principles of self-determination of indigenous communities; and the right to consultation.

HONDURAS informs on the Government’s advocacy in parliament to legally guarantee IPs’ rights to bilingual education, health and housing, and use of natural resources (also PARAGUAY).

The Government of the North Atlantic Autonomous Region of NICARAGUA underlines important reforms that incorporate indigenous worldviews into legislation on violence against women.

GUYANA expresses its commitment to mainstreaming IPs’ issues into national development priorities.

COLOMBIA informs that IPs’ languages are constitutionally recognised as official languages in their territories, and IPs have the right to culturally appropriate education and to the jurisdiction of their authorities in their territories.

ECUADOR emphasises IPs’ participation in State structures (also indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela, GUYANA, PERU, COLOMBIA, BOLIVIA, CHILE, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY); IPs’ right to demarcate territories and to collectively hold the land as an ancestral form of territorial organisation (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, the Purhepecha, Nahua and Otomí peoples, CTT, HONDURAS); and the rights of indigenous children, adolescents and women, including an intercultural gender policy.

PERU says the interests of the State, the private sector and IPs must be reconciled, including extraction and redistribution of natural resources.

Responding to CONAMAQ’s criticism, BOLIVIA says free prior and informed consent is enshrined in the Constitution; it guarantees the consultation process of IPs in the TIPNIS (Indigenous Territory and National Park of Isiboro Secure).
BRAZIL emphasises the recent decision confirming the rights of the Pataxó Há-há-háúe over their land in Bahia, and supports full rights to IPs in isolation (also PERU, PARAGUAY).

PARAGUAY is planning to design human rights indicators. Having acknowledged past failures on indigenous issues, CHILE informs on its new institutional design for working with IPs, using disaggregated data on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Regarding the situation of the Rapa Nui people, new legislation limits the establishment of persons on Easter Island, taking into account its environmental vulnerability.

North America
The North American Indigenous Caucus emphasise that IPs’ cultural and spiritual relationship to their territories long predates claims by Western Christendom to any lands not “under the actual temporal domination of any Christian dominator” (Inter Caetera papal bull of 1493) (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, PARAGUAY).

ECMIA-NR say Western marriage has made women subject to men under church- and state-approved legal contracts that disallow their direct ownership and management of property, and extinguish their voices; this is reflected in today’s shortage of women with decision-making capacities in tribal governing, judicial, advisory and legislative bodies, as well as in spiritual matters.

IITC call for changing the name of the PF to "UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples" (also Saul Vicente Vasquez).

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy say that although the doctrine of discovery sets a standard of exploitation that States call “international law”, IPs understand that nature’s law will prevail: simple, absolute principles based on cooperation rather than competition are vital to the survival of the human species (also Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Fernanda Espinoza, Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus, CNMCI0B-BS, ECUADOR).

Although the Indian residential schools tried to “kill the Indian and save the man”, sometimes the “Indian” survived: SMPFII appreciate that indigenous youth today often look up to the “bad Indians” who have been holding on as best they could to their languages, traditions and beliefs.

SCAT/TOVAV/LAWD/CNN call for reparations to IPs such as the Dineh and Hopi, whose water resources are being threatened; the Tohono O’odham at the so-called US-Mexico border, denied, sometimes violently, full access to their sacred sites; and the Innaah (Apache) of San Carlos, Arizona whose sacred sites are still violated by corporations greedy for minerals and profits (also an indigenous parliamentarian of Guatemala, ECMIA). Christian churches and all States must restore dispossessed indigenous lands through enforcement of treaties between the colonial governments and IPs (also Wilton Littlechild/TRC-Canada, Asian Indigenous Caucus, NALEB’, SMPFII, Mexico’s National Commission for IPs’ Development, GUYANA).

Tonatierra urge integrating the results of the PF study on the doctrine of discovery into the social studies curriculum across all levels of educational services and trainings (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus), as well as into international trade agreements.

YP/KF deplore that citizens of the original nations in the Hawaiian and North American islands suffer from torture, deportation, rape, incarceration and slavery.

NFF demand reparations to indigenous diaspora Africans in the Caribbean and the USA for past conquests and enslavement.

AFN/COO/GCC/AI/CFSC denounce Canada’s refusal to fully and effectively implement the Declaration, as well as its laws and policies that continue to misinterpret international law based on the doctrine of discovery (also Robert Williams; SMPFII for the USA; Tinhhinan for Northern Mali).

Remembering Chief Oren Lyons’ campaign to discuss “discovery” at the UN, Wilton Littlechild, on behalf of TRC-Canada, reminds that a central aspect of the colonial project was forcibly removing children from their parents and Christianizing them. TRC-Canada affirms the recommendation by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP) James Anaya that more work is needed to heal the legacies of oppression (also Valmaine Toki, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, the Pacific, Abya Yala and San Indigenous Caucuses, ACC, SMPFII, AHR/C/ATSISJC, PCJSS, PARAGUAY, CANADA, HOLY SEE).

Regarding reconciliation, CANADA calls attention to its 2010 apology for the suffering caused by the relocation of Inuit families in the 1950's, and its honouring of Métis veterans.

Africa
IPACC explain that because in Africa IPs were, and are, mainly mobile land users who live from subsistence hunting and gathering or pastoralism, colonisers considered the land empty and available. They applauded the finding of the South African Constitutional Court that annexation of IPs’ lands by the colonial State did not extinguish aboriginal title.

Tinhhinan deplore the Mali Government’s repression of Tuareg IPs, including sending part of that population to areas lacking water, food and services. NGOs and UN agencies, including the International Fund for Agricultural
Development (IFAD) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), need to help the refugees; Tinhinan call for self-determination for the Tuareg, and reject all military and terrorist actions in their territory. TUNFA explain that because of new territorial definitions, the Tuareg IPs came to be regulated by agreements among neighbouring Saharan States, while sedentary cultures have encroached on the pastoral zone; the national borders of new States disrupted the pastoralists’ trade system and interrupted their access to the traditional water sources upon which communal responsibility and social control of grazing lands depends. The San Indigenous Caucus call for close consultation with IPs on all development projects, including extractive resource exploration and exploitation (also SMPFII, FINLAND; TUNFA for the Tuareg and Peul of Northern Niger; Anna Naykanchina for the Arctic).

SOUTH AFRICA acknowledges that in its land restitution process, 35 claims by Khoi and San IPs are still outstanding.

Asia and the Pacific

The Asian Indigenous Caucus call for upholding the Caríño doctrine of “native title” in the Philippines; all laws and policies anchored in the colonial Regalian doctrine must be reviewed and reversed in compliance with the Declaration. Calling for action by the Government to uphold legislation meant to support IPs’ communities in India, ICTIP-NEZ ask the SRIP to assure that article 37 of the Declaration is not being violated (also CTT regarding the Mapuche). Besides deploiring Nepal’s failure to ensure IPs’ full participation in the political process, SMPFII denounce Nepal's discriminatory prohibition on slaughtering beef, a food important to IPs’ rituals. PCJSS call for Bangladesh to initiate effective measures, including a road map with a timeline, to implement the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Accord, in line with recommendations by former PF member Lars-Anders Baer. Urging the SRIP to head a UN committee focused on the decolonization of national constitutions and legal systems, the Pacific Indigenous Caucus call for demilitarization of Hawaii. The Maori Indigenous Caucus urge New Zealand to obtain the free prior and informed consent of Maori before implementing any recommendations from its constitutional review process. The Maori-language original version of the Treaty of Waitangi reflects the fact that Maori have never given their free prior and informed consent to the settlement process (also Valmaine Toki).

NCAFP call on the PF to clarify which IPs can be designated as "peoples in non-self-governing territories” and thus dealt with under chapter XI of the UN Charter. IPs' Organisations Network of Australia inform that the concept of terra nullius was based on colonies’ fictional claims to be established on "waste and uninhabited" land (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus for the circumpolar region; IPACC for Africa); this was replaced in Australia in 1992 with "native title", which leaves IPs with just a few traditional rights analogous to medieval English common law rights to game (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus). Because input from IPs was not sought in drafting the national Constitution, which does not recognise IPs and their inherent rights, it is ineffective in protecting IPs' right to freedom from discrimination (also NCAFP, NSWALC, AHRC/ATSISJC, TRC-Canada, Tinhinan).

NSWALC say Australia’s unilateral top-down approach and policy agenda is not in the best interests of IPs. AHRC/ATSISJC urge States to review their constitutions and laws to ensure the identity and rights of IPs are recognised and protected in accordance with the Declaration (also Tinhinan, Global Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses, IPs' Organisations Network of Australia, NCAFP, Wilton Littlechild/ TRC-Canada, ECMIA; the PF should commend those States currently reviewing their constitutions (also IPs' Organisations Network of Australia).

AUSTRALIA underlines its apology to indigenous Australians in 2008, and its work to improve their lives in areas such as education, housing, employment safety and health, particularly with regard to indigenous women (also ECUADOR).

NEW ZEALAND explains that its constitutional arrangements, partly based on the Treaty of Waitangi, are undergoing a review process that considers the relationship between Maori and the Crown; it also calls attention to its "treaty settlements” process that provides for reconciliation between the Government and IPs (also Valmaine Toki).

Middle East

Though Assyrians are small in number due to elimination strategies and displacement, AaidS call on the PF to include them as IPs of Iraq.

Europe, Russian Federation and the Circumpolar

Because the Declaration’s mandate for redress supersedes the doctrine of discovery, the Arctic Indigenous Caucus recommend the PF establish a voluntary international mechanism to review IPs’ claims that their rights...
to their traditional lands, territories and resources have been violated (also Robert Williams, Saul Vicente Vasquez, Dalee Sambo Dorough, FINLAND, DENMARK/GREENLAND).

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION says that the land it appropriated to strengthen the economic position of the State resulted in a racial and ethnic mix that has contributed to the life of IPs.

NORWAY underlines its Constitutional protection of Saami rights, giving Norwegians and Saami the same right to develop their culture and languages.

ACC urge the PF to act on the recommendations in the conference room paper on the doctrine of discovery [E/C.19/2012/CRP.2] (also UMC).

To build better relationships with IPs, UMC urge that the church confess its own participation in the continuing effects of that trauma.

Responding to calls for the Catholic Church to address the impacts of the doctrine of discovery, the HOLY SEE say numerous statements on its website express sorrow for its mistakes. The Church has condemned wars of conquest for the purpose of conversion, and any remnants of the doctrine were abrogated by church law in 1983 – it has not been used in the Church for centuries.

Robert Williams concludes that the doctrine of discovery, along with the Regalian doctrine and eminent domain in the Philippines, and the principle of terra nullius in Australia, led to entire settler populations being invested in perpetuating the racist and unscientific assumptions embedded in those principles (also Moana Jackson, Valmaine Toki, James Anaya, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, AFN/COO/GCC/IA/CFSC). He reiterates the call for States to make it absolutely clear that these principles cannot be used to resist IPs’ claims to the full scope of their rights to territories, lands and resources based on their own indigenous law, custom and tradition (also the North American, Asian and Pacific Caucuses, ACC, AFN/COO/GCC/IA/CFSC).

Valmaine Toki calls for redefining indigenous and State relationships through constitutional transformations, treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Relevant documentation for the 11th session of the PF

Documents submitted for the session

In this summary report, we mention some of the documents submitted to the 11th session, where relevant, but not all of them. In particular, the reports submitted to the PF by UN agencies and governments are not mentioned here. All the session’s documents have a symbol beginning with E/C.19/2012 and are available on the website of the PF Secretariat at the following address:


Other documents relevant to the session’s debates include the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (see Update 79-80); and UN General Assembly resolutions 65/198 and 66/296 regarding the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (see Update 102-103 for resolution 66/296).

Statements presented on the floor during the session

All the written statements presented on the floor during the session and collected by doCip are available on our website at www.docip.org. Chose Online documentation in the menu Documentation Centre, then chose the Conferences mode and select Permanent Forum and 2012: you will find the statements by agenda item. You can also use the Search mode if you look for a particular content and/or author (you can change your Search preferences, under Preferences, in order be able to use several key words in each query).

