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1. EDITORIAL

The 20th session of WIPO’s Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), which took place in February in Geneva, has reminded us that the full participation of indigenous peoples in high-level negotiations has not yet been achieved. On the penultimate day of the session, the Indigenous Caucus decided unanimously that the indigenous delegations should withdraw from the work of the Committee, a move motivated by the lack of consideration of their positions and by procedures which did not allow their “full and equitable participation at all levels of the IGC” and “consistent with the existing international frameworks for the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples”. This decision clearly forced the IGC President to develop a “constructive dialogue” with indigenous delegates, who therefore returned to the Committee on the following day in order to continue negotiations.

Thus, after years of struggle to incorporate the principles of self-determination and participation into the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, one finds that these principles are still not fully recognized in international negotiations and that States, consciously or unconsciously, are not prepared to enforce them in accordance with the Declaration.

This event plainly echoes the concerns raised during the 10th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York in May 2011, whose summarized interventions may be found in this issue. As this session was devoted to a review of previous recommendations, it allowed for a broad assessment of the current concerns of indigenous peoples. Clearly, human rights retain a central role for indigenous peoples, even as their thematic scope continues to expand widely in forums on other topics – biodiversity, sustainable development, intellectual property, etc. One of the main principles of the Declaration – free, prior and informed consent – is proving to be crucial for all indigenous peoples. Its implementation remains a challenge for States, and best practices are still scarce at the local and national levels.

This issue of the Update also features a nice round number, No. 100, which gives us the opportunity to commemorate the history of doCip’s information activities and to lay out our future prospects. Our approach to processing the information we disseminate each year to more than 7,000 contacts around the world is our modest contribution to the development of indigenous positions based on free, prior and informed consent relative to debates taking place in international forums. We take this opportunity to thank the Update’s editors, who struggle year round to make sure that each issue is published in four languages and in a timely fashion, thus providing information on an equal basis to all the communities who receive the Update.

Finally, developments in the coming months at the international level will be particularly abundant for indigenous peoples: Rio+20, taking place from June 20-22 in the city of the same name; the 5th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and, simultaneously, the 22nd session of the IGC, taking place from July 9-13 in Geneva; not to mention the upcoming September session of the Human Rights Council.

*  *  *

Published on April 4, 2012
2. UPDATE Nº 100

Developments and Prospects of doCip’s Informational Activities

The Update/Informativo is part of doCip’s informational activities, which as a whole are geared towards the widest possible dissemination of items useful to indigenous peoples that are interested in participating in and accompanying the various processes developed by their delegations at the United Nations. From the outset, in fact, their representatives wished that the largest possible number of them could speak for themselves knowledgeablely at the international level. It is with this very concern for democracy that doCip’s informational system has been built.

This system has, of course, evolved based on the needs expressed by its primary beneficiaries and on the resources available. From 1970 to 1990, the indigenous delegates generally expressed three wishes. First, they asked the team, then composed entirely of volunteers, to distribute their publications as widely as possible. Second, they charged them with seeking out information on their behalf that too often remained undisclosed within the United Nations; without the Internet, this work was essentially based on relations maintained by doCip with particularly open officials and experts. Finally, the organization of informational social gatherings and receptions intended for both local and international Geneva allowed indigenous people to establish necessary contacts with the authorities and the local population, as well as with UN diplomats and officials.

In the early 1990s the idea arose to systematize the information intended for indigenous communities, organizations and delegations. This was a period very rich in events: the Rio Conference (1992) and its preparatory conferences; the International Year of the World’s Indigenous People (1993), prelude to the two decades of the same name, the second of which will end in 2014 with the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples; the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna (1993); the creation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and adoption by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the first Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. doCip also received its first funding grants at that time.

It was at that moment that the Update/Informativo was born. From the outset, it has adhered to the following ethical rules: it is conceived in consultation with indigenous people through specific discussions, targeted surveys or comprehensive evaluations; it aims for impartiality and rigor as an analytical tool for indigenous peoples from the various regions of the world; accordingly, it summarizes all of the interventions made by the various parties at conferences followed by doCip each year; it is multilingual to ensure equality for all: along with the original English, Spanish and French versions, a new Russian version has been added on the insistence of Russian indigenous people. Finally, the Update/Informativo has the widest possible distribution, especially among indigenous communities and including those living in remote areas, and this despite the fact that the Internet, while certainly a tool of democratization, can also at times be an instrument of exclusion.

Along the way, it has been necessary to innovate. The extremely tough negotiations over the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at the level of the Human Rights Commission from 1995 to 2005, sometimes comprising two sessions a year and a formidable number of formal and informal meetings, compelled us to create another temporary informational system during the sessions. By various means, including e-mail, fax and telephone, doCip put indigenous negotiators in direct contact with their communities or organizations in their home countries, so that these groups could express their opinions on the positions to be taken in front of the States. This increased the indigenous party’s legitimacy and permitted consensuses that accentuated the profound disagreements among the States. This broad participation of those primarily concerned in the drafting of the Declaration resulted in the most democratic and legitimate UN instrument at present.

It has also been necessary, over time, to abandon certain intentions. The first is the aim of satisfying all the requests expressed by indigenous people in our evaluations, which have been so numerous that we had to limit ourselves to those requests made by the greatest number of them. The second is that the proliferation of forums involving indigenous peoples no longer permits us to cover all of them in such an exhaustive way. To overcome this, a new type of information dissemination has been developed, complementary to its precedents, that involves sending messages providing basic information on upcoming conferences, statements and resolutions of indigenous caucuses, opportunities for training and funding, etc. These e-mails are sent to our various networks: global (totaling more than 7,000 addresses of indigenous people, governments, international organizations, NGOs, experts, scientists, etc.); partial (only indigenous), or regional. It is important here to keep in mind that this information is necessarily of an international, or possibly regional, level.

Before turning to future prospects, we note a revealing fact of this evolution: If, in its infancy, doCip devoted substantial time to seeking out the information requested by indigenous people, today it must, on the contrary, sort through the countless messages it receives in order to target for distribution only the information that truly...
responds to the needs of its recipients. In doing so, their consultation must constantly be renewed in order to adapt effectively to the ever-changing reality experienced by indigenous communities, organizations and delegations.

The future of doCip’s informational activities will extend to include new communication platforms. First of all, to make the information we provide by e-mail throughout the year more accessible to the more remote and isolated communities, doCip hopes to implement an SMS alert system. This system will allow each organization or community to be informed of e-mail messages that are important for their particular needs. Thus, the time of receipt of information will vary less among the peoples of different regions and will allow remote communities to better plan their trips to view their messages.

At United Nations conferences on indigenous peoples, this system will also be in place for indigenous delegates and paired with the use of social media. Thus, everyone will be able to follow the discussions and negotiations taking place during the sessions or in parallel meetings and participate fully in them, namely with the support of doCip’s long-established translation and interpretation services.

Finally, we hope to undertake a complete overhaul of our website to facilitate access to its abundant riches: international news on indigenous peoples, documentation of UN conferences and mechanisms, and training on United Nations mechanisms. The great remaining challenge, of course, is to maintain a website that is accessible for all, including those with particularly slow or difficult Internet connections.

To ensure that these activities will have a positive impact for indigenous peoples, they will be developed in consultation with the indigenous delegates we encounter during international conferences in 2012. They will also require new resources, in particular financial ones, and therefore will be a challenge for doCip to implement.

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**An assessment by the Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

*Highlights of the minutes of the annual meeting of the Documentation Network regrouping the documentation centres specialised in indigenous issues, New York, 25 May 2011:*

“Dr. Myrna Cunningham explained she had come to participate in the meeting because the work that doCip carries out is of great importance and she valued it highly for the following reasons. Firstly, she highlighted the work of information distribution. This information reaches her directly in Nicaragua and permits her to have direct access to information, without the need to carry out searches on the UN sites. She uses the information from doCip, and in particular the Update/Informativo publication, with her University students; she also shares it with her colleagues and it also serves her when communicating with the Nicaraguan central authorities.”
3. PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Tenth session, New York, 16 – 27 May 2011

This tenth session reviewed previous recommendations by the Permanent Forum on economic and social development, the environment, and free prior and informed consent, which has emerged as the desired standard in protecting IPs' rights, namely with regard to development on their territories and to access to and use of their resources. During discussions on future work and emerging issues, Permanent Forum members presented several reports and studies. A thematic discussion on water underscored the need for States to uphold IPs' right to water, and to recognise that IPs are its appropriate stewards. Finally, speakers urged full cooperation between IPs and States in the planning, organization, structure and execution of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

Report on the Permanent Forum’s session

Opening Session

In his opening invocation, Tadodaho Sid Hill, Traditional Chief of the Onondaga Nation, asks all present, acting together as one mind, to give thanks to mother earth and to everything that grows: to the winds, whether calm, changing or fast, that bring the weather; to the grandfathers; to the thunder, bringing water; to the sun; to the grandmothers. He asks all to give thanks, putting their minds together as one, for everything that is being done to create peace; and give thanks for the four guiding messengers of the sky; and for the good mind that each person has.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon emphasizes the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF) in bringing the Declaration's principles to life, and promises indigenous peoples (IPs) that if they raise their voices at the PF and beyond, he “will urge the world to listen” to them.

Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, calls on Member States to ensure active participation by IPs in the World Conference on IPs and in Rio+20. He welcomes the dialogue with UNICEF (also Myrna Cunningham Kain), and with Colombia regarding the Awá people.

Myrna Cunningham Kain, elected Chairperson of the Permanent Forum, pays tribute to the world's IPs, who continue to work for their rights, sometimes sacrificing their own lives in the struggle.

Kimberly Teehee, White House Senior Policy Advisor for Native American Affairs, underlines that while the USA's decision to support the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration) was important, actions are required to back it up (also Seneca Nation), including strengthening the unique government-to-government relationship between the US Government and federally recognized Indian tribes (also USA).

Rebecca Grynspan, Associate Administrator of the UN Development Programme, emphasizes that development must help societies recognize and integrate ethnic groups, religions, languages and values.

After new members of the PF have received their ceremonial batons from the former members, former Chairperson Carlos Mamani Condori underscores that these batons are an important symbol of commitment both with the IPs and their rights. Former PF member Tonya Gonnella Frichner wishes much love to the new members.

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 (T'ata'én 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.19/2011/14 and Corr.1.
Government nominated experts
Mr. Alvaro Esteban Pop (Guatemala)
Mr. Andrey A. Nikiforov (Russian Federation)
Mr. Bertie Xavier (Guyana)
Ms. Eva Biaudet (Finland)
Ms. Helen Kaljulate (Estonia)
Ms. Megan Davis (Australia)
Ms. Paimanach Hasteh (Iran)
Mr. Simon William MViboudoulou (Congo)

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

Item 3a – Economic and social development

Chairperson Myrna Cunningham Kain says the PF has recommended, through 170 recommendations [see document E/C.19/2011/13], a paradigm shift including respect for IPs’ free prior and informed consent and collective rights (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, CHTCC, COICA), greater participation in decision- and policy-making (also IFAD), and increased funding (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, IPs’ Organisations of Australia, SPAIN). Progress at the UN includes elaboration of policies of engagement, and mechanisms for consultation. The PF is paying attention to IPs’ inclusion in country-level Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) initiatives, as these may lead to IPs’ accelerated loss of territories and livelihoods, displacement and cultural erosion (also Paul Kanyinke Sena, OHCHR-Central America, Asian Indigenous Caucus). The PF has underscored the need for further data on indigenous communities to guide IPs’ economic and social development (also IPs’ Organisations of Australia, COLOMBIA); and stressed the central function of the Declaration.

Dinah Shelton, President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and its Rapporteur on the rights of IPs, underscores the threats to IPs’ existence in the Americas, including generalized violence; dispossession of lands and territories impairing access to resources; structural discrimination; and environmental degradation due to industrial operations (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Pavel Sulyandziga and FPCI/IATITPF/KYM/CIMA/TWBN-Abya Yala for all IPs). IPs’ high levels of exclusion and vulnerability impair enjoyment of their rights. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) established in the 1970s that IPs have special rights and that States have a sacred obligation to protect them. Its Rapporteurship on the rights of IPs works through an individual petition system, precautionary measures, reports on IPs’ rights, litigating before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (as in the historic case of the Awas Tingni Mayangna community in Nicaragua), or participating in standard setting such as the draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Dinah Shelton calls on IPs to actually use the Inter-American Human Rights system.

Andrey Galaev, Chief Executive Officer of the Sakhalin Energy Investment Company in the Russian Federation, reports on his company’s work, conducted alongside councils of IPs and respecting free prior and informed consent, to provide support programmes for the region’s IPs, who face urbanization and exclusion. PF Special Rapporteur Pavel Sulyandziga says that the Study on IPs and corporations [document E/C.19/2011/12] shows that IPs’ future will depend on governments’ actions on environmental issues, and on thorough elaboration of policies on IPs’ self-government in each country (also RAIPON for the Russian Federation). Paternalistic policies hinder IPs’ development.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports on adoption in 2010 of its Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Saul Vicente Vasquez objects that this policy is not being considered in FAO’s consultative process on voluntary guidelines on responsible governance on tenure of land; also, these guidelines should be mandatory, for they are based on IPs’ rights).

The Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) upholds free prior and informed consent in enhancing development effectiveness. IFAD’s Indigenous People’s Forum will monitor its implementation. IFAD is decentralizing management of the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility to IPs' regional organisations.

In preparing the Rio+20 conference, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) underscores its work in involving IPs in a dialogue with all the major groups on the “green economy”.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has completed its Corporate Strategy on Indigenous Issues, and continues to promote a human rights-based and culturally sensitive approach to its programmes. In view of inequalities faced by indigenous women, reproductive health services, among others, must be made more
accessible, financially and geographically available and culturally acceptable (also WHO, ECLAC, ECMIRS, BRAZIL).

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus recall that IPs’ doctrine of “living well” requires building a decolonized economic and social base, access to natural resources (also NSWALC for Australia), solutions to environmental contamination, and the right to perform spiritual practices. Education on their rights under the Declaration must be made available to IPs (also Heraldo Muñoz from UNDP). UN work on Treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements must be pursued (also Seneca Nation). IPs are increasingly witnessing the crime of “terracidé” – the wilful and premeditated crime against humanity resulting in the destruction of the earth's capacity to nurture future generations. Indigenous women's rights and health status have been seriously damaged by development and contamination, and the Caucus call for overall implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus), and equal access to judicial processes to enforce their rights. Human rights are violated when IPs are prevented from interacting with other indigenous communities across borders (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus call on the UN system and States to strengthen indigenous women's capacity building and leadership to facilitate their full and effective participation in all economic and social development policies on indigenous territories, and recognize their diverse community roles in this regard (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, CNMCIOB-BS, Indigenous Parliamentarian from Guatemala/IIFWF). Economic development projects that address the most pressing subsistence and health needs of indigenous communities, and promote traditional practices, must be encouraged (also CIDOB/COICA, CSUTCB).

IPs’ most important concern in North America is their survival, as settler States have stolen their lands and natural resources, violated their treaties, and subjected them to genocide (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus for IPs in general). The North American Indigenous Caucus recommend a task force on unrepresented and unrecognized IPs (also Global Indigenous Women’s and Youth Caucuses; CNIWNA-ECMIRN suggest collecting disaggregated data on them).

The Asian Indigenous Caucus recommend that Asian States ensure corporate compliance with human rights standards and grievance mechanisms; fully respect IPs; take serious measures to mitigate climate change impacts on IPs; and protect their traditional natural resource management practices, biodiversity and cultural diversity. In the Arctic Council, the Arctic Indigenous Caucus envision positive progress (also GREENLAND and DENMARK) with regard to Arctic self-government and to IPs’ participation in decision making on an equal footing with States. A declaration by Inuit leaders calls for the responsible development of the Arctic and for greater Inuit economic and cultural self-determination. In the management of the World Heritage Site of Laponia, Saami communities’ representatives have majority participation. The PF should study these examples of participatory governance (also GREENLAND and DENMARK).

The IPs’ Organisations of Australia emphasize that in Australia, IPs are the most disadvantaged people, while most of their lands and assets remain under the State's control; they need urgent capacity building in business development (also NSWALC). The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (SRIP) should study IPs’ economic and social development, and practical implementation of economic and social rights at community level.

NIHEN say significant challenges remain in Australia for IPs’ effective engagement in education, such as inclusion of indigenous educators and incorporating indigenous perspectives in the national educational curriculum; racism that blames low outcomes on indigenous families and communities; the Government’s complacency over a few achievements, while the overall situation is not improving much; and the fact that governmental strategies to improve indigenous students' outcomes remain limited to targeting their integration in the Australian economy.

NSWALC urge States to ensure that IPs are paid their rightful compensation for all lands and resources taken from them without their free prior and informed consent (also SPIC for the UN); and meaningfully engage with IPs, through their own genuine representative institutions, regarding economic and social development (also IPs’ Organisations of Australia, North American Indigenous Caucus).

An Indigenous Parliamentarian from Guatemala, also on behalf of IIWF, recommends recognizing indigenous women as holders of rights, resources and abilities; supporting the creation of an indigenous observatory on violence against women; and supporting good practices at community level regarding violence against women (also ECMIRS emphasizing culturally appropriate methodologies to document cases of violence).

MEXICO informs on productive economic activities to improve the living conditions of indigenous communities, based on their natural resources. Gaps remain between indigenous and non-indigenous populations, including regarding access to services and education.
In BOLIVIA, key laws have further consolidated IPs’ rights, notably with regard to free prior and informed consent, distribution of land and access to culturally relevant education in their languages (also CNMCIOB-BS).

In the Chaco region, efforts aim to improve IPs’ access to culturally sensitive healthcare services (also PARAGUAY), enforce labour standards, and title Guaraní lands (also PARAGUAY).

PARAGUAY extensively informs on measures taken to comply with PF recommendations regarding the Guaraní peoples, and with an IACHR decision on the Ayoreo IPs’ lands. IPs’ participation is being strengthened, and free prior and informed consent integrated into national policies.