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

Combating violence against indigenous women and girls (article 22 of the Declaration)

Megan Davis summarises the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) report [document E/C.19/2012/6], appreciated by a very large number of speakers, emphasising States’ obligations to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination (also MEXICO, GERMANY). She calls attention to indigenous girls – a group often overlooked in international discussions on violence against women – who are at high risk of child labour, trafficking, sexual abuse, violence in situations of armed conflict and militarisation, female genital mutilation, and forced and early marriages (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, IIWF, Asian Indigenous Caucus, PAGTP-2012). The EGM report also emphasises environmental violence, such as pesticides and industrial and military waste that cause severe and on-going harm.
to indigenous women, girls and unborn generations (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IITC, North American Indigenous Caucus, PAGTP-2012, NFF; UNFPA for Latin America). Exacerbating the effects of interpersonal violence against women and girls is the patriarchal division between private and public matters, adopted by many indigenous communities, which prohibits public discussion of interpersonal physical and sexual violence (also NEW ZEALAND); this causes chronic underreporting of violence in indigenous communities (also Eva Biaudet regarding trafficking). States and UN agencies, with IPs’ cooperation, are urged to support mechanisms to monitor the situation of violence against indigenous women and girls, and to present regular reports to the PF (also Victoria Taulli-Corpuz, Tonya Gonnella Frichner, the Global Indigenous Peoples’ and Women’s Caucuses, IPACC, ECMIA, AUSTRALIA, MEXICO). States are urged to implement disaggregated national data collection on socio-economic and well-being indicators (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Asian Indigenous Caucus, NWAC/AFN/COO/NAFC/FAFIA/CAEFS/CFSC/GCC/AI). Instead of imposing strategies that do not reflect IPs’ values and knowledge of indigenous communities, States should facilitate, consistent with international human rights law, indigenous women’s community-based anti-violence strategies (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, NWAC/AFN/COO/NAFC/FAFIA/CAEFS/CFSC/GCC/AI). The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) should conduct a thematic study on human rights violations against indigenous women and girls (also Victoria Taulli-Corpuz, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IPACC).

Presenting preliminary results of the PF study on violence against indigenous women and girls, PF member Myrna Cunningham Kain informs that the study summarises the situation of violence against women in various regions, while emphasising the need for States to cooperate with IPs to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that implementation of their rights fully takes into account indigenous women, who, as women and as IPs, are doubly disadvantaged (also James Anaya).

Victoria Taulli-Corpuz reports that in a study comparing gender-based violence against indigenous and non-indigenous girls, adolescents and young women, a main risk factor is poverty, which prevents young girls from receiving an adequate education, leading to the early marriages and pregnancies that are at the core of sexual violence and exploitation among indigenous communities (also PAGTP-2012). Poverty can also hinder girls and young women from seeking legal redress for gender-based violence (also ECMIA, EU; KENYA which has measures in place to counter this).

Although human trafficking can sometimes involve organised crime, PF member Eva Biaudet emphasises that traffickers often are relatives. To combat this, she urges not only supporting victims to denounce their exploiters, but also using intervention and accountability mechanisms that do not depend solely on denunciation by the victims (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus; PAGTP-2012 calling for a Special Rapporteur on trafficking of indigenous women and girls).

IITC deplore current USA and international laws that permit industry, the military, and all levels of government to knowingly dump substances that contaminate indigenous women’s breast milk.

UNICEF inform on their collaboration with other UN agencies on a study on violence against indigenous girls, adolescents and young women as a substantive input to the March 2013 session of the Commission on the Status of Women (also UNFPA, MEXICO, ECUADOR; Asha-Rose Migiro, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus and IIFW on indigenous women’s participation in that meeting).

UNFPA call on States and indigenous communities to promote systematic processes of reflection for the empowerment of indigenous women and girls, and their organisations.

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus call for sanctions on States that lack a rapid response system to stop violence against women and children; they urge recognition of indigenous identification systems to ensure verified crossing of borders; and they call attention to the indigenous women and girls who were either ignored or expelled from UN meetings after attempting to report incidents of violence against women.

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus recognize that violence against women also traumatises male children; patriarchal social relations do not always necessarily lead to violence against indigenous women and girls, or to oppressive practices. UN agencies and States must build indigenous women’s capacities in the prevention of violence and discrimination by providing funding, training and full access to decision-making processes affecting IPs (also Megan Davis, Myrna Cunningham Kain, Edward John, the Global Indigenous Peoples’ and Women’s Caucuses, UNFPA, IPACC, ECMIA, Asian Indigenous Caucus, AMICM/IIFW, FINLAND). To eliminate violence against women, States and IPs are urged to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Declaration, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (also San Indigenous Caucus, AMICM/IIFW, NWAC/AFN/COO/NAFC/FAFIA/CAEFS/CFSC/GCC/AI, ECMIA, FINLAND).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus affirm their right to discontinue participation in a mechanism that does not respect indigenous youth.
IIWF call attention to the connections among violence against women, colonialism, and militarisation, all of which exhibit expressions of terror, subjugation, torture, sexual violence, forced labour, exemplary punishments and exploitation that generates racism and patriarchy (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus). Addressing the high rates of sexual violence suffered by disabled indigenous women, the Indigenous Disabled People’s Organisations say they face further obstacles when trying to access the legal system and obtain justice; IPs with disabilities frequently face greater exclusion. The PF should report on their issues, and include them in the World Conference (also MEXICO).

PAGTP-2012 call attention to the social exclusion of women in central India and the rape of young indigenous women at demonstrations over territorial rights in Panama.

ECMIA call on States to tear down all normative and ideological barriers to the participation and empowerment of IPs, including women and girls (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Indigenous Disabled People’s Organisations, Asian Indigenous Caucus, AMICM/IIWF, IPACC, AH/YP/KF, KaF/JAP/BIPF/UCTP/AIWN/JOAS/JMF, ECUADOR, NICARAGUA, FINLAND).

AMICM/IIWF emphasise the need for allocating more resources to the prevention, monitoring and resolution of land disputes where indigenous women are put at risk.

IPACC call on the ACHPR to address indigenous women’s situation as a distinct group: sexual violence has widely been used as a weapon of war against women in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); gender-based economic pressure in central Africa has led Batwa families to keep their girls out of school so they can work at economically crucial pottery-making; indigenous women, especially the young, fear the violent consequences of resisting domestic violence; and a woman must accede to the man’s decision on condom use: if she contracts HIV and gets pregnant, she additionally risks an HIV-positive baby (also San Indigenous Caucus).

The San Indigenous Caucus of southern Africa call attention to alcoholism, which was imposed on them by the apartheid practise of paying workers in alcohol instead of a wage.

The North American Indigenous Caucus underline the explicit connections between the doctrine of discovery and domination of men over women (also PAGTP-2012, ECMIA-NR); Canada must establish a national inquiry into the disappearance and murder of hundreds of indigenous women and girls there, and fund IPs’ equal participation in this (also NWAC/AFN/COO/NAFC/FAFIA/CAEFS/CFSC/GCC/AI).

NWAC/AFN/COO/NAFC/FAFIA/CAEFS/CFSC/GCC/AI say that marginalising indigenous women not only makes them prey to violent men, it is also used as an excuse for not protecting them (also ECMIA).

AH/YP/KF urge the USA to combat the systematic violation of indigenous women’s reproductive rights, and to uphold IPs’ rights to raise their own children in their own culture (also MEXICO).

The Asian Indigenous Caucus ask the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to investigate violence against indigenous women and girls in the CHT in Bangladesh (also PAGTP-2012, KaF/JAP/BIPF/UCTP/AIWN/JOAS/JMF) and among the Penan people of Sarawak, Malaysia. They call on the PF to raise awareness about the effects of globalisation, free trade and deregulation on IPs, and to ensure that UN agencies and the private financial sector are educated about IPs’ rights, cultural values and sustainable, self-determined development.

AVSS/IS/CRA call attention to the hundreds of thousands of indigenous women domestic workers excluded from labour laws and abused in various ways that grossly violate the Declaration (also PAGTP-2012). They call on the PF to study this situation with a view towards conformity with ILO Convention 169 and other human rights and indigenous rights instruments (also San Indigenous Caucus).

KaF/JAP/BIPF/UCTP/AIWN/JOAS/JMF call attention to the rape and murder of an eleven-year-old Jumma girl in the CHT (also Asian Indigenous Caucus); they call on the Government of Bangladesh to follow its Constitution and punish the violence against indigenous women.

NICARAGUA call for more indigenous women in parliament, in order to facilitate creation of public policies that defend and protect women, and indigenous women in particular. Responding to comments by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, KENYA says distribution of resources can solve its poverty problem; also, the Government’s provision for local communities to make decisions on allocation of government funds will impact the poverty of the Samburu and Maasai IPs. Saying the statistics Victoria Tauli-Corpuz presented on rates of female genital mutilation among the Maasai, Kisi, and Samburu women are exaggerated, Kenya says it has universally prohibited female genital mutilation.

Informing that Maori women are three times more likely than non-Maori women to face assault from an intimate partner, NEW ZEALAND explains that measures to combat violence against women include strengthening the responsiveness of criminal justice agencies to victims of domestic violence (also FINLAND). Emphasising the role of men and boys, FINLAND says that dismantling stereotypical gender roles based on aggression and control is essential.

Published on April 22, 2013
Examples of good practices: studies on participatory mechanisms and on land use changes in the Arctic

PF member Dalee Sambo Dorough, introducing a PF study on indigenous participatory mechanisms in the Arctic [document E/CN.9/2012/10], says industrialization is a frightening prospect for IPs in the Arctic, who have sustainably inhabited this region for centuries (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Sweden). She underlines that self-determination and rights to lands, territories and resources must be addressed before political and economic agendas; and these must be fully and effectively implemented (also Finland, Denmark/Greenland). The Laponia Management System principles provide an outline for how to engage States, IPs, and UN mechanisms to uphold IPs’ rights (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus).

PF member Anna Naykanchina says the study on indigenous reindeer herders [document E/C.19/2012/4] was prepared with the direct involvement of the Saami and IPs of the Russian Federation (WRH praise this study); she emphasises that the future of the reindeer sector requires an undivided landscape that allows reindeer to graze.

Emphasising the relationship between biological and cultural diversity, UNESCO advocate for the key role culture plays in sustainable development.

Supporting the recommendations of both studies, the Arctic Indigenous Caucus, representing ICC and SC, suggest that the Arctic Council could be used as a model for other regions (also RAIPON, Sweden, Denmark/Greenland). They call for an expert group meeting on Arctic development and IPs. Although Norwegian law and ILO Convention 169 call for compensation for individual reindeer herders, they have to procure it themselves; SC inform that IPs lack the funds for such court cases. They call for legal aid to herders, and call on all relevant States to protect their reindeer herders by considering their livelihoods as their protected “property”.

Because IPs’ survival is at stake, RAIPON say conflicting interests on subsoil resources will not be solved until IPs enjoy the right to participate in decision-making and to pursue their own development. Stating that the Arctic’s greatest treasure is its people, RAIPON urge investment in human capital, especially education and legislation (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Anna Naykanchina, WRH).

In the face of competing demands on the Arctic, WRH call for integrated management plans at the national level to secure the sustainability of indigenous herding communities and cultures (also Anna Naykanchina).

While prioritizing reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, Sweden also call attention to shorter-lived “climate forcers” such as black carbon, ozone and methane, which should be limited in order to mitigate climate change. Finland informs that recent legislation prohibits measures that impair IPs’ opportunities to engage in their culture and related traditional livelihoods.

Denmark and Greenland note that the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration, which emerged from cooperation among Arctic leaders, addresses development of good practices in resolving the tensions between resource development and IPs’ democratic participation in decision-making (also Dalee Sambo Dorough).

Regarding comments on its relationship with its reindeer herders, the Russian Federation disputes the study’s assertion that small-numbered IPs in Russia are in danger of disappearing altogether, due to inadequate legislation.

In light of the interlinked issues of economics, environment, and rights that face every Arctic State and IPs, Dalee Sambo Dorough explains that the Arctic Council’s framework may need to be expanded. She acknowledges Russia’s Arctic resources, and expresses hope that the study on reindeer herding can lead to resolving some of the issues.

Anna Naykanchina informs that the purpose of this study was to show some clear instances of how vulnerable reindeer herding is, rather than presenting a world-wide picture.

Item 4 – Human Rights

Item 4a – Implementation of the Declaration

Dalee Sambo Dorough recalls the lingering effects of the doctrine of discovery in the drafting processes of ILO Convention 169 and the Declaration, such as non-acceptance of the wording “indigenous peoples”, and of IPs’ rights as being part of international human rights law. The struggle for recognition of IPs’ collective human rights also led to debate about including individual rights in the Declaration, or not. Now States need to acknowledge the centuries of suffering, and to read and implement the Declaration through substantive action in collaboration with IPs to change conditions of socio-economic inequities and achieve IPs’ human rights, including to land and resources, self-determination and self-reliance, and participation in decision-making (also CONIVE/RMIW/ECMIA, CISAN, ECMIA, Abya Yala and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, Ecuador, Cuba; the African Indigenous Caucus for Africa; IPACC/PIDP for the Batwa Bambuti IPs in DRC;
The Declaration and ILO Convention 169 are mutually supportive (also Wilton Littlechild), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reports on its capacity-building activities on IPs’ issues for civil servants at country level, national and regional human rights bodies, and the business sector. The PF should reiterate its support to the UN Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP), which started work supporting sustainable implementation of the Declaration and ILO Convention 169 (also UNFPA, OHCHR, FINLAND, DENMARK).