BRAZIL reports on achievements and challenges in expanding its programme of intercultural and bilingual education, in adapting mainstream poverty reduction programmes to IPs’ socio-cultural realities, and in including IPs’ representatives in policy discussion.

CANADA underscores its economic framework for IPs, which seeks to help the First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples take advantage of national prosperity; and its policy measures to address indigenous education and IPs’ health concerns, and support urban Aboriginal communities.

Emphasizing the National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples, AUSTRALIA states its commitment towards constitutional recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and overcoming decades of under-investment while encouraging personal responsibility as the foundation for functional communities. A draft Indigenous Economic Development Strategy was developed (it must conform to the Declaration, warn IPs’ Organisations of Australia).

NORWAY says the most recent of its consultations with the Saami Parliament, considered a good practice by the SRIP, addresses coastal and fjord fishing; both parties are reaching an agreement despite their disagreement on principles (the Saami Parliament in Norway considers this agreement as recognizing Saami historical fishing rights). Norway expects all companies in which it has an ownership interest to respect human and IPs’ rights.

Tensions between IPs’ world views and the dominant conception of progress must be better balanced (also IDB):

SPAIN supports IPs’ participation in policy making on climate change, as well as in national decision making, to decrease their vulnerability (also Indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela/PIA). Spain’s strategy of cooperation with IPs includes the right to free prior and informed consent.

PF member Saul Vicente Vasquez underscores the gap between IPs’ concerns and recommendations, and States' and UN bodies' reports.

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**Relevant documentation for the 10th session of the PF**

**Documents submitted for the session**

In this summary report, we mention some of the documents submitted to the 10th 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.19/2011 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); UN General Assembly Resolution 65/198 on indigenous issues; the Nagoya Protocol under the CBD (see [http://www.cbd.int/abs/about/](http://www.cbd.int/abs/about/)) the Cancun Agreements under the UNFCCC (see [http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/items/6005.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/items/6005.php)) as well as the “People's Agreement” of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, held in April 2010 in Cochabamba, Bolivia (see [http://pwccc.wordpress.com/support/](http://pwccc.wordpress.com/support/)).

**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](http://www.docip.org). Chose Online documentation in the menu Documentation Centre, then chose the Conferences mode and select Permanent Forum and 2011: 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.
Item 3b – Environment

Environment is essential to IPs' livelihoods and spiritual life (also IPs' Organisations of Australia, FPCI/IAITPTF/KYM/CIMA/IWBN-Ahya Yala). PF member Paul Kanyinke Sena outlines related PF recommendations (the Asian Indigenous Caucus and Global Indigenous Youth Caucus underscore an implementation gap). In the Declaration, articles 25 to 31 outline IPs' rights – and States' related obligations – to maintain IPs' spiritual relationship with their territories; conserve and protect the environment; determine development on their lands; and protect and develop their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge related to their natural resources (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, IPs' Organisations of Australia).

PF member Edward John, introducing the Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Forests and IPs [document E/C.19/2011/5], recalls that loss of indigenous languages is relevant to their stewardship of forests (also MoLCA/FPHRC). While there had been a fair amount of focus around process rights of IPs to forests, including consultation, there has not been enough focus on their material rights to land (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Asian and North American Indigenous Caucuses; the Arctic Indigenous Caucus welcoming this clear distinction). In particular, the burden of proof for land rights continues to be placed on IPs (also RAIPON). Enforcement and monitoring mechanisms are seldom provided for (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz). The Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) and IPs must strengthen the capacity of government and judicial officers to understand IPs' rights and governance systems and to implement forest-related policies consistent with the Declaration. The report also recommends a compilation of provisions of relevant human rights instruments and jurisprudence on IPs' rights to land and resources (also North American and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses); increased implementation of the Declaration, in particular by regional human rights mechanisms, and to ensure respect for IPs' rights to forests, namely by extractive industries (also CNMCIOB-BS) when entering IPs' territories.

PF Special Rapporteur Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, orally presenting the Study on IPs and forests, emphasizes marginalization of IPs in forests, as formulation of national forest laws and programmes has put forest control in the hands of States and corporations, based on industrial and commercial forestry. This is at the root of many IPs' decade-long struggles for States' recognition of their forest rights against encroachment. Forest-dependent IPs are now facing the multiple global crises. However, where IPs' forest tenure rights are respected, forests are expanding, which is proof that IPs' customary forest governance systems have really kept many forests intact. With regard to climate change, the Cancun Agreements under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) contain safeguards for initiatives on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) to respect IPs' rights, including to traditional knowledge and full participation, to protect biodiversity, and to stop conversion of forests into other uses (also Paul Kanyinke Sena, MEXICO). However, risks remain that governments may re-centralize forest governance (also Asian Indigenous Caucus underscoring forest conservation). If governments can be brought to incorporate respect for IPs' forest rights in their policies, it will contribute to a low carbon economy and to ensuring a better life for IPs (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAPI/CPINM).

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) underscores references to IPs' rights and the Declaration in the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP-10 (also MEXICO) – particularly the interlink between genetic resources and traditional knowledge; identification of rightful knowledge-holders; non-extinguishment of existing rights; compliance with free prior and informed consent, and with mutually agreed terms for the sharing of benefits, regarding IPs' established rights to traditional knowledge and genetic resources (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, MEXICO). The Protocol will be reviewed four years after its entry into force (Victoria Tauli-Corpuz emphasizes this opportunity to refine it). The SCBD also reports on the Tkarihwa:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity; and on upcoming development of guidelines related to the Nagoya Protocol with regard to IPs' free prior and informed consent (also African Indigenous Caucus for Africa; the Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Meeting recommend incorporation of the Declaration and ILO Convention 169).

UNESCO reports on outcomes of a joint UNESCO/CBD conference on biological and cultural diversity held in June 2010; on collaboration regarding traditional knowledge with the Mayangna IPs of the Bosawás Biosphere Reserve in Nicaragua; and on bringing recognition to IPs' concerns and essential knowledge on climate change. Many of FAO's programmes relate to indigenous communities, including efforts to preserve the world's biodiversity, in close cooperation with the SCBD, by supporting its sustainable and customary use in ensuring food security and adapting to climate change.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), one of the advisory bodies to the World Heritage Committee (WHC), says the World Heritage Convention can help strengthen appreciation of IPs' heritage, but much more needs to be done to ensure IPs' full involvement in establishing and managing World Heritage Sites (also UNESCO). IUCN is working to mainstream rights-based approaches in this regard.
The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) says its Operational Policy on IPs and Strategy for Indigenous Development request efforts to safeguard IPs' rights and livelihoods where projects directly or indirectly affect them. The IDB is supporting IPs' participation and training in climate change issues.

The Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Meeting ask the PF to: recommend that UN processes on environmental issues provide mechanisms for IPs' full, effective and meaningful participation in decision making and policy development (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, IITC for the Stockholm Convention, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus for dialogue on climate change); and conduct a study on potential violations of indigenous rights by carbon markets, the Clean Development Mechanism and REDD-type projects (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, North American and African Indigenous Caucuses, IEN, CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAPI/CPINM, BOLIVIA). The Preparatory Meeting supports the Cochabamba Peoples' Agreement and the Declaration on the rights of mother earth (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, CNMCIOB-BS, CSUTCB). Underscoring the Fukushima disaster, the Preparatory Meeting recall that IPs have long demanded transition from nuclear energy to clean renewable energy sources (also AAH, North American Indigenous Caucus, CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAPI/CPINM).

The Global Indigenous Women's Caucus emphasize indigenous women's special relationship and responsibilities towards mother earth and their communities' well being (also IITC). The PF should support inclusion of indigenous women in development under way at UNEP of a legally-binding agreement to eliminate introduction of mercury into the environment (also IITC). The Caucus reject the proposed REDD+ policies and “green economy” initiatives (also CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAPI/CPINM).

IITC present the report of the First International Indigenous Women’s Environmental and Reproductive Health Symposium [document E/C.19/2011/CRP.9], which addressed tragic impacts of mercury, pesticides, uranium (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IPs’ Organizations of Australia, AAH), and other environment toxins on indigenous women, unborn babies and young children – threatening IPs' survival and self-determination. A second symposium should take place in 2012 (also Global Indigenous Peoples' and Women's Caucuses).

States should follow a precautionary approach in industrial development and environmental standards (also SIPC underscoring IPs' free prior and informed consent). The North American Indigenous Caucus recommend enhancing the participation of IPs' representatives and UN indigenous mechanisms at UNFCCC; protecting IPs’ collective rights in any future outcome of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) negotiations on genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions (also African Indigenous Caucus); and preventing IPs’ displacement due to conservation efforts.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus report on appropriation of IPs' territories by governments and corporations, for resource extraction or climate change mitigation measures, leading to IPs’ environment, livelihoods and health degradation, affecting their economic and social development (also IPs' Organisations of Australia). IPs must be fully involved in development of a policy of engagement for IPs by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The IPs' Organisations of Australia say the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) should research the full effects of climate change on IPs. States must: obtain IPs' free prior and informed consent with regard to carbon economies and transport and storage of toxic waste; ban harmful mining practices including in-situ leaching; create a commissioner tasked with monitoring business activities; and require awareness-raising of third parties on indigenous custodial rights to land (also CNMCIOB-BS).

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus call for analytical work on how property rights impact IPs' land rights. States where Saami IPs reside must comply with the recommendations of the expert group meeting on forests by developing national legislation to ensure that corporations engaging in activities on Saami territory comply with the standards in the Declaration, including free prior and informed consent. Emphasizing IPs’ ongoing stewardship responsibilities towards nature, FPCI/IAITPTF/KYM/CIMA/IWBN-Abya Yala says the PF should address, as future themes, the impacts of agro-fuels, tree plantations, genetically modified crops (also ECMIRS), and toxic waste.

CNMCIOB-BS say forests are a challenge for the entire world because they nurture the very life that mother earth gives (also CSUTCB). CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAPI/CPINM call for an agreement for mandatory policies on climate change, including financial and technical support to affected countries.

NWAC report on their awareness-raising initiative of Water Walkers. The First Nations, Métis and Inuit IPs must be fully involved in governance of water sources, in order to ensure Canada's compliance with IPs' right to safe water for consumption (also SIPC for the USA).

Calling for immediate support, the Torres Strait Regional Authority of Australia (TSRA) warns the Torres Strait may well be the first inhabited area in Australia to commence evacuation as a direct result of climate change, and a unique indigenous culture faces irreparable damage.
MEXICO emphasizes the participation of IPs and the PF in adoption of the Nagoya Protocol and the Cancun Agreements.

NICARAGUA underscores the bottom-up process of consultations on development in its Caribbean Coast autonomous regions. Through legal and constitutional recognition of communal rights on ancestral lands and of traditional governance bodies, Nicaragua enables IPs to advance their own affairs in conformity with their world view.

BOLIVIA rejected the Cancun Agreements because they threaten water resources and biodiversity in the Andes; REDD initiatives will assign prices to the forests (also COPINH for Honduras), allowing corporations in the North to escape their commitments to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions (Victoria Tauli-Corpuz acknowledges this risk). Countries that preserve forests must receive payments drawn from a tax on financial transactions (also CSUTCB).

NEW ZEALAND reports on Maori involvement with forests – including carbon trading – both as landowners (as a result of the return of commercial forestry areas through claims under the Treaty of Waitangi, the largest of which is the recent Central North Island settlement) and through involvement in decision-making processes affecting protected forest areas.

DENMARK is participating in a number of multilateral and bilateral REDD+ and carbon market programmes, but does not support transformation of natural forests into energy crop production. IPs' participation has been included insofar as partner governments have agreed to it.

Item 3c – Free, prior and informed consent

PF member Dalee Sambo Dorough states that IPs' generalized poverty and marginalization result from violations of their human rights (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, Asian Indigenous Caucus, APIYN) including free, prior and informed consent, an inherent principle to treaties among IPs and States (also IEN, AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/IOIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CWSC). There are essential linkages between free prior and informed consent and IPs' self-determination; land, territories and resources; and relationship with their environment (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, IEN, North American, Asian and Arctic Indigenous Caucuses). Free prior and informed consent includes the right to give or withhold consent (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus, AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/IOIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CWSC, IEN, COICA/CAOI). If IFAD seems to have included this standard in its work with indigenous communities (also FUNDAPRAIA/IFAD), the World Bank (WB) has not yet done so (also Raja Devashish Roy, IEN), and a range of States are actually misinterpreting it. The principle of free prior and informed consent to development projects and plans has emerged as the desired standard in protecting IPs' rights (also North American and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, IEN, COICA, RAIPON), as shown by international and national jurisprudence (also AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/IOIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CWSC, SMPFII). In the Declaration, the right to free prior and informed consent relates to relocation; redress with respect to IPs' cultural, intellectual and religious property, as well as to lands or resources taken; implementation of legislative or administrative measures; disposal of hazardous materials in their territories; and development projects (also Raja Devashish Roy, AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/IOIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CWSC, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, IEN, GREENLAND/DENMARK). It would be useful to know specific examples in which free prior and informed consent has been effectively and genuinely recognized (also ADB, RAIPON, Global Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses).

PF member Raja Devashish Roy proposes understanding this concept as “free, prior and informed choice” to provide or withhold consent, and conceived as substantive consultation that gives the power of choice to IPs (also NORWAY). A study should be conducted on this concept and its application (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, SIPC), in order to narrow the gap between concerns of governments on a right to veto (also CANADA), and concerns of IPs on a mere consultative process (also IEN, COICA).

Saul Vicente Vasquez emphasizes the spread of grabbing IPs' territories all over the world, where extractive corporations obtain concessions without IPs' free prior and informed consent (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, COPINH for Honduras, RAIPON for the North of Russia). In Latin America, many countries do not recognize IPs' right to free prior and informed consent, or even to consultation.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) underscores the need to uphold IPs' rights in forest management, as they are uniquely placed to inform mitigation and adaptation policies (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, FUNDAPRAIA/IFAD). REDD+ aims to create value for forests so as to protect them (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz), and could contribute to protect IPs' lands and livelihoods. The UN-REDD Programme has been working with IPs in the development of operational guidelines to ensure their rights to free prior and informed consent and to adequate recourse.
The International Finance Corporation (IFC) says its 2011 updated Sustainability Framework strengthens respect for IPs' rights in development processes through requiring IPs' free prior and informed consent in certain circumstances (RAIPON welcome this; AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/JOIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CFS warn that application of the right should not be limited).

The safeguard policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) requires IPs' free prior and informed consent in cases of physical displacement from their customary lands, commercial development of cultural resources, and of natural resources on lands under use by IPs (Raja Devasish Roy and the Asian Indigenous Caucus object to this limited application).

The European Patent Organization (EPO) reports on its mandate to ensure the high quality of patents under the European Patent Convention, emphasizing patents related to traditional knowledge and genetic resources. To limit misappropriation risks, EPO seeks to build and share databases on traditional knowledge, in close cooperation with knowledge holders.

UNESCO announces a process to elaborate a policy on engagement with IPs. Standard-setting instruments, including the World Heritage Convention, are working towards aligning themselves with the Declaration. Celebrations of the 40th anniversary of this Convention in 2012 will provide an opportunity for IPs to voice concerns (also IUCN).

NKIKLH, on behalf of over 80 indigenous and support organisations, denounce many cases of indigenous sites inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List without even consulting IPs on impacts to their livelihoods and self-determined development (also IUCN). The PF should call on the WHC: to defer all World Heritage Site nominations on indigenous territories, unless and until IPs' adequate involvement and free prior and informed consent are demonstrated, and consideration of their values is ensured; to endorse the Declaration as the basic reference in decisions that may impact IPs; and to convene a working group of indigenous experts – including representatives from World Heritage areas – to draft an overarching policy on IPs.

The Global Indigenous Women's Caucus say the UN system and governments must implement mechanisms on free prior and informed consent that respect IPs’ practices, development models, social and political structures, and their right to veto (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus. RNP, COICA, CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAPI/CPINM; APIYN, Asian Indigenous Caucus for Asian States and the private sector).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call for specific indicators to measure the development of indigenous youth as the foundation of strong economic and social development, based on culture, identity, holistic health, and self-determination.

The North American Indigenous Caucus are deeply concerned that the current UN processes on environment and unsustainable development are failing to protect IPs' right to free prior and informed consent (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus. IEN), and that language in the Nagoya Protocol and the Cancun Agreements unacceptably diminish this right (also IEN, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus). The PF should report on implementation of its recommendation on review of concessions and licenses granted by States on IPs' territories without their free prior and informed consent (also Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Meeting. APIYN; Asian Indigenous Caucus for Asian States). UN agencies must inform on the steps taken to formally include IPs in their decision-making processes (also APIYN). Strengthened advocacy on free prior and informed consent must ensure that consent is acquired within the leadership structures of affected IPs (also SC, IHRAAM for the Lil'wat Nation).

The Asian Indigenous Caucus warn that even in Asian States where the principle of free prior and informed consent is accepted, many private parties, some with funding by the ADB and IFC, are intruding on indigenous territories without regard for free prior and informed consent.

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus (also SC) argue against the unacceptable interpretation of Arctic IPs' right to self-determination put forth by Finland, Norway and Sweden, admitting self-determination in affairs that uniquely concern the Saami IPs, and allowing a mere right to consultation in all other matters.

RAIPON say free prior and informed consent is not mandatory in the Russian Federation, where the Federal Government needs political will to preserve IPs' interests in territories of strategic significance. Free prior and informed consent can transform former conflicts into cooperation between IPs and the States.

AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/JOIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CFS emphasize, among intents to diminish the right to free prior and informed consent (also Edward John, Bertie Xavier), the adoption by States of the lesser standard of “free prior informed consultation” (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus); and the Nagoya Protocol's protection, under free prior and informed consent, of only “established” rights of IPs, and not other rights based on customary use (also Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Meeting). The PF should: urge States and specialized agencies to adopt a standard interpretation of the principle of free prior and informed consent, consistent with international human rights standards including article 32 of the Declaration, and relevant UN studies (also North American Indigenous Caucus; Global Indigenous Women's Caucus recommending due diligence in relation to IPs' rights; African Indigenous Caucus for African States); ensure that IPs have the necessary technical, financial and other assistance in negotiations; urge
States to fully respect free prior and informed consent regarding IPs' customary rights, and to urgently address provisions of the Nagoya Protocol that could dispossess IPs from their lands. IEN warn that industrial development leads to the devastation of indigenous territories from extractive operations, because the right to free prior and informed consent is not legislated domestically (also RAIPON). Calling for mandatory application of free prior and informed consent, COICA warn that the highly bio-diverse Amazon basin is home to some of the largest extractive and infrastructure projects in Latin America, as well as uncountable activities based on misappropriation of IPs' traditional knowledge.

ONIC/CAOI strongly object to Colombia's reservation to article 19 of the Declaration on free prior and informed consent, and to its dominant conception of development. Also, they strongly object to the Organization of American States Secretary-General's statement that development cannot be interrupted even when it violates IPs' rights, as long as these violations are less important than torture or forced disappearance.

SMPFII highlight the destructive effects of dams on indigenous communities, such as the Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River of the Seneca peoples (also the Seneca Nation emphasizing the lack of respect for their free prior and informed consent).

APIYN say the PF should urge implementation of its recommendations on quality education, including integrating indigenous knowledge, culture and practices into relevant programmes and curricula (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, MAFUN).

RNP denounce development of transport infrastructures imposed by Chile on the island without the Rapa Nui people's free prior and informed consent.

CHTCC denounce that the Government of Bangladesh is expanding military camps and protected areas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, displacing Jumma families without free prior and informed consent (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, SC).

MAFUN underscore ongoing challenges facing Finno-Ugric peoples, calling for establishment of an ombudsman’s office in the Russian Federation.

Objecting to Norway's presentation of its agreement with the Saami Parliament on coastal Saami fishing rights as an example of good practice (also Arctic Indigenous Caucus), SC denounce the States' preference to deal only with the Saami Parliaments, as a violation of the affected communities' property rights. Norway must elaborate a new agreement that recognizes Saami coastal communities' historic rights to their traditional fishing waters.

The Saami Parliament in Norway says that following complaints over free prior and informed consent by Mapuche representatives to the Saami Parliament, a Norwegian state-owned energy company withdrew from related projects in Chile.

In MEXICO most public offices have mechanisms for consultation with IPs. A consultation and drafting process was started to elaborate a specific law on compulsory consultations with IPs (Saul Vicente Vasquez acknowledges this).

BOLIVIA informs on IPs' consultation on its Jurisdiction Act articulating indigenous and ordinary justice.

CANADA considers that free prior and informed consent is about fostering partnerships to ensure that IPs are more fully involved, consulted and, where appropriate, accommodated on decisions that directly affect their rights and interests. Canada underscores the development of policy guidelines on the duty of States to consult with IPs (AFN/COO/GCC/FNS/HK/ICN/IWA/OIIRD/LBCN/MaCN/SCN/UBCIC/AI/FPHRC/CFSC underscore failure to uphold free prior and informed consent.)

NEW ZEALAND highlights two approaches to Maori participation in decision making: on protocols for the management of marine mammals, seeking to balance absolute protection with the Maori claim to a customary right to harvest beached whales; and on Maori ongoing participation in decision-making on shared management of water resources.

GREENLAND, also on behalf of DENMARK, report on collaboration – both extremely important and challenging – with the Inuit Circumpolar Council for the establishment of consultation mechanisms on development of Greenland's mineral resources.

Item 4 – Human rights

Item 4a – Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of IPs

Discussion on the PF mission to Colombia

PF member Paimaneh Hasteh introduces the discussion on the summary report of the July 2010 PF's mission to Colombia [document E/C.19/2011/3].

Carlos Mamani Condori acknowledges Colombia’s Constitutional Court important work in protecting IPs' rights (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, North American Indigenous Caucus); however, IPs' situation in Colombia remains deeply alarming (also ONIC, ORIQUIN/ORIVAC/CRIR). According to the Government, there are 87 different IPs occupying reservations covering one third of the national territory. ONIC speak of 102
different IPs, with an increasing proportion residing in urban areas, owing to a lack of adequate land in reservations and to gross human rights violations (also ORIQUIN/ORIVAC/CRIR) due to ongoing armed conflict, drug trafficking and the presence of large corporations. Indigenous leaders and authorities have been criminalized and murdered for asserting their right to self-determination (also ORIQUIN/ORIVAC/CRIR). Discrimination affects all aspects of IPs’ lives, with high levels of poverty and exclusion. The Colombian State’s dialogue mechanisms and specific safeguard plans need to be strengthened, as do early warning mechanisms. There is a clear lack of resources to investigate the three massacres of which the Awá people were recently victims (also ONIC).

**Colombia** says this dialogue allows finding alternative ways to strike a balance between development and respect for IPs’ human rights. **Gabriel Muuy Yacnameyo, Director of the Colombian Presidential Programme for IPs’ integral development**, says the Government’s national policy of human rights considers affirmative actions for IPs. Two national conferences are to elaborate a national plan and institutional implementation mechanisms for human rights and IPs’ rights. The Government has negotiated the framework for the safeguard plans requested by the Constitutional Court; is working on protective measures requested by the IACHR; and is elaborating legislation on prior consultation and related mechanisms. As to IPs’ territorial rights, Colombia will comply with its responsibilities under national and international law. A human rights education programme will enhance the armed forces’ awareness of IPs’ rights in the fight against illegal armed groups (Myrna Cunningham Kain welcomes both measures).

The mission’s report does reflect the ongoing situation leading to IPs’ human rights violations in Colombia: **ONIC** emphasize armed conflict, forced displacement, the State’s failure to address IPs’ situation and to officially recognize 17 of them, the dire situation of indigenous children and women (also ORIQUIN/ORIVAC/CRIR), and lack of prior consent on mining concessions and on aerial spraying of illicit crops – in spite of a contrary order by the Constitutional Court and of the SRIP’s guidelines for consultations (also ORIQUIN/ORIVAC/CRIR). The Government opened limited dialogue with IPs only to pay lip service to the Constitutional Court. It has presented to the Court an appeal to nullify the 2009 decision in which the Court clearly stated that IPs’ free prior and informed consent must be obtained in mining activities (also ONIC/CAOI). The current processes of consultation are not satisfactory, and free prior and informed consent is very far from being implemented (also ONIC/CAOI). The State needs to better articulate its institutions to address IPs’ demands and territorial needs.

The **Emberra Chami** indigenous women, mostly displaced, have come to request fair trade for their products, to allow indigenous people in Colombia to create their own futures (ORIQUIN/ORIVAC/CRIR).

In closing this discussion, **Myrna Cunningham Kain** says other States may wish to follow this practice of dialogue.

**Dalee Sambo Dorough** emphasizes that IPs’ rights are interrelated and inseparable, whether in the context of the environment, development, peace and security, or any other issue (also **Saul Vicente Vasquez, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, ITC/AFN/ Project Access - Global Capacity Training 2011**). IPs face systemic discrimination and outright racism that can lead to gross human rights violations (also **Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, ECMIRS, Peruvian parliamentarian, NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP**). The burden of implementation of the Declaration is upon the 192 UN Member States, who have distinct obligations to uphold IPs’ rights, and are bound by the rule of law – that is, governments must obey the rules in the same way that they demand that their citizens do (also **Alvaro Esteban Pop, African and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, ECMIRS, Bразil**). Member States must play a more substantive role towards achieving IPs’ human rights; they must generate more political will, and come up with more resources (also **Mexican parliamentarian, NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP, Guatemala**). Member States must review their constitutions, domestic policies and legislation to ensure consistency with the minimum standards established by the Declaration (also **Rebecca Grynspan, Saul Vicente Vasquez, North American and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, IPs’ Organisations of Australia, Indigenous Women’s and Youth Caucuses of Australia, Amazigh Indigenous Caucus for North Africa, AFN, NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP, ATSIJC, ZORO, AFN, CNNIWA-ECMIRN, GCC, SGC/AIPP/FFP/CNBDO/NHTRS/PSN for Japan, IPF for Thailand, ECMIRS for Chile, COICA for the Amazon Basin, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela**). IPs should be encouraged to engage legal domestic remedies, and to review and invoke international instruments and initiate comprehensive strategies including use of human rights treaty bodies (also **GCC regarding the CBD, Saul Vicente Vasquez, ITC/AFN/ Project Access - Global Capacity Training 2011, NSWALC/AMSWS/ALRM/ALSAW/ATSIWLAS/GBL/NNTC/ KIKC**). In addition, IPs may need to initiate litigation combined with formal human rights complaints at the local, national and international levels.

Clariﬁying the PF’s mandate as to the Declaration [see document E/C.19/2011/2], PF Special Rapporteur **Bartolomé Clavero** explains that article 42 gives the PF its mandate to promote respect for, and full application of, the Declaration, including reviewing countries’ follow-up actions (also **Saul Vicente Vasquez, Raja**

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Devasish Roy, Asian Indigenous Caucus, CIDOB/COICA). Article 42 does not change the implications of ECOSOC’s resolution establishing the PF, but does introduce an additional responsibility.