The SRIP James Anaya says the ILO technical programme on IPs should bring its training initiatives to actually developing mechanisms of cooperation between IPs and governments, and other parties. Actual practical application of the right to consultation around specific initiatives that affect IPs’ rights is sorely needed.

To enable IPs’ direct participation at ILO, Raja Devasish Roy enquires about establishing a high level observer status for IPs, taking as a precedent the status of indigenous delegations during the drafting of ILO Convention 169; and about possible linkages between IPs and trade unions, employers’ associations and governments in ILO tripartite bodies.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is briefing human rights treaty bodies and national human rights institutions to ensure inclusion of the Declaration in their work (also James Anaya). It has worked on securing the human rights of IPs living in voluntary isolation in the Amazon basin (also BRAZIL, UNESCO), and on assessing IPs’ rights across Central America.

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus recommend that the PF concretely support IPs in their efforts to promote the Declaration in their respective territories, by encouraging local governments to adopt it (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus recommend the PF assist them in raising indigenous youth's awareness of the Declaration. They urge Member States to implement previous recommendations regarding indigenous youth with their full participation, to address the human rights of indigenous youth and children in the UPR, and to honour IPs’ right to self-identification.

GCC/AFN/CFSC/Al/IITC/AIPC/COO/T4FN/MPIDO/FPHRC urge the PF to address the fact that, within international processes on biodiversity, climate change, free trade and intellectual property, consensus-driven procedures are being exploited by States to the detriment of IPs, leaving them no effective means of safeguarding their human rights.

ILRC say in the upcoming review process of safeguards policies of the World Bank (WB), protection of IPs’ rights needs to be strengthened in line with the Declaration, including through requirements of prior human rights impact assessments focusing on IPs' rights – the PF, SRIP and EMRIP should take an active role in this.

ILRC call for a half-day session on the WB at the next PF (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

Central and South America

Saul Vicente Vasquez warns that Latin American indigenous media communicators, who are making efforts to raise IPs’ awareness on the Declaration, have been facing numerous abuses, including persecution and murder. States must guarantee IPs’ right to communication and information, in line with article 16 of the Declaration, and the security of their communicators.

CONIVE/RMIW/ECMIA emphasise the progress of Venezuela in recognizing IPs' rights, including their right to self-identification and to lands.

Underscoring IPs' history of extermination in Argentina (also ICSA), CJIRA/CMNA express particular concern that IPs’ recognized rights to consultation and to communal property are being threatened by a reform of the civil code. Argentina must acknowledge the genocide against its IPs (also ICSA), and abide by its international human rights obligations, including the Declaration and ILO Convention 169.

MEXICO highlights a constitutional reform that guarantees compliance with international instruments, including ILO Convention 169; efforts to strengthen state-level human rights bodies, to build the capacity of indigenous interpreters in the public administration, and to protect a sacred site of the Wixárika IPs.
**Panama** recognizes IPs' rights to legally-owned territories (Comarcas), ruled in accordance with domestic legislation and IPs' customary laws and institutions. Negotiations to resolve conflicts over mining operations and water resources in the Ngabe Bugle Comarca (ECMIA denounced repression and violence against indigenous women and girls) have resulted in a law – elaborated with the SRIP's contribution – prohibiting mining concessions in all Comarcas, protecting water resources, and providing for benefit sharing, and for future development to be approved by traditional authorities.

**Ecuador** says article 57 of its Constitution recognizes IPs' collective rights to their identity, customs, and social organisation; to protection from, and reparation and redress for discrimination; to culturally relevant bilingual education; to their communal lands; and to the jurisdiction of their authorities in their territories.

**Bolivia** sees itself as a political laboratory for IPs' rights, and emphasises progress, including decolonization of the justice system. The TIPNIS events have revealed a plot led by formerly powerful social sectors against this process of change. A law on consultation is being drafted with international contributions, including OHCHR.

**North America**

*Owe Aku* emphasise the relevance of the Declaration’s articles to the struggles of the Lakota people for their rights to self-determination and to decision making (articles 1 to 6, 9, 18, 19, 33, 34); against child removal policies (articles 7, 8); for their rights to their educational systems, their language, their sacred places and ancestral remains, and their religious and spiritual practices (articles 11 to 14); for specific protection (articles 21, 22); and to demand accountability for operations of extractive industries that deplete and contaminate IPs' resources, violate human rights and circumvent the law (articles 28, 29).

**Africa**

The African Indigenous Caucus recall that African governments' perception of cultural diversity as a threat to national unity deprives IPs of their rights. The Maasai, San, Mbororo, Tuareg, Batwa, Ogiek and other IPs in the continent continue to face marginalisation and deprivation of their lands. African States must fully recognize IPs, and protect and promote their rights, including to free prior and informed consent (also IPACC/PIDP for the DRC). States and transnational corporations must stop stripping IPs from their lands and natural resources.

While noting some progress on the Declaration, IPACC/PIDP express deep concern about serious violations of the rights of the excluded, forest-dwelling Batwa Bambuti IPs in several provinces of the DRC (also African Indigenous Caucus). IPACC/PIDP recommend a joint enquiry on these violations of IPs' rights by the UN, the Government, and indigenous and civil society organisations; cancelling the oil concession located in the Virunga National Park, a World Heritage Site; respect for IPs' free prior and informed consent in relation to the establishment of protected areas; and ratification of ILO Convention 169.

**AIDB** recommend that Burundi review its Constitution to ensure fair inclusion of the Batwa IPs in the State apparatus and public governing bodies; promote their economic, social and political rights; and ratify ILO Convention 169.

**Asia and the Pacific**

The Asian Indigenous Caucus urge Asian States to demilitarize IPs’ territories, and align their laws with the Declaration (also TWA/ISI/CRA for India). The PF, SRIP and other human rights bodies should address the human rights impacts of militarisation and extractive industries on IPs’ rights, including free prior and informed consent, land and resources, and self-determination (also ECMIA, IPACC/PIDP). The PF should support peace negotiations and implementation of existing agreements between Asian governments and IPs.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus denounce tragic lack of access to healthcare services by indigenous communities in West Papua, and call on the UN Committee on Decolonisation to take into account systems negotiated by IPs to regain their freedom and dignity in a sustainable future.

Global warming is affecting the Pacific now. KCHS, in a joint statement of 13 indigenous organisations from the Pacific, urge transition to renewable energy systems. Any relocation of IPs must secure full human rights protections to preserve their indigenous identity and status, including their land and culture rights.

NSWALC encourage States, including Australia, to legislatively protect IPs' rights to participate in decision making, guarantee their free prior and informed consent in existing representative structures, and ensure independent and equal participation of indigenous representative bodies at all levels of decision-making. The PF should undertake a study on barriers to IPs’ participation in decision-making processes, building on the EMRIP’s work; and urge States to review their provisions on racial discrimination against the Declaration’s standards.

**HIC** accuse Chile of grabbing indigenous lands without Rapa Nui IPs' consent (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus) for development that would irreparably harm the Easter Island's environment. They urge withdrawal of all criminal charges against the Hitorangi clan and others, and settlement of related land rights claims; and call for a fully equipped Rapa Nui tribunal.
CHILE is pursuing dialogue with the Rapa Nui community on solutions to issues of land, migration, and the special status and development of the island. In spite of Chile’s invitation, the Hitorangi family has not participated in this dialogue. Saying new legislation allows for recognition of customary interests in marine and coastal areas, NEW ZEALAND affirms its support for the Declaration’s principles. Valmaine Toki welcomes this, and says realization of IPs’ rights in coastal areas remains difficult, and recalls the SRIP’s recommendation for New Zealand to consider the connection of Maori peoples to certain public conservation lands, and to allow the transfer of ownership of these lands and sites.

Europe, Russian Federation and the Circumpolar

The Saami Parliament in Norway recall the Declaration has binding force, being established on existing human rights norms and principles (also Wilton Littlechild, NCAFP). Equality between the Norwegian and Saami peoples needs to be respected, not only regarding linguistic and cultural rights, but also in the resource dimensions of the right to self-determination.

The SRIP visited SPAIN to address issues of social responsibility of extractive corporations (James Anaya thanks Spain and hopes other States will issue similar invitations). The Spanish strategy for cooperation with IPs, seeking IPs' self-determined development, focuses on IPs living in voluntary isolation; on IPs' right to free prior and informed consent; and on strengthening democratic governance that fully respects cultural diversity.

Item 4b – Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

James Anaya. Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (SRIP), emphasizes meetings of the three indigenous UN mechanisms with representatives of UNESCO programmes relevant to IPs, including the World Heritage Centre (also UNESCO; IPs affected by the selection of UNESCO World Heritage Sites acknowledge this), and calls on IPs to become familiar with the mandates of UN mechanisms dealing with their issues. With the Governments of Peru and Brazil, he addressed consultation mechanisms, and practical dimensions of free prior and informed consent (also FNS, BRAZIL). Repeatedly inviting such information during the interactive dialogue, he reminds all IPs that as part of his mandate he receives written information on alleged human rights violations, and where appropriate he communicates his concerns to governments – and sometimes has conducted site visits and issued recommendations, as in Costa Rica with regard to the El Diquis hydroelectric project (COSTA RICA hopes that this consultation process will be considered as a good practice). The OHCHR Joint Communications report of Special Procedures Mandate Holders contains all his communications with governments on alleged rights violations. He also visited Argentina (CJIRA/CMNA and ARGENTINA express thanks) and the USA (IITC express thanks), and is planning a visit to El Salvador. He has pending requests for visits to Namibia and Canada, and to several Asian countries (TWA/ISI/CRA recommend a visit to India).

Regarding the issue of extractive industries operating in or near IPs’ territories, he notes a clear understanding of the negative impacts on IPs caused by projects implemented without proper guarantees or involvement of IPs (also NORWAY). However, while many governments underscore the key importance of extractive activities for their economies and many businesses deem that IPs could benefit from their activities, IPs mostly reject such operations in their traditional territories (also ECMIA, FNS). There is also a lack of consensus about the State’s duties concerning the protection of IPs’ rights, and about state regulatory frameworks regarding indigenous rights (also PF member Paimanach Hasteh, GREENLAND/DENMARK). To increase common understanding among all stakeholders about the content and implementation of IPs’ rights, the SRIP plans to carry out dialogues and consultations with governments, IPs and business enterprises, in order to elicit their views and experiences on the issue, and learn from experiences where IPs are implementing the principles of self-determination and free prior and informed consent in defending their rights (the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, Dalee Sambo Dorough, NNTC, GREENLAND/DENMARK, NORWAY welcome this focus). The doctrine of discovery lingers in domestic laws, regulatory regimes and jurisprudence that affect IPs (also SCAT); however, the adoption of the Declaration reflects a strong rejection of these doctrines and social attitudes (also ECMIA).

A joint statement by IPs affected by the selection of UNESCO World Heritage Sites recalls that at the PF’s 10th session, a large number of groups raised concerns about frequent violations of IPs' right to free prior and informed consent in relation to World Heritage Sites, and drew particular attention to three sites being considered by the World Heritage Committee – Western Ghats (India), Tri-national de la Sangha (Congo/Cameroon/Central African Republic) and the Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley. The World Heritage Committee has not adequately addressed these points of contention. The PF must: continue to engage with UNESCO on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and insist on compliance with the Declaration and on transparency; engage the ACHPR on these issues; and urge UNESCO to defer all World
Heritage nominations of sites in IPs’ territories, pending their adequate involvement and free prior and informed consent, in line with the Declaration.

Recognizing the valuable role played by local communities, including IPs, UNESCO requests States to respect IPs’ rights and to involve them when nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage Sites in their territories (also Wilton Littlechild for IPs’ sacred sites).

Central and South America

Presenting preliminary findings of a study on the impacts of extractive industries on IPs’ territories in Mexico, Saul Vicente Vasquez says that in spite of the current financial crisis, extractive operations continue to expand, in particular in IPs’ territories, due to the increase in the market price of precious metals, as well as the deregulation of mining legislation. Increasing social processes of resistance have met strengthened repression. The EMRIP, SRIP and PF should examine whether corporate codes of conducts, in particular the International Cyanide Management Code focusing on the safe management of cyanide in leaching of gold, have human-rights based approaches.

ECMIAQ say the unique ways in which indigenous cultures understand the world require special protection (also CONAMAQ, ICSA, SCAT). However, in Guatemala, Colombia and Peru, IPs face forced displacement and killings, and occupation of their territories for hydroelectric and extractive projects, leading to contamination, biodiversity loss, and hunger. IPs have put great hope in Bolivia’s constitutional incorporation of the Declaration (emphasised by Bolivia), but watch with dismay the current conflict between the Amazonian IPs and the State (also CONAMAQ).