Raja Devasish Roy says that rather than creating special rights, the Declaration ensures that IPs and indigenous individuals can exercise their existing rights in a non-discriminatory manner. Although some Member States may not want advice, by monitoring States’ progress the PF is fulfilling its mandate.

Saul Vicente Vasquez laments that constitutional reforms recognizing IPs' existence and right to free prior and informed consent are still pending in Latin America.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) highlights the importance of capacity and expertise building for IPs at the national level (also UNFPA).

The Central American Office of OHCHR informs on translating the Declaration into Panama’s seven indigenous languages (also ICITIP for India’s tribal languages, SC and FINLAND for the three Saami languages).

The International Labour Organization (ILO) says the Declaration represents a global consensus and a universally accepted standard on the rights of IPs (also SRIP James Anaya, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, IITC/AFN/ Project Access - Global Capacity Training 2011). Implementation of the Declaration needs a common assessment framework (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Arctic Indigenous Caucus, Inter-Parliamentary Union, IPs' Organisations of Australia, ATSISJC, NSWALC/AMSWS/ALRM/ALSWA/ ATSIWLAS/GBL/NNTC/KIKC). ILO supports the launch of the UN-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP), a collaborative implementation of the Declaration and ILO Convention 169 at the country level (also OHCHR, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, DENMARK).

UNFPA says taboos against discussing sex-related matters further enable the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS; lowered rates of the latter among indigenous women should be an indicator of implementation of the Declaration.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union says that in addition to wide support for measures to ensure IPs’ presence in parliaments, there is a need for trained staff and resources to support their crucial work (also a Mexican parliamentarian), as well as for IPs' organisations outside parliament (also Saul Vicente Vasquez), and for disaggregated data on indigenous parliamentarians.

The Global Indigenous Women's Caucus say indigenous women are disproportionately affected by inadequate and unequal access to culturally appropriate and gender specific health care and appropriate education (also UNFPA, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus also for indigenous youth, ECMIRS). States must use the Declaration to pay specific attention to violence against indigenous women (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Saul Vicente Vasquez, ECMIRS, GUATEMALA); and allow self-identification as the principal criterion for establishing who is indigenous (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Inter-Parliamentary Union, North American Indigenous Caucus, WWT, IPF). Migration should be decriminalized and linked to the right to self-development (also ACHPR Commissioner Musa Ngary Bitaye); the Caucus urge creation of culturally appropriate protection mechanisms for peoples living in territories divided by States’ international borders (also FINLAND).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call for States that previously abstained from voting on adoption of the Declaration to reconsider their position.

Central and South America

ECMIRS warn that intercultural policies elaborated without the participation of indigenous children and youth do not always respond to their needs.

WDF are very alarmed at dangers posed to the lands, rights and culture of the Wixarika (Huichol) people (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus) and call for an end to all mining activity in the Wirikuta sacred place.

A Mexican parliamentarian warns that by impeding communal elections, the Oaxaca Government hinders IPs’ self-determination.

CUBA says indigenous cultural heritage has been crucial to forming the Cuban nation.

BRAZIL recalls that colonialism led to stark reduction of the indigenous population, and to their subsequent enslavement, loss of lands, and loss of identity.

Through redistribution of land and overhaul of the education system, BOLIVIA is working to combat extreme poverty and hunger, in particular among IPs.

North America

The North American Indigenous Caucus call for a searchable database of best practices on implementing the Declaration, and a compilation of specific international instruments connected to each of the Declaration's provisions. UN agencies must include in their mandate the rights of IPs in “developed” countries as well (also
Alvaro Esteban Pop, Anna Naykanchina. Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, IPs' Organisations of Australia, AIM-Colorado)

AFN, along with 18 indigenous and support organizations from North America, urge States to develop national plans to implement the Declaration, and to regularly report on progress and shortcomings to their national legislatures and to the PF (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses of Australia, NSWALC/AMSWS/ALRM/ALSWA/ATSIWLAS/GBL/NNTC/KIKC).

Tshakapesh emphasize the need of Innu young people to know their people’s history. They deplore the US Government’s use of the code name “Geronimo” for the operation to kill Osama Bin Laden (also North American Indigenous Caucus, AIM, COPINH).

Africa

The term “pygmy” has been banned by the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (also Musa Ngary Bitaye) because it discriminates against IPs; the Government also notes passage of important legislation giving IPs the right to administer their internal affairs, including internal legal conflict (also Musa Ngary Bitaye).

Asia and the Pacific

With respect to mining on IPs' ancestral lands, the Asian Indigenous Caucus call for the Commission on Sustainable Development to explicitly address IPs’ right to free prior and informed consent. They underline the primary importance of Member States recognising IPs’ rights and their status as peoples in the countries they reside in (also Musa Ngary Bitaye for African States, Alvaro Esteban Pop, Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus, African Indigenous Caucus, GCC, a Peruvian parliamentarian, BRAZIL, GUYANA, NICARAGUA, VENEZUELA).

ICITP call on India to immediately take up the issue of achieving respect for and implementation of the Declaration.

IPF deplore the negative stereotyping of Thailand’s “hill tribes”; instead they urge use of IPs’ own Thai translation of “indigenous peoples”. They invite the SRIP to visit Thailand and jointly organize a workshop to find common solutions to the issues faced by IPs.

ZORO lament the continuing tripartite division of Zo (Chin-Lushai) country and the people therein under three nationalities: Bangladeshis, Indians and Myanmarese.

NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP are dismayed that Nepalese IPs are suppressed by displacement from their lands without their free prior and informed consent, in the name of an “energy crisis” (also Musa Ngary Bitaye for African States).

The IPs’ Organisations of Australia call for a national strategy to implement the Declaration within Australia (also Indigenous Women’s Caucus of Australia, ATSISJC). They applaud development of Australia’s national human rights framework, as well as development of community educational materials on the Declaration.

The Indigenous Women’s Caucus of Australia deplore that the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) still breaches international standards and redirects IPs’ resources away from homeland communities to larger “growth towns”, in order to force IPs into regional labour markets. They ask the PF to list indigenous women as a standing agenda item; and to undertake a study on indigenous women and violence (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, ECMIRS).

The Indigenous Youth Caucus of Australia say a high incarceration rate keeps indigenous youth from getting enough education to become employed. Policies and programs must be carried out in cooperation with local bodies, and must respect free prior and informed consent (also OHCHR-Central America, NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP and DENMARK regarding REDD programmes).

Referring to the 17 to 20-year life-expectancy gap between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, NSWALC/AMSWS/ALRM/ALSWA/ATSIWLAS/GBL/NNTC/KIKC say government funds for IPs’ health are diverted to for-profit general practices, most of which see no indigenous patients. They urge Member States to disaggregate expenditure data in order to reflect the proportions directed to self-determining (or representative) indigenous bodies.

For implementing the Declaration, ATSISJC call for a staged plan to realize agreed priorities and targets.

Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

The Arctic Indigenous Caucus lament that in spite of endorsing the Declaration, many States do not promote its implementation as a whole, but instead offer limited, customised, conditional support (also Alvaro Esteban Pop, North American Indigenous Caucus, ECMIRS).
FINLAND guarantees Saami cultural autonomy, and is obliged to negotiate with the Saami Parliament at all levels of administration in matters that directly and specifically affect the Saami IPs' status and homeland.

DENMARK's self-government arrangement for Greenland amounts to de facto implementation of the Declaration. GERMANY reports on its projects in Latin America that promote the right to identity, and give rural and marginalized sections of the population access to birth certificates and identity papers.

Dalee Sambo Dorough calls for Member States to provide, to their own government personnel at every level, human rights education concerning the standards embraced by the Declaration (also AFN). National human rights institutions also need this (also OHCHR-Central America), as do groups at the local level; they could then focus on specific articles in the Declaration and apply them to specific cases (also AFN, IPs' Organisations of Australia, Arctic Indigenous Caucus).

**Item 4b – Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of IPs and other UN human rights mechanisms**

James Anaya. Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (SRIP), emphasizes the responsibility of corporations to exercise due diligence to keep their actions respectful of IPs' rights (also ECMIRS, BRAZIL). Because the PF is uniquely positioned within the UN to promote greater understanding of IPs, it should place even greater emphasis on education and awareness-raising, and take a leading role ensuring that programmes such as the WB's multi-million dollar development projects on indigenous lands get appropriate input from IPs (also Edward John). The PF should undertake a comprehensive review of the work of international agencies related to IPs, at both the international and country levels, to assess conformity to the Declaration (also Alvaro Esteban Pop, Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus, CAPAJ, BRAZIL, GUATEMALA), which could be facilitated by assigning specific Special Rapporteurs to the various institutions within the UN system (also Edward John).