Young Maya representatives of NALEB say indigenous children and young people are the present and the future of a world now in chaos, and wish to be part of the solution and be able to address the problems they face with particular acuity. James Anaya will listen to their call.

CISAN call on the PF to request from FAO a public report on its programmes for the improvement of IPs’ food and their effect on the achievement of related MDGs for IPs.

CONAMAQ denounce serious abuses against indigenous rights in Bolivia, including excessive use of police force and denial of the right to administer customary justice.

CONACHA/ADENCH denounce that the independent Uruguayan State was built upon the massacre, proclaimed eradication, and appropriation of the lands of the Charrúa people. The Charrúa nation is now struggling to reclaim their future. Uruguay must recognize the IPs inhabiting its territory, and ratify ILO Convention 169, in line with the recommendation accepted during its UPR.

Despite centuries of repression, IPs in Argentina continue to produce and share knowledge and philosophies, and to seek spaces for dialogue. ICSA recommend that the coca leaf be recognized as part of the rights of the Andean IPs to food sovereignty and to self-development.

GUATEMALA emphasises its actions on peace, security and justice, on combating impunity; on empowerment to fight poverty and hunger; and on a tax reform to fund welfare programmes for the most vulnerable populations, including IPs.

CUBA call on States to redouble efforts to achieve implementation of the Declaration, the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, and ILO Convention 169.

COSTA RICA report, as part of conflict resolution processes, on setting up a process of consultation with indigenous communities, as well as a governmental commission with indigenous participation, to follow-up on educational issues of the Térraba IPs.

GUYANA informs on protection of IPs’ collective rights to land and internal self-government under its Constitution and mining and forest acts; representation of IPs at all levels of government; and decision-making mechanisms respecting free prior and informed consent. Based on its on-going experience, BRAZIL stresses the challenge for both IPs and the various branches of the State to put in place participation mechanisms that fully respect IPs’ cultural diversity and the variety of their circumstances. James Anaya agrees on the need to operationalize the Declaration through such cooperation among governmental agencies and IPs – a very difficult but indispensable task as States must go beyond affirming their support for the Declaration.

North America

IITC report on the International Indigenous Women Symposium on Environmental and Reproductive Health, which underscored the on-going inter-generational traumatic impacts of resource extraction; loss of language and culture; displacement from traditional lands; destruction of life-sustaining resources; and forced removal of children.

SCAT says the USA has yet to provide redress to the Innah IPs for gross human rights violations, broken treaties and genocide, and confiscation and degradation of their lands, water, and natural resources. States’
mechanisms on land rights usually do not address concerns of IPs, who face extinction because they are deprived of their lands.

FNS denounce significant amendments to legislation critical to relationship between Canada and IPs, potentially widening the deviation from international standards. Prioritisation of non-indigenous economic development devalues both IPs’ rights and environmental protections, as with tourism and other infrastructures that will have profound impacts on the Kunaxa and the Musquaem nations.

Africa

A representative of the Ibo people of Nigeria reports on the total justice assessment method; this allows overcoming illiteracy and cultural barriers faced by indigenous persons in accessing justice. Local governments should be empowered to protect and promote human rights. FEWF say the indigenous Kabinde people had a treaty with Portugal, who sold them to Angola when oil was found in their territory. Under Angola's rule, they suffer gross human rights violations and face extinction.

SOUTH AFRICA is processing legislation to address lack of statutory recognition of the Khoi and San peoples and leadership, which compounds their loss of land and cultural identity.

Asia and the Pacific

Valmaine Toki encourages the region’s States to restore to the Pacific IPs their rights to self-determination and to their indigenous decision-making institutions, as set out in the Declaration.

Denouncing India’s fight against extremism as merely a pretext, TWA/ISI/CRA call for an immediate stop to harassment of indigenous leaders and human rights defenders. NPMHR denounce that the Government of India regards as a potential threat the Naga IPs’ efforts towards internal reconciliation, as part of their self-determination.

Calling on the PF to address non-implementation of the Declaration in Kanaky (New Caledonia), UNPK draw attention to increasing operations of nickel extraction transnational corporations, including severe contamination destroying the largest lagoon in the world, a UNESCO World Heritage Site (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus); to assimilationist school programmes; and to the over-representation of the Kanak people in prisons – a cause of concern in view of the upcoming referendums on New Caledonia's self-determination.

Emphasising the barriers they faced when trying to have textbooks reflect the situation and history of Ainu IPs in Japan, AAH urge the Government to abide by the Declaration, in particular article 8, and by the legislature’s resolution for recognition of the Ainu as IPs.

NCAFP call upon States to report, in collaboration with IPs, on implementation of the Declaration (also ECMIA, including ILO Convention 169); and urge IPs to hold States accountable. They deplore Australia's decision to extend the Northern Territory Emergency Response laws without the consent of those concerned and in disregard of its international obligations. They ask for the SRIP's continued monitoring of this.

In Australia, state and territory governments are responsible for legislation on indigenous culture, and some of them fail to recognise IPs' rights to own and control their culture and heritage. NSWALC call for Australia to bring all national legislation on indigenous culture and heritage in line with the Declaration. States must regularly report on indigenous culture and heritage, including cumulative impacts of destruction; and engage with IPs in their management and inter-generational protection.

ATSIJC/AHRC remind the Australian Government of its commitment to re-setting the relationship with IPs, and request a formal response to the SRIP’s recommendations. All States are encouraged to incorporate into their practice the SRIP’s recommendations in his thematic reports.

The Maori Indigenous Caucus call on the PF to urge New Zealand to carry out the planned comprehensive review of its constitutional arrangements, including recognition of IPs’ rights, and to urgently implement changes, with the Maori peoples’ free prior and informed consent. The Government must fully implement the SRIP's recommendations.

To questions by the Maori Indigenous Caucus, James Anaya responds that limitations provided for under article 46 are usual in the international human rights system. They do not provide license for States to ride roughshod over the rights affirmed in the Declaration. Also, article 46 might be interpreted to include into the Declaration the responsibilities of all, including of IPs, vis-à-vis humanity and the natural world. The Declaration uses the language of the international human rights system, but its spirit is to build upon IPs’ worldviews, so it implicitly incorporates the notion of responsibilities. He encourages IPs to come up with their own, authoritative statements over the important issue of responsibilities.

VIETNAM reports on its policy on ethnic minorities, which includes explicitly introducing to ethnic minorities any project that might affect them. Vietnam regrets that several groups have provided negative and groundless information to the PF.
Middle East

NCFCE denounce a relocation plan of the Israeli Government targeting Arab Bedouin people of the Negev desert, which violates both articles 8 and 10 of the Declaration, as it was formulated without input from the Bedouin community and does not take into account their cultural traditions. James Anaya is urging Israel to consent to a visit to assess the Bedouin people's situation.

Europe, Russian Federation and the Circumpolar

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus warn that Arctic States are actively supporting the accelerating explosion of unsustainable industrial and extractive activities in the Arctic, which threaten Inuit and Saami IPs' traditional livelihoods. The Arctic Council must adopt a long-term strategy for sustainable resource extraction in the Arctic; and a code of conduct for private entities regarding protection of the environment and IPs' human rights.

NORWAY will prepare an annual summary of relevant information regarding the recommendations in the SRIP’s report on his 2010 visit to the Saami homeland (James Anaya welcomes this as a good practice and invites information to follow-up on his country reports).

GREENLAND and DENMARK emphasise constructive synergies between the PF, EMRIP and SRIP (also Wilton Littlechild, James Anaya, Saul Vicente Vasquez, BRAZIL, FINLAND).

Responding to NORWAY and GREENLAND/DENMARK on the usefulness of the UN Guiding Principles on Businesses and Human Rights, James Anaya says they need to be complemented by specific understandings of IPs' rights, as undertaken by the EMRIP.

Item 5 – Comprehensive dialogue with UN agencies and funds

PF member Valmaine Toki emphasises work regarding IPs in the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), including the Inter-Governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC).

Wend Wendland, Director of the Traditional Knowledge Division of WIPO, says the IGC is elaborating an international legal instrument regarding traditional knowledge, genetic resources and traditional cultural expressions, and urges all those concerned about misuse of indigenous knowledge and genetic resources to participate (also TF, MEXICO).

In the context of WIPO's mandate, intellectual property rights seek to give inventors and creators some say, for a limited period and subject to limitations, over the use of the fruits of their labour. Innovations based on traditional knowledge are generally patentable, but underlying traditional knowledge remains unprotected (also ECMIA), and the basic question is whether it should be “protected” in the intellectual property sense. Participants to the IGC are WIPO's Member States, indigenous and local communities, business, and civil society organisations. The draft texts being negotiated contain references to free prior and informed consent and collective rights (Saul Vicente Vasquez notes lack of direct reference to human rights standards); indefinite term of protection; customary law; and disclosure of origin in patent applications (Paul Kanyinke Sena and the African Indigenous Caucus insist on mandatory disclosure). However, IPs' effective participation in negotiations is among unresolved issues (PF member Simon M'Viboudou lou enquires on this, supported by the North American Indigenous Caucus). Article 31 of the Declaration provides to WIPO overall direction and guidance for technical assistance and capacity building, and for the IGC negotiations.

Addressing indigenous participation in the IGC, Jennifer Taulli-Corpuz, WIPO's Indigenous Property Law Fellow for 2012, reports on a fast-track accreditation system for IPs and local communities (the African Indigenous Caucus/IPACC deem it slow and costly); and availability of travel subsidies through WIPO's Voluntary Fund (also Valmaine Toki, MEXICO notes that the small amount of funds limits IPs' participation).

Before each session, the IPs' caucuses are briefed during a preparatory meeting (TF recommend longer meetings), while doCop's secretariat services are available to them throughout the sessions. Prior to the sessions, an indigenous panel allows experts to make presentations about IPs' traditional knowledge and genetic resources (PAGTP-2012 recommend that these panels become a formal part of sessions). During the sessions, indigenous delegates are allowed to take the floor, and can present drafting proposals, which need State sponsorship to remain on the table (Paul Kanyinke Sena, Saul Vicente Vasquez, IPCB, North American Indigenous Caucus voice strong objections to this rule). An indigenous expert workshop will be organized prior to an upcoming session, in collaboration with the PF (TF and the Arctic Indigenous Caucus recommend holding such meetings annually).

PF member Paul Kanyinke Sena enquires on improving WIPO's capacity-building and awareness-raising activities (also FAIRA, TF); on increased efforts to bring African IPs into the IGC (also African Indigenous Caucus/IPACC); on having indigenous co-chairs (also TF); on WIPO’s cooperation with other agencies; and on its work in protecting traditional knowledge and genetic resources in IPs' territories (also FAIRA; Simon M'Viboudou lou for African IPs).
Saul Vicente Vasquez emphasises the study by Erica Daes on indigenous cultural and intellectual property, which warns that intellectual property rights or patents are intrinsically not appropriate (WIPO acknowledges this), as they would have the effect of dissolving IPs' identities (also North American and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, IITC/IWBN, ECMIA). He enumerates about permanent protection of all parts of IPs’ intellectual property (also PAGTP-2012).

Answering, WIPO acknowledges insufficient outreach activities and will try to improve them. WIPO’s bodies, including the IGC, have always had only one chair, but IPs may co-chair the IGC drafting and working groups. Member States consider inter-agency cooperation very important. The IGC’s work is about building a system of intellectual property protection that is adapted to the particular features of traditional knowledge and needs of IPs, who are their holders. The intellectual property system has other protection measures in addition to property rights. There is controversy in the IGC over possible beneficiaries other than IPs and local communities (FAIRA enquire about this). WIPO would welcome involvement by more human rights experts in the IGC. Regarding parity of status between IPs and Member States, these are the ones that decide over procedures and that should be persuaded.

The Global Indigenous Women's Caucus emphasise indigenous women’s responsibility in the protection of IPs’ heritage, creativity, and genetic resources (also IPCB, IITC/IWBN, PAGTP-2012 for IPs in general). IPs should develop their own legal standards, to be formally recognized and protected by States and the UN, to protect knowledge systems and cultural heritage in accordance with articles 11 and 31 of the Declaration (also the Indigenous Caucus, IPCB, North American Indigenous Caucus, IITC/IWBN; the Maori Indigenous Caucus reporting on such efforts by Maori). To this end, States and the UN should provide financial support and legal training, and access to decision making for IPs, in particular women, on matters affecting them (also PAGTP-2012).

Considering WIPO and IGC as contemporary manifestations of piracy that magnify the doctrine of discovery, the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus denounce promotion of the misappropriation of IPs’ knowledge and cultural heritage (also IPCB, North American and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, IITC/IWBN). Inadequately designed international policies and standards will affect future generations.

In a joint statement, IPCB reaffirm IPs’ rights to self-determination and to free prior and informed consent, as well as to their spiritual and cultural relationship with all life forms (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, IITC/IWBN). The current rules of the IGC violate articles 18, 19, 25, and 26 of the Declaration (also the Global Indigenous Women’s and Youth Caucuses, African and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, FAIRA). The PF should request WIPO to amend its rules of procedure to ensure IPs’ full and equal participation in all processes that affect them (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus/IPACC; Saul Vicente Vasquez and IITC/IWBN highlighting FAO’s mechanism for IPs’ participation in negotiations); without that, it is completely unrealistic for IPs to meaningfully engage in the IGC process (also North American and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, IITC/IWBN). The PF should also make it clear to WIPO it has no authority to regulate IPs’ traditional knowledge and access to such and associated genetic resources, which remain under IPs’ control (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, North American and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, IITC/IWBN, FAIRA).

TF urge States to retain, in the texts being negotiated, language that acknowledges IPs as the owners of traditional knowledge. This status must be better reflected in the IGC’s working methods, following examples of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration and the CBD working groups on article 8(j) and on access and benefit sharing (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus/IPACC, PAGTP-2012; GCC/AFN/CFSC/Al/IITC/AIPCCN/UBCIC/COO/TFN/MPIDO/FPHRC for other UN processes). WIPO should develop a policy on IPs recognizing their rights to self-determination and to free prior and informed consent, including in negotiations (also Global Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses, FAIRA, IITC/IWBN).

The North American Indigenous Caucus demand that WIPO use the proper term “indigenous peoples”, in compliance with the Declaration.

The African Indigenous Caucus and IPACC note that WIPO maintains the position that States are the main negotiators at the IGC, in procedures that pre-date the Declaration.

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus suggest that the PF call on WIPO to appoint an indigenous representative to the group of facilitators who conduct technical reviews of the texts being negotiated; and encourage the IGC to hold inter-sessional meetings with adequate representation by IPs.

Underscoring the Maori struggle to protect their knowledge, the Maori Indigenous Caucus say the WAI 262 Flora and Fauna Claim to the Waitangi Tribunal, seeking recognition that everything in the Maori world is part of what they are responsible for, was settled after 20 years of obstructive tactics by the Crown, in a report that fails to recognize the rights and responsibilities claimed by the Maori peoples (Valmaine Toki encourages New Zealand to bear in mind articles 1, 18 and 3 of the Declaration, on self-determination and decision making). WIPO must engage in meaningful dialogue with IPs on defining the nature of indigenous knowledge (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, FAIRA).
FAIRA underscore that undue delay in the IGC's work has been very costly for the indigenous delegations. States, especially those who seek to exploit IPs' knowledge and genetic resources, must contribute to WIPO's Voluntary Fund. WIPO remains a trade organisation (also Maori Indigenous Caucus). Member States' misconception that international human rights standards do not apply in this context must be corrected (also Global Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses, IPCB, PAGTP-2012). FAIRA enquires on WIPO's acknowledgement of IPs' status in international trading of intellectual property.

ITC/TWBN warn that the disproportionate emphasis placed on economic value of IPs' knowledge could destroy their cultural integrity (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus).

Referring to experiences in Peru and Panama, ECMA urge States to develop legislation and procedures to register IPs' knowledge and practices as collective intellectual property, and to support IPs' prior research on them. Intellectual property of IPs' traditional knowledge is closely linked to their territories – this must be respected (also FAIRA, IPCB).

MEXICO reports on its consultation with IPs, which guides the Mexican delegation in the IGC negotiations. The PF might designate a representative to follow-up the negotiations.

UNFPA presents the report on the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples Issues (IASG) 2011 annual meeting [document E/C.19/2012/11]. Lack of reliable statistical data contributes to IPs' invisibility in poverty eradication and sustainable development policies (also DENMARK); and hinders identification of situations of discrimination both within and outside indigenous communities (also MEXICO), which affect IPs' enjoyment of their rights. Governments need to strengthen their capacity to collect pertinent and quality data, while taking into account IPs' views and perspectives (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus).

Efforts by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to address increasing degradation of ecosystems and greenhouse gas emissions, from which many indigenous communities are the first to suffer, will include indigenous knowledge holders in sustainable management of ecosystems.

AFN/GCC/COO/CFSC object that the CBD Secretariat fails to promote the PF's recommendations in CBD-related processes; and exceeds its authority by providing IASG members with prejudicial information about IPs and organisations that have expressed criticism of the Nagoya Protocol. The PF should underscore the inappropriateness of such actions.

DENMARK will continue to advocate for IPs' collective and individual rights in international forums, including on climate change (also IUCN). Despite progress within the UN (also MEXICO) in dialogue on the Declaration, the IASG fails to report on agencies' policies on indigenous rights and implementation of free prior and informed consent. Denmark wishes that UN agencies take a much more active role in country-level dialogues on IPs' rights (also African Indigenous Caucus, AIDB, IPACC/PIDP), and underscores the potential contributions of the UN Development Programme, ILO and UNICEF – who should consider IPs not as vulnerable groups, but as peoples in vulnerable situations and with great potential (also AIDB for UN agencies in general).

Item 6 – Half-day discussion on the rights of IPs to food and food sovereignty

Saul Vicente Vasquez says IPs' food security depends on food sovereignty. Lack of implementation has led not only to a broad denial of IPs' right to food, but has abrogated their rights to their lands, traditional cultures, social organisation, language, spirituality, and overall identity (also Olivier de Schutter, IFAD, Joan Carling), thus denying their collective existence as distinct peoples.

Olivier de Schutter, Special Rapporteur on the right to food, says that because IPs suffer from more extreme poverty than non-IPs do, food insecurity is harder on them (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus for children and youth). Large-scale development projects threaten their access to resources, or result in forced displacement without their free prior and informed consent (also Anna Naykanchina, Raja Devashish Roy, IFAD, Global Indigenous Peoples' and Women's Caucuses, NICARAGUA; Pacific Indigenous Caucus regarding Rapa Nui; CIDOB regarding Bolivia; AMICM/IIFW for indigenous women). When communities lose control of their food systems, often a “nutrition transition” occurs: they turn to Western diets, leading to a significant increase in disease, particularly diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and gastro-intestinal cancers. He appreciates the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, developed with the full participation of IPs, promoting disaggregation of data in order to measure food insecurity in vulnerable groups (also Jose Graziano da Silva, Marcela Villareal, ECUADOR). The food sovereignty approach is an alternative to the idea of food security, and is linked to IPs' collective rights; for example, the guidelines on culturally appropriate food and the activities to obtain them regard collectively practised hunting, fishing and agriculture as key parts of cultural identity that must be protected under the Declaration (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, Raja Devashish Roy, Anna Naykanchina, Global Indigenous Youth and Women's Caucuses, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Saudata Aboubacrine, Carlo Petrini, BRAZIL, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, ECUADOR, ARGENTINA). He applauds Nigeria's decision that the State must intervene when the Ogoni people's right to food is threatened by oil companies' activities in that region.
Jose Graziano da Silva, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), informs on FAO’s commitment to prioritise indigenous issues and increase participation of IPs (also Saoudata Aboubacrine).

Marcela Villareal, Director of Gender. Equity and Rural Employment Division of FAO, underlines that the FAO Guidelines put tenure rights, which are so central to IPs' food security and food sovereignty, in a context of human rights (also Olivier de Schutter, Saoudata Aboubacrine, IFAD, IPACC).

Saoudata Aboubacrine, International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty explains that “food sovereignty” refers to the right of IPs, farmers, fishermen, small producers and herders to produce, trade and consume food according to cultural and spiritual values, traditional knowledge and rituals, unhindered by political, economic or military pressure.

Along with recognition of IPs’ lands, territories and resources, Joan Carling, Secretary General of the Asia Indigenous Peoples’ Pact Foundation calls on States to legally recognize, protect and enhance IPs’ sustainable livelihoods and resource management systems (also Global Indigenous Women’s and Youth Caucuses, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, NICARAGUA).

Carlo Petrini, NGO Slow Food, says humanity’s future depends on the skills of marginalised groups: the sensitivity and pragmatism of women, the wisdom and memory of the elderly, and IPs’ sustainable subsistence economies that reflect their traditional empirical knowledge (also Raja Devasish Roy, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, CBD Secretariat, IFAD, the Abya Yala, Pacific and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses, ECMIA, MEXICO, ECUADOR, PERU).

Brazil calls on States to ensure food security, which is an essential element of sustainable development, while taking into account the special needs of IPs. Brazil informs on its joint program with UN agencies to strengthen food and nutrition security for indigenous women and children.

Presenting the PF study on shifting cultivation [document E/C.19/2012/8], Raja Devasish Roy explains this mode of cultivation: after clearing secondary forests in the dry season, communities leave the cut vegetation to dry, and then burn it. The ash acts both as fertilizer and pesticide, and when the first rains come, seeds of different species are planted in small holes; after harvest, fields are left to regenerate naturally over fallow periods. This system generally includes collective modes of political decision-making and social dispute resolution, as well as community collaboration and safety-net systems that are less prone to gender bias and social hierarchies. States must expressly acknowledge the rights of shifting cultivators to their lands, delineate the lands concerned, and recognise the importance of this mode of cultivation to IPs’ identity and integrity (also Simon William M’viboudoulou, IPABFS).

As the study’s recommendations are also directed at NGOs and universities, Simon William M’viboudoulou calls on IPs to become knowledgeable about their cultures and to share this knowledge.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) emphasises the need to build on the initiative and assets of rural communities, and acknowledge the PF’s and IPs’ support in its progress regarding self-driven development by IPs (also EU).

The Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus say without IPs’ traditional access to waters and lands for cultivation and food source sustainability, their right to healthy, natural and sovereign food cannot be achieved (also IFAD, Saoudata Aboubacrine).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus urge the FAO to establish local seed banks managed by indigenous women, and for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the CBD to fully include indigenous women in creating adaptation strategies. They urge the PF to work with CERD and CEDAW on culturally sensitive mechanisms to protect indigenous women’s food sovereignty (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus urge the PF and UN agencies to conduct comprehensive research on impacts of genetically-modified organisms, and recommend greater involvement by indigenous youth in UN mechanisms on the environment.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus urge the USA to sign the Nagoya Protocol, and call on Chile to respect Rapa Nui IPs’ rights to their traditional seeds, plants, traditional knowledge and practitioners. World Trade Organisation rules that enable it to override State sovereignty must be urgently revised.

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus emphasise that food insecurity is related to chronic physical health conditions, mental health challenges, and lower learning capacities. IPs have identified food insecurity as a foundational crisis that impacts their cultures’ ability to participate in the opportunities of the emerging new Arctic. To ensure appropriate response to food insecurity, they call for development of standard indicators and methodologies to assess it.

The Bolivian Indigenous Caucus say decentralisation of Bolivia’s food security programme enhances IPs’ ability to build food sovereignty, and emphasise Andean IPs’ contribution to food security through breeding alpacas and llamas.
MEXICO informs on its food security programme supported by FAO using a gender approach; Mexico is prioritising food security and addressing the price of commodities in the work of the G-20.
NICARAGUA reports that its rate of malnutrition is halved (thus achieving the first of the MDGs), and informs on its improved access for women to micro-credit and empowerment.
ECUADOR says that in the shift from the food security approach to that of local, self-directed food sovereignty, the State’s role would be to help avoid brutal effects, such as unemployment or increasing food prices.
As regards the concept of food sovereignty, ARGENTINA maintains its reservation, saying no consensus has been reached as yet among FAO and UN Member States; the right to food is an individual right.

Item 7 – Half-day discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

Edward John emphasises that equally important to the road to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in 2014 (the Conference) is the road back to IPs' communities (also North American Indigenous Caucus).

Myrna Cunningham Kain, PF focal point for the Conference, recalls that the General Assembly (GA) decided, in its resolution A/RES/65/198, to organize a high level plenary meeting in 2014 to be known as the “World Conference on Indigenous Peoples”, to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of IPs’ rights and to pursue the objectives of the Declaration (also John Henriksen, Hanifa Mezou, Bolivian Indigenous Caucus). The PF issued recommendations towards increased and improved participation of IPs in the UN, following adoption of the Declaration (also Edward John, James Anaya, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IWA/IITC, AFN/GCC/COO/CFSC, BOLIVIA; Wilton Littlechild for the EMRIP); it welcomed the idea of a global steering committee (also NORWAY), and regional preparatory conferences (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, GUYANA). The PF welcomes the appointment by the GA President of Ambassador Luis Alfonso De Alba and of Indigenous International Representative John Henriksen to conduct consultations on the modalities of the Conference, including IPs’ substantive participation (also Hanifa Mezou, Dalee Sambo Dorough, Eva Biaudet, GCG, the Arctic, Asian, Abya Yala and Bolivian Indigenous Caucuses, IWF, Saami Parliament in Norway, BOLIVIA, PERU, ECUADOR, COSTA RICA, GUYANA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, DENMARK/GREENLAND, NORWAY).