Jose Carlos Morales Morales, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), informs on development of the Study on IPs' right to participate in decision making. He encourages participation in the EMRIP's annual sessions (also NEW ZEALAND). The Board of Trustees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations lament that although the fund has given IPs a voice at the UN, 90% of requests in 2011 had to be turned down. They call for all States, organisations and private donors to contribute to the Voluntary Fund (also BOLIVIA, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus).

Musa Ngary Bitaye, Commissioner of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) seeks closer collaboration with the PF on promotion and protection of IPs' rights on the African continent. He applauds Kenya's recognition of its Endorois people and Botswana's upholding the traditional land and water rights of the San, and reminds that the African Commission has the power to enforce implementation. The Organisation of American States (OAS) says the mandate for the Working Group to draft the American Declaration on the Rights of IPs allows for the participation of both IPs' and States' representatives, but their good progress depends on adequate funding.

The UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), whose training programme invites UN Special Rapporteurs, PF members, and other indigenous experts to conduct sessions on successful negotiation, actively seeks the participation of indigenous women.

PF member Alvaro Esteban Pop laments that IPs have enjoyed little or no participation in Latin America's process of strengthening its democracies. States must acknowledge the diverse nature of their populations (also Inter-Parliamentary Union).

PF member Simon William M'Viboudoulou applauds the SRIP's visits in Africa, leaving his mark both on legislation in the Republic of the Congo and on the new Constitution of Kenya.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus are dismayed that indigenous youth remain underrepresented and poorly supported in the PF.

GCC, in a joint statement of 20 indigenous and support organisations, say the Nagoya Protocol’s failure to include or address IPs’ right to full and effective participation detracts from its legitimacy (also NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP for the Nepalese Constitution).

**Central and South America**

The Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus ask the PF to pay particular attention to threats posed to IPs by States’ militarization policies and criminalization of IPs' protests (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Saul Vicente Vasquez, Asian Indigenous Caucus, NTG/KYC/LAHURNIP, a Mexican parliamentarian); and propose concrete legal instruments that contribute to the effective application of free prior and informed consent by States, international financial institutions, the UN system, and corporations (also North American
Indigenous Caucus. ECMIRS, GCC, SGC/AIPP/FPP/CNBD0/NHTRS/MPSN for Japan, a Peruvian parliamentarian, BRAZIL, ECUADOR) 

ECMIRS emphasize that indigenous women are disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and lack of education, healthcare and justice. 

CAPAJ lament Peru's lack of compliance with the 2009 CERD directive to suspend extraction of underground water in traditional Aymara areas. 

A Mexican parliamentarian is dismayed that Mexico is one of the worst violators of the human rights of IPs, including military impunity for crimes of rape and arbitrary imprisonment without compensation. 

A Peruvian parliamentarian laments that Peru's economic model gives priority to irrational exploitation of natural resources and prioritizes investors' interests over IPs' rights (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, in general). 

MEXICO seeks IPs' involvement in resolving violations of their rights by organized crime and land disputes among IPs. 

GUATEMALA reports on creation of indicators focusing on indigenous women, and of an institute for training of indigenous women. 

NICARAGUA informs on autonomy in its Caribbean coastal region, and regulation of the land titling process (also BRAZIL, ECUADOR for the Amazon); deep structural changes involve governance bodies at all levels. 

COSTA RICA welcomes the work done by the SRIP (also Musa Ngary Bitaye, North American Indigenous Caucus, SC, BRAZIL, GUATEMALA, SWEDEN, FINLAND), and emphasizes that development goals must be achieved through a process that protects and strengthens human rights (also NICARAGUA), including maintenance of indigenous languages (also NTG/KYC/LAURNIP). 

IPs in GUYANA have contributed significantly to its low carbon development strategy, which they see as a tool to better manage lands and resources. 

VENEZUELA informs on enforcement of laws that IPs have proposed to guarantee their land and resource rights, cultural heritage, and the standards of ILO Convention 169. 

Referring to its “decolonization” process, ECUADOR underlines mechanisms that allow IPs to govern through their own institutions, funded through benefits from oil exploitation (also BOLIVIA), and informs on initiatives to protect IPs living in isolation. 

BRAZIL stresses that to achieve adequate corporate responsibility, States need independent and effective bodies that guarantee justice for all. 

North America 

The North American Indigenous Caucus reiterate the vital importance of treaties between IPs and settler States in relation to the Declaration (also the Seneca Nation for the USA), and urge that the recommendations of the Treaty Study be pursued, including at the International Court of Justice. 

IITC/AFN/ Project Access - Global Capacity Training 2011 support the EMRIP's statement that provisions such as free prior and informed consent must be interpreted and understood in light of IPs' right to self-determination, which affects the way “consent” is understood [see document A/HRC/15/36]. 

TRC-Canada call for changing the name of the PF to “UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples” (also Edward John, ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus). 

Africa 

The African Indigenous Caucus warn that throughout the continent, IPs are deprived of the right to access water; are subjected to government-forced migration and illegal expropriation of their lands by extractive industries; and suffer lack of equal access to education and mother tongue instruction (also Peruvian parliamentarian, for Peru). They deplore the use of rape to punish women who stand up for their rights. 

The Amazigh Indigenous Caucus inform on the widespread Amazigh participation in the revolution in Tunisia, where there is now a Tunisian Amazigh organization. They call for Amazigh self-determination, and for constitutional restoration of Tamazight in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. 

Asia and the Pacific 

The Asian Indigenous Caucus ask the Philippines to implement the recommendations of the SRIP in 2002, and to prioritise the land rights of IPs over interests of mining developments. 

SGC/AIPP/FPP/CNBD0/NHTRS/MPSN call for recognition of the Ryukyuan/Okinawan as IPs, and call for Japan and the USA to immediately stop construction of military bases on Okinawa. They urge the city of Mombetsu to reconsider its industrial waste dump on Ainu ceremonial land. 

NEW ZEALAND applauds the Human Rights Council's decision to hold annual interactive dialogues with members of the EMRIP, and a panel on IPs' rights.
Responding to requests from the African and the Asian Indigenous Caucuses for visits and reports on IPs' rights, SRIP James Anaya urges IPs to carefully consider what he can do within his mandate, and where this fits within the UN system. At present he has standing requests to Governments of various countries in Africa, Asia and North America, that have not responded to him – he can only do the kind of assessments that IPs are requesting of him if States cooperate with him. He further calls attention to the part of his work that involves receiving and acting upon communications or information received on specific instances of human rights violations. On receiving such information, the SRIP writes to the Government involved, which often results in a further exchange of information, followed by his observations and recommendations, which then form part of his annual report. He asks IPs to submit as complete and detailed information as possible, because it is impossible for him to uncover all the facts on his own. Because in the UN structure the SRIP submits his reports to the Human Rights Council, he does not "report back" to the PF, although both mechanisms can and do cooperate. James Anaya finally calls attention to the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, with whom he sometimes engages in joint actions where IPs' collective rights, or the individual rights of human rights defenders, are at stake.

Middle East

Calling attention to Israel's displacement of its Bedouin people, forced to live illegally in homes that can be demolished by the Government at any moment, NCFCE deplores a new government plan that will further disinherit the Bedouin IPs from their ancestral land.

Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

SC emphasize that Saami self-determination does not just mean participating in decision-making processes – it may also involve making significant decisions on land and resource rights, even against the interest of the majority population. SC particularly call on Sweden to return pasture lands to reindeer herding communities, and on States with a Saami population to reduce predator animals to a sustainable level.

SWEDEN inform that the Saami Parliament is now the central administrative agency responsible for reindeer herding husbandry, and notes that Sweden’s Supreme Court upheld Saami reindeer herding rights.

DENMARK asks the SRIP for comments on how development projects affecting IPs can stay within the SRIP's guidelines on IPs' rights, and requests clarification on corporate responsibility regarding IPs' rights.

The SRIP responds that the issue of extractive industries on IPs' territories and lack of free prior and informed consent appears as the number one concern. The overarching consideration is that any project impacting IPs' lives and territories must emerge out of their own self determination. The point of his study is not to offer corporations a way to enter IPs' territories by minimizing the negative impacts of the projects; rather, it offers practical guidelines on how relevant national standards can be implemented in the projects. By exploring alternatives to current development models, IPs would truly be in control of their own development priorities on their lands, including the extraction of natural resources (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, Edward John, ECMIRS for indigenous youth, ECUADOR). Regarding corporate responsibility in relation to IPs' rights, the SRIP refers to the work of John Ruggie, the UN Secretary-General Special Representative on corporations and human rights (also Saami Parliament in NORWAY, BRAZIL, NORWAY welcoming collaboration with, and recommendations by, the SRIP), and emphasizes that the core of decision making in corporations must change, and that they must make human rights and IPs' rights core issues at the upper echelons of corporate hierarchy (also ATVISJV). Dalee Sambo Dorough urges the PF participants to remain flexible about allowing for actual dialogue.

Edward John thanks participants who use, to any extent, their indigenous languages at the PF.

James Anaya emphasizes the importance of achieving shared understanding and consensus about the rights of IPs.