Ambassador Yorerit Morgan of Mexico says Ambassador Luis Alfonso De Alba has acknowledged the importance of including IPs since the beginning of the preparatory process. Mexico hopes to continue cooperating with the PF, EMRIP and SRIP, and discuss the Conference process during their annual meetings (also Wilton Littlechild).

John Henriksen, Indigenous International Representative of the Saami Parliament in Norway, says the reference to the Declaration in AG resolution 65/198 is a very important one, as this emphasises the inclusive spirit of the negotiations on the Declaration between Member States and IPs (also Assistants Secretary-General Thomas Stelzer and Ivan Šimonović, IWA/IITC, CUBA, MEXICO).

Hanifa Mezou, Office of the GA President, emphasises the PF's recommendations to ensure a broad-based interactive dialogue and partnership between States and IPs before, during and after the Conference (also Eva Biaudet, Abya Yala and Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IWA/IITC, NORWAY).

Carlos Batzin, Minister of Culture of Guatemala, reports on the Government’s actions to address the dire conditions and serious human rights violations that Maya IPs face, and to enable them to assert their contributions to national identity and development. UNESCO has declared Guatemala the world capital of philosophy. Edward John underscores that the recognition of IPs' civilizations and philosophies is important in light of the discussion on the doctrine of discovery, which was premised on the idea that IPs' civilizations were inferior (also Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, ICSA).

The Indigenous Global Coordinating Group for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (GCG) welcome the support of States and UN funds to ensure IPs’ full and effective participation before, during and after the Conference (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, IWA/IITC, DENMARK/GREENLAND). Among their recommendations (supported by the Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway), the GCG say the Conference should be funded both with existing UN budgetary resources and voluntary contributions (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Dalee Sambo Dorough); all meetings of the Conference should have governmental and indigenous co-chairs (also Wilton Littlechild, Arctic Indigenous Caucus); and participation should include Member States, IPs and their governance institutions, UN entities and civil society (also IIFW for indigenous universities). Prior to the Conference, thematic interactive hearings should be held by the next two GA Presidents to facilitate a concise, action-oriented outcome document (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, GUYANA, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK/GREENLAND), to be drafted by a committee comprising representatives of Member States and IPs (also Wilton Littlechild, Saami Parliament in Norway, Arctic Indigenous Caucus); the outcome documents of the indigenous preparatory processes should be official documents of the Conference (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, IWA/IITC, DENMARK/GREENLAND). UN agencies should
prioritise concrete ways to support IPs’ participation, including financial support and reports with disaggregated statistics (also Eva Biaudet, Arctic and Asian Indigenous Caucuses; IIWF for indigenous women). An evaluation of the Second Decade should be included in the Conference, specifically addressing indigenous women, children and youth (also BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR). All potential donors should contribute to the Voluntary Fund to support IPs’ participation (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Board of Trustees of the UN Voluntary Fund, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, NORWAY). Accreditation should be inclusive and allow all IPs to participate in the Conference and preparatory processes in keeping with articles 18 and 41 of the Declaration, on their right to participate in decision making (also Abya Yala, Pacific and Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, IIWF, DENMARK/GREENLAND).

EMRIP Chair Wilton Littlechild recalls Bolivia’s support of the EMRIP’s call for a World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (also Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, COICA, BOLIVIA, AUSTRALIA). He expresses hope that the preparatory processes will allow IPs, States and others to set out a path for the future that considers the Declaration as a framework for reconciliation (also Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro, Edward John, James Anaya, IIWF, the Arctic, Abya Yala and Bolivian Indigenous Caucuses, BOLIVIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, MEXICO, CANADA, AUSTRALIA). Treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements should be a fundamental theme of the Conference, as they were the reasons IPs first came to the UN. The EMRIP calls for IPs’ full, direct and effective participation in all stages of the Conference, including the outcome document (also the Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus, the Pacific, Abya Yala and Bolivian Indigenous Caucuses, IWA/IITC, IPABFS, COSTA RICA, PERU, BOLIVIA, NICARAGUA, AUSTRALIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION). Themes for round tables should include elements of the right to self-determination (also BOLIVIA).

The Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus underscores an urgent need for clarification of the entire process, and for capacity building to enable IPs to move forward towards full participation in the development of the final outcome document (also the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus for youth representatives).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus supports interactive roundtable meetings (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, USA). They call for the GCG to ensure equal representation of indigenous women and youth.

IIWF recommend inclusion of indigenous women’s themes, such as issues of leadership and capacity building, political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes, as well as violence against indigenous women and economic empowerment.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus urge inclusion of indigenous youth and children’s issues in the whole Conference process; and for adequate assistance, in partnership with doCip, with language differences for indigenous youth before, during and after the Conference.

The Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus emphasise that the Conference must discuss pluri-national states and the “Living well” paradigm, as alternatives to the nation-state and climate change crises, and to the green economy proposal (also COICA, BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA).

The North American Indigenous Caucus report concerns related to the structure of a high-level plenary meeting, rather than that of other World Conferences and Summits that allow for full-scale preparatory meetings and greater levels of participation by IPs.

To contribute to IPs’ full and effective participation in all the Conference's process, the Asian Indigenous Caucus call on Asian States to engage in meaningful dialogue with IPs in the perspective of recognizing them as distinct peoples with specific collective rights.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus say the theme of the doctrine of discovery and decolonisation should be reflected in the Conference agenda. Other themes should include oceans, the impacts of globalization and transnational corporations, and the importance IPs’ free prior and informed consent.

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus urge States not to be trapped in conventional, limited expectations for this Conference.

IWA/IITC recommend that the PF undertake studies to update the State of the World’s IPs report, in time for the Conference, to provide accurate and usable information (also Asian Indigenous Caucus; Myrna Cunningham Kain and the GCG emphasising the relevance of disaggregated statistics).

COICA note that IPs of the Amazon region are achieving important steps toward constructive dialogue with States at the regional level for the effective implementation of the Declaration.

The Bolivian Indigenous Caucus urge inclusion of IPs’ proposals in the outcome document, with regard to the problems they face in all areas.

Because States increasingly acknowledge that indigenous communities are unique knowledge holders of sustainable food and agriculture practices, IPABFS call for inclusion, in the outcome of the Conference, of a strong emphasis that local food systems will be the basis to feed the world in the years to come.

IUCN says IPs’ customary lands and territories must be high on the Conference agenda. IPs’ organisations and others should document the role of traditional knowledge and customary land management in reducing human vulnerability to, and risks of, natural hazards; and undertake a study on IPs’ participation in environmental
governance and decision making at regional levels, to provide examples of both good and inappropriate practices.

The Saami Parliament in Norway applauds the work of the GCG (also Wilton Littlechild).

Consultations are still taking place with the IPs of NICARAGUA on themes to be addressed in the Conference. COSTA RICA will support IPs' views as regards the outcome of the Conference, the preparatory process, priority themes and the organisation of discussions. GUYANA suggests a theme on national mechanisms to foster partnerships between governments and IPs, and reporting by States on their actions to implement the Declaration. ECUADOR and BOLIVIA insist on the importance of indigenous representation by men, women and youth. BOLIVIA supports a two-day Conference with a general debate and round table discussions (also NICARAGUA), which could focus on IPs' contributions to broader development and to recovering environmental balance (also Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, IUCN), and on international cooperation to address the problems that IPs face (also ECUADOR). The international community should directly support IPs' organisations for preparatory events in the seven indigenous regions.

The USA underscores funding of the Conference by voluntary contributions, as well as an inclusive preparatory process, including a mechanism for written input. Forward-looking themes focusing on best practices, could include IPs' self-determination and governance; lands, resources, the environment and economic development (also GUYANA, BRAZIL); culture and education; consultation and participation; business operations and their impact on IPs (Dalee Sambo Dorough welcomes these suggestions). Alongside the short, action-oriented outcome, there could be a longer Chair's text summarizing the round table discussions (Dalee Sambo Dorough agrees insofar as such a document is informed by IPs' views).

AUSTRALIA underlines the importance of follow up to the Conference. NEW ZEALAND says the key issue are the arrangements for IPs' full and effective participation prior and during the Conference (also RUSSIAN FEDERATION). DENMARK and GREENLAND sees the Conference both as a huge challenge and a great opportunity for progress (also SWEDEN). NORWAY says the GCG, which elected John Henriksen as indigenous representative, was established without governmental involvement.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION highlights the need to respect existing rules of the GA.

Dalee Sambo Dorough says the concise, action-oriented outcome document should reflect political will by the States, especially with regard to the implementation of the standards set forth in the Declaration (also Abya Yala and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, BOLIVIA), and include specific follow-up initiatives and deadlines (also USA).

Eva Biaudet emphasises that the indispensable inclusion of indigenous women and young people in the whole process will require commitment into funding their participation (also Global Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses). It will be important to ensure the highest level possible of the meeting, so as to guarantee a clear commitment by States to its outcome (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, ECUADOR, NICARAGUA, BOLIVIA). The outcome will be action-oriented insofar as indigenous men, women and children will feel, in their everyday lives, improvement in the implementation of their rights (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, ECUADOR, PANAMA, DENMARK/GREENLAND).

Myrna Cunningham Kain notes the wide consensus among States and IPs regarding the importance of IPs' participation (also Yanerit Morgan, John Henriksen, Dalee Sambo Dorough, Eva Biaudet). She underscores the challenges of achieving co-chairing of all activities of the process, of a wide registration process that allows for the participation of IPs' various forms of organisation, of making information on the process available to IPs (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus), and of political will to fund this process (also Edward John, IWF, Saami Parliament in Norway). A joint team will be needed for the drafting of the outcome document, in order to ensure that previous evaluations, including by UN agencies and on the MDGs, be taken into account (also GCG; TF for the outcomes of Rio+20; IWA/IITC underscoring the UN Seminar on Treaties and the Indigenous Women’s Symposium on Environmental and Reproductive Health).

**Item 8 – Half-day discussion on Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia**

PF member Anna Naykanchina underscores the region's ethnic diversity (also RAIPON). Despite substantial development, IPs continue to face socio-economic disadvantages (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus), and their rights under the Declaration are disregarded. Cooperation between the private sector and IPs has great potential (also Andrey Nikiforov), and States must put in place policy frameworks that enable such cooperation based on respect for IPs' rights, including to free prior and informed consent (also Mikhail Pogodaev).
PF member Andrey Nikiforov note that the PF’s half-day discussions with a regional focus, which allow for in-depth understanding of IPs’ particular circumstances (also Edward John, Rodion Sulyandziga), should use the Declaration as a tool to assess state measures. Despite country-specific issues, States’ policies share in common the need for a long-term strategy and legal measures to respect IPs’ rights and the sustainable development of their traditional economic activities (also Anna Naykanchina, Edward John). States bear the primary responsibility for adequately addressing the situation of IPs (also Mikhail Pogodaev).

Maxim Travnikov, Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, says that most of its small-numbered IPs (in total 316,000 people) live in the far north of the country (also LIENIP). The Government’s policy aims at strengthening their socio-economic situation by ensuring their equal access to all services, while protecting their ancestral ways of life and cultural heritage. The Russian Federation’s policy on sustainable development of the IPs of the North focuses on health, education including mother-tongue education, improving the competitiveness of traditional economic activities (LIENIP urge more support), and access to services including telecommunication and housing (Rodion Sulyandziga underscores inadequate funding). The Russian Federation distinguishes between IPs’ cultural rights, which they can exercise wherever they live, and economic rights, which are directly linked to their traditional, registered areas of economic activities that offer them preferential access to essential natural resources. Advocacy for IPs’ rights takes place both at legislative level and on the ground, thanks to the efforts of NGOs, regional authorities and indigenous communities (also LIENIP, FPCRIPRF).

Rodion Sulyandziga, of RAIPON, underscores the worsening conditions of IPs in the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation, including assimilation and acculturation, while the State’s policy fails to secure their place in a context of growing industrialisation and natural resource extraction. These 40 small-numbered IPs are extremely vulnerable – the 2010 census showed that 14 IPs have had population increase, while 24 IPs have decreased (also CYE for the Yukaghir reindeer-herders, numbering only 1’600 persons), and two have become extinct. Constitutional and legal guarantees complying with international law exist (also Andrey Nikiforov, LIENIP), but are not implemented (also Anna Naykanchina). IPs have recently lost governance structures, political representation rights, and the right to perpetual free use of lands and resources, while their traditional lands are being auctioned (also Mikhail Pogodaev; Anna Naykanchina for fishing quotas). IPs need a new ecosystem-oriented approach to integrate human activity into the fragile natural world of the North. The Russian Federation must include IPs and their governance structures in development management; create a federal public authority on Arctic development; create a single national legal framework to guarantee IPs’ rights; protect IPs’ rights and interests in negotiations with resource extraction corporations (also FPCRIPRF), and provide environmental protection in industrial development areas; protect the nomadic IPs of the North, and adequately support their ways of life (also Mikhail Pogodaev); rapidly establish territories for traditional use of natural resources; take special measures for IPs’ self-government, including through indigenous parliaments (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus), and through meaningful representation in legislative and executive bodies (also FPCRIPRF).

Mikhail Pogodaev, of WRH, says reindeer herding indigenous communities face loss of grazing lands, due to non-registration and to intensive industrial development and expansion. Comprehensive national and international protection mechanisms are needed.

UNEP reports on its “Nomadic Herders” initiative, aiming at ensuring the basis for indigenous livelihoods in the face of biodiversity loss and climate change (also WRH). UNEP emphasises the need to train reindeer herding IPs in recording their traditional knowledge, while monitoring changes in land use and migration, industrial development, and climate change; to empower them through technical and financial assistance; and to develop adaptation strategies based on traditional knowledge (also WRH).

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus call on the Russian Federation and other States to clarify their positions on the Declaration (also RAIPON, FRSCIP for Ukraine), and ensure that IPs enjoy their right to participate in decision making in line with articles 18 to 20 of the Declaration.

FRSCIP deplore the little attention given to IPs living in other countries of this region than the Russian Federation. The Ukrainian Government has failed to honour constitutional provisions to promote the identity of IPs and legally protect their rights (also MCTP). Ukraine refuses to recognize their very existence, and continues to appropriate the Crimean Tatar people's land and material assets and destroy their heritage, while repressing human rights defenders.

MCTP deplore Ukraine's lack of interest in the international forum planned in Crimea to address restoration of the Crimean Tatar peoples' rights, including of those still living in exile. The PF should call for action by the UN towards resolution of the long-standing issues of the Crimean Tatar IPs in Ukraine (also FRSCIP).

LIENIP say Russian legislation is inadequate as regards IPs' ancestral lands and access to natural resources (the RUSSIAN FEDERATION acknowledges this). Governmental initiatives to address this, both through legislation (also RUSSIAN FEDERATION) and the establishment of a mechanism for engagement with IPs, must be carried out.
FPCRIPrf emphasise the issue of international representation of the Russian Federation's many small-numbered IPs, which have diverse governing structures that play important role in defending their rights; they perceive regional organisations’ tendency to concentrate on political struggles. This hinders the development of an indigenous human rights movement.

In the Sakhalin region, AIPSr underscores ecological degradation, unemployment, urban migration of the youth, and contradictions in legislation that lead to IPs' being deprived of their traditional livelihoods due to introduction of fishing quotas and contamination of their waters by oil exploitation (also Anna Naykanchina).

MAFUn warn that traditional languages are under serious threat (also CYE for the Yukaghir IPs).

The Russian Federation responds the Declaration is in conformity with its legislation, except for IPs' political self-determination and territorial rights. What is recognized regarding IPs is not a right to ownership, but to priority access to natural resources that are indispensable to their livelihoods. A draft law is being prepared that would enable preservation of traditional fishing activities, alongside the need to maintain equal conditions for all in commercial fishing. There is a need for more transparency regarding funds that come from the private sector (also FPCRIPrf). The PF should listen equally to all the various indigenous voices from the country (also FPCRIPrf).

Rodion Sulyandziga thanks the PF and the Russian Federation for this open and fair dialogue (also Edward John). He acknowledges the need for the various IPs in the country to unite, while stressing that solutions need to be found regarding land and resource issues, and relations with industrial companies (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus).

Mikhail Pogodaev underscores that protection of indigenous languages is essential to IPs’ traditional knowledge and economic activities, as is the ability of indigenous children and youth to receive education in their places of residence, so that they can become engaged with their peoples' traditional economic activities.

Andrey Nikiforov acknowledges the high-level participation of the Russian Federation (also Rodion Sulyandziga, Anna Naykanchina).

Anna Naykanchina says the theme of the Second International Decade of the World's IPs, “Partnership for action and dignity”, must be put into practice.

Item 9 – Future work of the PF, including issues of the ECOSOC and emerging issues

Paimanach Hasteh introduces the Study on the duty of the State to protect IPs affected by transnational corporations [document E/C.19/2012/3] (acknowledged by the Maori Indigenous Caucus). Large-scale industrial projects involving natural resource extraction inevitably affect IPs by reducing their traditional livelihoods and land management systems (also AIPR/SGC for the Ryukyu IPs in Japan). Corporations' overall failure to respect IPs' rights leads to serious social conflicts and human rights violations (also Asian and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, NNTC). Codes of conduct and national legislative frameworks favour corporate interests (also RAIPON), whereas beneficial relations should be based on IPs' rights to lands and resources, to self-determination and to free prior and informed consent (also Asian and Maori Indigenous Caucuses, TF, NNTC). International law has firmly established States' duty to prevent injury to IPs by corporations (also the Maori Indigenous Caucus for Aoteaora/New Zealand). Increasing the effectiveness of international human rights instruments in this area will require strengthening the capacity of States to regulate the harmful action of corporations, in a context where they compete internationally for corporate investments (also Saul Vicente Vasquez). The focus in this debate also needs to expand beyond individual corporate liability.

Introducing a Report on the implementation of the PF's recommendations [document E/C.19/2012/7], Eva Biaudet presents an analysis of the database of PF's recommendations. Finding new methods to periodically gather relevant quantitative and qualitative information from governments and the UN system, in order to assess how recommendations impact IPs' lives on the ground, represents a major challenge. The report suggests improving the online database by updating the classification on the status of implementation, based on an improved reporting and monitoring system.

Paul Kanyinke Sena presents the Trust Fund for the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, which has a small grant programme for projects aligned with the objectives of the Second Decade. Beneficiaries are IPs and civil society organizations that work with them. The amount of every grant is about 10,000 US$ for one-year projects. All relevant information is available on the PF's website. Since 2010, the total amount of contributions has been dropping, while the number of applications is on the rise (as an indication of the magnitude of the needs, Edward John notes that in 2011, 1038 proposals out of 1044 did not receive funding). Possible ways to address this challenge include new criteria and evaluation of the projects' impacts.

The Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus encourage all IPs to report on-going human rights violations to the human rights treaty bodies and special procedures.
The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus recommend expert reports by the PF assessing the global status of indigenous children and youth against the Declaration. For the 2013 PF Expert Group Meeting on indigenous youth, experts should include one indigenous youth representative from each region (also MAFUN).

TF urge the PF to reinforce the voices of IPs at the Rio+20 Conference (also Asha-Rose Migiro, African Indigenous Caucus, DENMARK/GREENLAND, UNEP), namely by affirming the integral linkages between sustainable development and IPs’ human rights and culture; and by underscoring IPs’ diverse local economies and livelihoods. IPs call for a multi-disciplinary knowledge platform on sustainable development, which values diverse knowledge systems.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus recommend a more equitable arrangement for the speakers’ list, as a key value of the PF is that IPs’ voices from the grassroots can be heard in the UN (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus). The PF should hold a discussion in 2013 on industrial and extractive and energy activities on or near indigenous territories; representatives of affected IPs could join a panel including the SRIP, EMRIP and Working Group on human rights and transnational corporations (also NNTC).

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus emphasise a range of threats to the ocean ecosystems on which IPs’ survival depends, these include lack of consideration of IPs’ rights by the International Maritime Organisation, impacts of climate change (also KCHS), diminishing ocean biodiversity, impacts of militarization, tourism and industrial development of shoreline compromising culturally and spiritually important places and practices.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus recommend that the PF, SRIP and Working Group on businesses and human rights investigate infringements of IPs’ rights by the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and other transnational trade agreements (also Asian and Maori Indigenous Caucasus, UNPK), including their potential to obliterate indigenous identities through marginalization and assimilation (also AIPR/SGC, UNPK). The PF should promote open dialogue between States and IPs about their relations, and effective preservation of IPs’ lands and water (also Maori Indigenous Caucus).

The Maori Indigenous Caucus warn that the New Zealand Government increasingly grants licenses to transnational corporations for extractive operations, and sells large tracts of farmlands to foreign interests, as well as so-called state-owned enterprises based upon assets and resources that were originally taken from Maori people without their consent. In spite of Maori opposition, the Government seems determined to proceed. The PF should establish an independent monitoring group to ensure States’ compliance with the Declaration (also the Maori IPs of Polynesia), in particular as regards trade agreements and transnational activities (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, HIC); they urge New Zealand to abide by its domestic and international obligations regarding environmental and IPs’ rights.

NNTC are active in the Indigenous Peoples and Extractive Industries Network, which critically examines and presses for implementation of the Declaration by extractive corporations (also Asian Indigenous Caucus). The PF should continue to address extractive industries’ issues; they urge the Working Group on human rights and transnational corporations to give priority attention to impacts of extractive industries on IPs. The PF need to address protection of IPs’ rights in disputed border areas. AIPR/SGC say the Ryukyu IPs are deprived of their traditional territorial rights on the Iigunkuba islands, also called Senkaku Islands in Japan and Diaoyu Islands in China. The Governments of Japan, China and Taiwan must solve their territorial issue peacefully and respect IPs’ rights. (In right of reply, JAPAN asserts that the Senkaku Islands are under its control, while CHINA replies that the Diaoyu Islands belong to its territory.)

KF/IPNC/AH (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, UNPK, KCHS) call on the PF to rapidly convene its expert seminar on decolonization; and to request relevant UN treaty bodies, the GA and the Decolonization Committee to address the claims of IPs formerly listed as Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Pacific region.

MAFUN suggest a comprehensive study and thematic debate on information and communication technologies in the context of IPs’ rights. PF sessions should be made available through webcast, with its website in all six UN languages (also HIC).

High-level event to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration

The ceremony having been moved to a simple meeting room, SWEDEN, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BOLIVIA, CANADA, CHILE, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, INDONESIA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PERU, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, USA, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, strongly object to the last minute change of venue for this commemoration, which was planned to take place in the General Assembly Hall. The UN needs to ensure that IPs are awarded fair treatment, in the spirit of the Declaration (also Edward John, David Choquehuanna, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus).

Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President of the UN General Assembly, welcomes back those who made possible the adoption of the Declaration five years ago (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, AUSTRALIA, DENMARK/GREENLAND). The Declaration has already brought institutional, constitutional and
policy changes, as well as new jurisprudence (also Ivan Šimonović, Edward John, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Sweden).

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon emphasises the historic step taken by the UN with the adoption of the Declaration and calls for strengthened partnerships to realize the rights it sets out for all IPs (also Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Ivan Šimonović, Edward John, James Anaya, Finland, Sweden, Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Australia, EU).

Ivan Šimonović, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, underscores the enthusiasm that the Declaration has raised since its adoption (also Saami Parliament in Norway, CJIRA/CMNA). Built on binding human rights standards (also Edward John, James Anaya), the Declaration contextualises all human rights for IPs (also Norway). The OHCHR is committed to supporting efforts towards its implementation in the same spirit of partnership.

As former member of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP), Danilo Türk, President of the Republic of Slovenia, states that IPs' land rights are an asset in environmental protection, and their right to full and effective participation is a significant source of empowerment, also for the society at large (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus). The UN must live up to its historic responsibility in promoting IPs' rights (also Edward John).

David Choquehuanca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, says the UN human rights system has evolved from the protection of individual rights to that of collective rights (also Danilo Türk). IPs' responsibility is towards mother earth, wounded to death by mainstream development (also African Indigenous Caucus). IPs' values and principles enable them to offer alternatives to these crises (also Ban Ki-moon). The Bolivian IPs have been the first to put forth the "Living well" paradigm – which means knowing how to listen to mother earth, and seeking balance in all ways of life (also Ecuador, Nicaragua).

Ambassador Luis Enrique Chávez of Peru, former Chairperson of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration, emphasises the drafting process of the Declaration as a revolutionary example of international negotiation, for its inclusion of IPs alongside governments (also Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Ivan Šimonović, Danilo Türk, Mexico, EU, Australia). In 1995, after 13 years of elaboration in the WGIP, the first text was presented to the Commission on Human Rights, where IPs unanimously supported it, while States' positions ranged from ready acceptance to strong reserves. Tracing the history of challenges and achievements of the Working Group created to reconcile these positions, which he chaired from 1999, he highlights strong reticence by States to accept reference to "indigenous peoples"; and the need to establish safeguards prior to beginning real negotiations on the text – namely, that any consensus on the Declaration should include IPs, and that changes to the original text should be indispensable, minimal, and improve the text. Based on these principles, consensus was sought during years on an alternative text. When submitted for adoption to the Human Rights Council in 2006, the draft Declaration was adopted following a vote – an unusual circumstance for that kind of document. This was also the case, but with only four States opposing the adoption, when the Declaration was adopted after a final negotiation by the GA in September 2007. In this, the Declaration is similar to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (also Wilton Littlechild).

Edward John recalls that the Declaration was adopted after two decades of intense struggle; the efforts of the global indigenous movement (also Ban Ki-moon, David Choquehuanca, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus), allowed agreement on a document that captures the range and diversity of IPs worldwide (also Danilo Türk) emphasizing IPs' self-determination, Wilton Littlechild, James Anaya, Arctic and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, CISAN, Finland, Denmark/Greenland). Many years ago, Chief Deskaheh of the Haudenosaunee and the Maori religious leader T.W. Ratana were denied access to the League of Nations (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, David Choquehuanca). IPs now reaffirm that they must be fully and effectively engaged in any matter affecting their lives: their free prior and informed consent must be a reality (also Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Ivan Šimonović, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus). The Declaration is a living document holding the hopes of all IPs, and setting minimum standards for their survival, well-being and dignity (also Danilo Türk, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, Norway). IPs' identities live in their blessings, songs and teachings, which are passed on to the young people. Every generation has its responsibilities for IPs' collective well-being (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus). IPs continue to sit at the UN and call for States and agencies to address the on-going systematic violations of their rights, including their central rights to land and resources (also Abya Yala and Asian Indigenous Caucuses). Indeed, the Declaration could be used as a foundation for each and every claim for the recognition and protection of the inextricable spiritual links between IPs and their lands and the natural world. Under article 42 of the Declaration (also Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus), the PF was endowed with new responsibilities, namely to promote incorporation of the Declaration into national law and policy, raise awareness on the rights contained therein, and examine their implementation at national level (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus). All actors are responsible for disseminating the contents of the Declaration, now available in over 50 languages (also Mexico, Norway, Finland).
The SRIP James Anaya says the Declaration's adoption marks the transition from an era of infringement upon IPs' rights, to an era in which these rights are recognized within the global programme to advance human rights (also Edward John, Danilo Türk, Saami Parliament in Norway, MEXICO, CUBA, NICARAGUA, AUSTRALIA, FINLAND). However, the Declaration remains more of a reminder of what has to be achieved, as IPs continue to experience continual breaches of their rights (also Ban Ki-moon, Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, USA), resulting from patterns of government and societal behaviour rooted in oppression (also Ivan Šimonović, bowl sambo Dorough, Wilton Littlechild, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, SWEDEN, GERMANY). Overcoming obstacles to implementation requires building greater awareness among States and UN actors at all levels, and among the public in general (also Edward John, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, NCAF, Haudenosaunee Confederacy, ADB, FINLAND). This commemoration must not obscure the challenges ahead, and should be an occasion to renew commitment towards the Declaration's fundamental objective: to improve the human rights conditions of the world's IPs (also Ivan Šimonović, Edward John, Wilton Littlechild, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, MEXICO, FINLAND, DENMARK/GREENLAND, GERMANY).

EMRIP Chairperson Wilton Littlechild acknowledges this opportunity for commemoration (also David Choquehuanca, Edward John, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, Pacific and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses, MEXICO, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, USA, EU, SWEDEN, GERMANY, DENMARK/GREENLAND, NORWAY). The EMRIP's work has a direct link to self-determination, which is the foundation of the Declaration (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus). In 1962 the UN Office of Legal Affairs defined the legal status of a declaration as "... a solemn instrument, resorted to only in very rare occasions relating to matters of major and lasting importance where maximum compliance is expected".

The Global Indigenous Women's Caucus say the Declaration's negotiations strengthened a vibrant global indigenous community and empowered indigenous women and youth (also Danilo Türk, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus). Its adoption added an important tool in IPs' struggle to achieve harmony with each other and with mother earth (also Edward John, ICSA, SCAT, FINLAND). The work ahead is complicated by threats posed by extractive industries, environmental violence and climate change, theft of IPs’ knowledge and resources, and militarization (also African, Asian, Pacific and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses).

During PF sessions, the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus build lifelong relationships with their elders. To carry on the responsibility for advocating the rights of IPs, it is important that the indigenous youth be empowered through support and capacity building (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, FINLAND). Emphasising lack of respect for IPs' political status, development, and autonomy, the Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus warn that States must comply with the Declaration and apply it, including self-determination in line with article 3 (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus).

Positive outcomes in Africa include recognition of the Declaration by some States and its interpretation by the ACHPR, but the greedy global competition for lands and natural resources is undermining these gains. The African Indigenous Caucus call for greater collaboration between African Governments and IPs, through empowerment of indigenous land and resource management institutions.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus welcome establishment of the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights, but regret the secrecy in the drafting of a Human Rights Declaration, as well as IPs’ absence in the ASEAN plan for economic growth. While acknowledging progress in Indonesia in this regard, the Asian Caucus urge States to urgently realize legal reforms for the recognition of IPs and their rights consistent with the Declaration (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus).

Because of the present danger of climate change impacts, the Pacific Indigenous Caucus say IPs' self-determination must be recognized through their involvement as experts within UN bodies.

Given increasing Arctic industrialisation (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus/IITC), the Arctic Indigenous Caucus underscores the proposed optional protocol to the Declaration, for the effective implementation of IPs’ rights to self-determination, land and resources.

The Declaration is guiding MEXICO's policies, including on consultation mechanisms.

EL SALVADOR emphasises its recent recognition of IPs' rights, including an apology for persecuting and exterminating IPs; the importance of political will to give way to redress; a constitutional reform to recognize IPs; and mechanisms for policy engagement.

The Constitution of NICARAGUA recognizes IPs, their lands, cultures and worldviews. Its model of indigenous autonomy is embodied in both Atlantic Autonomous Regions.

The adoption of the Declaration at the time when ECUADOR was elaborating its constitutional reform made it easier to include its provisions into the new Constitution, which now guarantees their implementation, through recognition of a pluri-national State, celebration of mother earth, and recognition of IPs’ traditional knowledge.

The USA reports on measures to strengthen the government-to-government relationship with tribal governments, including opportunities for dialogue and consultation with federal authorities; programmes and budget
allocations to strengthen the self-government ability of tribes; and settlement of tribal claims over the Government's mismanagement of IPs' resources.

AUSTRALIA uses the Declaration in seeking to rebuild its relationship with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, namely through its Closing the Gap strategy; its support and commitment to working with NCAFP on policies that affect IPs; its support for initiatives addressing trauma and grief among the Stolen Generations; and efforts to pursue IPs' constitutional recognition.

The EUROPEAN UNION (EU) pledges its strong support of the Declaration.

DENMARK and GREENLAND say the process leading to Greenland Self-Government was inspired by the global indigenous rights' movement. It is a de facto implementation of the Declaration, and in particular of the right of its people to self-determination, based on mutual respect and good will. Much more needs to be done to implement the Declaration's standards in the increasingly important area of business.

The Constitution of NORWAY provides for the preservation and development of the Saami people's language, culture and way of life, and a proposed amendment considers recognition of their indigenous status. The agreement on consultations with the Saami Parliament contributes to the best possible outcomes on matters affecting Saami rights, even when full agreement cannot be reached.

FINLAND's new human rights action plan contains several projects aiming at promoting Saami IPs' rights to participate in decision making on the use of state land and water in their homeland.

SWEDEN recalls that the Declaration now enjoys international consensus (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, AUSTRALIA, USA, MEXICO, EU).

GERMANY is aligning its development cooperation policies with the Declaration. IPs have the right to just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for infringements of all their rights (also Saami Parliament in Norway).

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Provisional Agenda for the 12th session

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Follow-up on the recommendations of the PF:
   (a) Health;
   (b) Education;
   (c) Culture.
4. Half-day discussion on the African region
5. Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds
6. Discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
7. Human rights:
   (a) Implementation of the Declaration
   (b) Dialogue with the SRIP and the Chair of the EMRIP
8. Future work of the PF, including issues of the ECOSOC and emerging issues.
9. Draft agenda for the 13th session of the PF
10. Adoption of the report of the PF on its 12th session

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Closing of the session

While reviewing the session's proceedings, Edward John highlights the need for international decision-making processes to recognize IPs and to respect their right to safeguard and promote their traditional knowledge and resources (also CISAN, GERMANY); and for the PF to continue discussion of the situation of indigenous women and girls (also MEXICO). He closes with the words of James Anaya on the challenge to tackling the persistent legacies of the doctrine of discovery (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus), to enter into a new era, in which IPs thrive and are valued in the countries where they are living.

Maya youth and children from Guatemala say a long time-cycle in the Maya calendar is about to close, representing more than 5,000 years of history of science and technologies, struggles and resistance. As a new era is opening, they urge governments to respect life on mother earth, rather than the pride and ambition that have sold the future of the world's children. The Maya children know, however, that their ancestors remain with them as they carry on life. They ask for all peoples to have long life, much peace and useful existence.
### Abbreviations of indigenous peoples' organisations and NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAH</td>
<td>Ainu Association of Hokkaido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaidS</td>
<td>Assyrian Aid Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Anglican Consultative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHPR</td>
<td>African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADENCH</td>
<td>Asociación de Descendientes de la Nación Charrúa, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFN</td>
<td>Assembly of First Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Aupunii Hawaii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHRC</td>
<td>Australian Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDB</td>
<td>Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPCCN</td>
<td>Africa Indigenous Peoples Climate Change Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPP</td>
<td>Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPR</td>
<td>Association of Indigenous Peoples in the Ryukyus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIPSR</td>
<td>Association of Indigenous Peoples of Sachalin Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIWN</td>
<td>Asia Indigenous Women’s Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMICM</td>
<td>Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATSISJC</td>
<td>Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander Social Justice Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVSS</td>
<td>Adivasi Vijaya Samajic Sanstha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIPF</td>
<td>Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADPI</td>
<td>Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAEFS</td>
<td>Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPIAN</td>
<td>Comité Consultivo de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes de Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSC</td>
<td>Canadian Friends Service Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDOB</td>
<td>Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISAN</td>
<td>Comunidad Integradora del Saber Andino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJIRA</td>
<td>Comisión de Juristas Indígenas de la República Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMNA</td>
<td>Confederación Mapuche de Neuquén - Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNMCIJOB-BSD</td>
<td>Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Indígenas y Originarias de Bolivia – Bartolina Sisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNN</td>
<td>Chihene Nde Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COICA</td>
<td>Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONACHA</td>
<td>Consejo de la Nación Charrúa, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONAMAQ</td>
<td>Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Quillasuyu</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONIVE</td>
<td>Consejo Nacional Indio de Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COO</td>
<td>Chiefs of Ontario, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRA</td>
<td>Chotanagpur Rising Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTT</td>
<td>Consejo de Todas las Tierras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYE</td>
<td>Council of the Yukagir Elders, Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECMIA</td>
<td>Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECMIA-NR</td>
<td>Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas, North Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAFIA</td>
<td>Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIRA</td>
<td>Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEWF</td>
<td>Flying Eagle Woman Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNS</td>
<td>First Nations Summit, British Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPCRIPRF</td>
<td>Foundation for the Protection of Constitutional Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPHRC</td>
<td>First Peoples Human Rights Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRSCIP</td>
<td>Foundation for Research and Support to the Crimean Indigenous Peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCC</td>
<td>Grand Council of the Crees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIC</td>
<td>Hitorangi Indigenous Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>Inuit Circumpolar Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICITP-NEZ</td>
<td>Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples - North East Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSA</td>
<td>Indian Council of South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IITC</td>
<td>International Indian Treaty Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIWF</td>
<td>International Indigenous Women’s Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILRC</td>
<td>Indian Law Resource Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPABFS</td>
<td>Indigenous Partnership for Agro-biodiversity and Food Sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPACC</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. OTHERS

OHCHR’s Indigenous Fellowship Programme

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

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

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

The deadlines for OHCHR Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section to receive applications for the 2014 Programme are the following:

- English speaking programme: 5 May 2013
- French speaking programme: 5 May 2013
- Spanish speaking programme: 5 May 2013
- Russian speaking programme: the deadline will be published at a later date.

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

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

To attend the October session of the Universal Periodic Review, and all sessions of the treaty bodies between October and December 2013, applications will be accepted from 1 June to 15 July 2013.

Contact information:
Secretariat of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
CH-1211 Geneva 10 – Switzerland
Office location: 48 Giuseppe Motta, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 928 9674 - fax +41 22 917 9008
E-mail: IndigenousFunds@ohchr.org

For applications and more information:

Upcoming Meetings and Events of interest for IPs

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

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

Thanks!
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The Sámediggi (The Sámi Parliament) in Norway

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