Item 5 – Half-day discussion on Central and South America and the Caribbean

Saul Vicente Vasquez highlights IPs' diversity and the various ecosystems that their traditional knowledge contributes to conserving, in the face of threats posed by unsustainable development (also IUCN, Mayangna nation, FPCI/IAITPIT/KYM/CIMA/IWBN-Abya Yala). Many States in the region ratified ILO Convention 169, all have adhered to the Declaration, and most have advanced legal frameworks on IPs' rights, but implementation is a major challenge, due to discrimination (also UNICEF), States' failure to observe their international obligations, and pressure for natural resource exploitation in IPs' territories (also Dinah Shelton, ECMII/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus). IPs have been strongly calling for actions to contain the environmental catastrophe by defending mother earth and food sovereignty (also CISAN/CEDHAPI/CAI/C4MIN, CSUTC, AIM, BOLIVIA). As IPs continue to oppose the actions of corporations that do not respect their collective rights over their territories (also ECMII/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus emphasizing free prior and
informed consent), they face criminalization (also RNP for the Rapa Nui) and threats of forced displacement. Brazil's IPs have not been consulted on its “Accelerated Growth Plan” (BRAZIL states the opposite) comprising hundreds of power plants on IPs' lands (also Saami Parliament in Norway and SMPFII for Belo Monte). Nonetheless, IPs are keeping their cultures and promoting their own development models, based on the “living well” restorative practices (also Heraldo Muñoz. FUNDAPRAIA/IFAD, CSUTCB, SPAIN).

Heraldo Muñoz, Regional Director of UNDP for Latin America and the Caribbean, says intergenerational transmission of exclusion and poverty prevent IPs from enjoying their rights (also IUCN emphasizing environmental degradation and food insecurity). To achieve the MDGs and poverty reduction, States must address IPs' needs through more social programmes and progressive tax systems. The UN system in the region accompanies IPs' struggle for the respect and promotion of their rights, including through the creation of a regional consultative group of IPs' leaders.

Pauline Sukhai, Minister of Amerindian Affairs of Guyana, acknowledges increasing activism to change IPs' conditions (also Heraldo Muñoz, Saul Vicente Vasquez, MEXICO): nonetheless, historical wrongs have led to ongoing inequalities as to IPs' status and livelihoods options. To redress these, States need to focus on IPs' education and skills training, and on increasing their land tenure security as an asset for development. In Guyana, efforts to reduce existing disparities focus on empowering IPs to manage adaptation to the benefits of development. The 2006 Amerindian Act, a legal framework developed through extensive consultation, provides for IPs' right to use and access their forest resources and traditional lands.

The UN Resident Coordinator in Nicaragua reports on the IPs' consultative committee set up as a forum among IPs and UN officials, with real impacts on UN plans and activities, on key strategic national programmes, and on building an intercultural society (also Mayangna Nation). The PF should help gather more support for this committee and encourage others to follow this example (also Mayangna Nation).

The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) draws attention to the region's first consultative group on health, with participation by States, UN agencies and IPs, to identify the multicultural potential in health policies, their impacts on achieving equity for IPs, and strategic conflicts needing attention. UNFPA underscores inclusion of intercultural health and reproductive health issues in constitutional processes in several countries, resulting in the development of intercultural reproductive health services (also ECUADOR). To address the unacceptable levels of ill maternal health and persisting inequalities throughout the region (also Saul Vicente Vasquez), good programmes must be scaled up, laws enforced and health and social services made more accessible culturally, geographically and financially.

The Central American Office of OHCHR has carried out a regional assessment of indigenous organizations' capacities to claim their collective rights, and of state bodies to provide for these rights. Recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms, together with voluntary commitments assumed by Member States in the Universal Periodic Review process, should allow to draft a roadmap to ensure IPs' human rights.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reports on consolidated inclusion of IPs' approaches in the 2010 census, resulting in improvement of their identification (also ECUADOR). Efforts are still needed to improve information quality and data collection on the realization of IPs' collective rights (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus). ECLAC is working with PAHO and UNFPA to include the identification of IPs in vital information and health registrars, in order to support policies addressing IPs' health inequalities (also UNFPA, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus).

IUCN is implementing the Declaration, ILO Convention 169, and recommendations by the SRIP and IACHR in its work in Latin America, which includes strengthening IPs' capacities to assert their rights in relation to: natural resource management, REDD+ initiatives, climate change and energy issues, application of the Nagoya Protocol, or protection of traditional knowledge. FUNDAPRAIA/IFAD inform on their work to mainstream climate change issues into agricultural programmes in the Amazon basin, and to address the loss of lands and water resources, and of traditional knowledge on weather forecasting.
The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus recommend funding programmes for and by indigenous youth, carried out by personnel who are cognizant of IPs’ realities; all human rights special procedures addressing child-related themes should grant special attention to indigenous children’s and youth's issues.

The Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus denounce the critical situation that Guaraní and other IPs face in the Chaco region, due to States’ denial of their right to access their ancestral territories. The PF should monitor previous recommendations regarding the Chaco, including for involved UN agencies to step up their efforts to support IPs (also ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus).

The indigenous Mayangna nation of Nicaragua acknowledges progress in securing their land rights and titles. MV say Guatemala refuses to recognize the consultations held by the Maya IPs on natural resource exploitation on indigenous lands. The PF should review the Maya IPs' situation as to violence, forced displacement, and criminalization as migrants.

AIM recall the founding of IITC in the 1970s to bring concerns of American Indians on their treaty rights before the world court, leading to the international indigenous movement (also North American Indigenous Caucus). IPs must continue to stand together and envision, as their elders did, what the world will be like for the coming generations.

COPINH denounce systematic and gross violations of human rights in Honduras, particularly against IPs, since the 2009 coup d'etat, with the international community condoning those actions. The regime is auctioning the country, namely indigenous territories and resources, in a context of heavy militarization and stronger presence of multinational companies.

MEXICO call on States in the region to ratify the Nagoya Protocol, so that increasing implementation can strengthen the protection it grants. Regional consensus is needed to speed up progress in negotiations at WIPO on the protection of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and associated genetic resources. Since 2009, El Salvador has ended its policy of non-recognition of IPs; it presented an apology and acknowledges the need for reparations, legal protection of IPs’ cultural heritage, and active dialogue in policy making.

ECUADOR’S “National Plan for Living Well” includes policies on implementation of IPs’ collective rights. Ecuador emphasizes the fight against ethnic discrimination in public administration, a draft law on cooperation between indigenous and ordinary jurisdictions, and measures to enable self-determined development of Amazonian IPs.

PERU acknowledges the levels of poverty and exclusion of its indigenous populations. Public policies aim at sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and balancing shared economic and social interests. Peru informs on establishment of protocols and guidelines on consultation of IPs, complying with rulings of the Supreme Constitutional Court regarding ILO Convention 169. The license for a hydro-electric project has not been renewed, following a petition by Ashaninka IPs at the PF’s 2010 session.

BOLIVIA recommends that the chewing of coca leaves be permitted, as a traditional practice of Andean IPs (also ETCMI, Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, CSUTCB).

BRAZIL emphasizes increased regional cooperation to face challenges on the protection of IPs' rights in regional development (also Heraldo Muñoz, GUYANA, ECUADOR emphasizing IPs' full participation), particularly on land and natural resources management, and on energy integration. Brazil’s Constitution incorporates the right to consultation.

CHILE is launching consultations on constitutional recognition of indigenous rights, and on a permanent procedure for IPs' participation and consultation, in compliance with ILO Convention 169, and with the SRIPs’ recommendations. A process of dialogue is addressing issues of concern to the Rapa Nui people, including lands, migration, and the island’s development plan.

The EUROPEAN UNION (EU) seeks to integrate human rights and IPs’ issues into its external policies and development strategies in the region by strengthening IPs' political participation. Its main challenge remains ensuring continued dialogue with stakeholders.

Myrna Cunningham Kain concludes that the region faces enormous challenges (also ECLAC), but also offers good practices and progress.

**Item 6 – Comprehensive dialogue with UN agencies and funds**

UNICEF underscores evidence of growing inequalities between rich and poor children – as well as between non-indigenous and indigenous children. UNICEF is committed to an equity-focused agenda and seeks to reach marginalized children as a matter of priority and to tackle root causes of children's poverty. UNICEF’s main interventions regarding indigenous children are in multicultural and bilingual education, birth registration (also MEXICO), culturally appropriate health care, and basic services. UNICEF is working to increase its efforts in Africa and Asia (also IIWF), and is holding consultations on a strategic framework for its work with indigenous children.
Alvaro Esteban Pop welcomes UNICEF's presence and report [document E/C.19(2011)/7], and underscores the dire situation of indigenous children, which represents a daunting challenge both for States and IPs, who all share concerns for their children – who represent their present and future (also CNMCIIOB-BS, AIM-Colorado). Specific data on indigenous minors is lacking, but overall figures reflect the injustice of humanity towards children (also Simon William M’Viboudoulou). Alvaro Esteban Pop enquires on: obstacles to UNICEF's work with indigenous children; budget allocations for UNICEF's mandate with indigenous youth; addressing the issue of indigenous child soldiers; access to medicine for children and youth suffering from HIV/AIDS; bilingual education; and trafficking in indigenous children.

Edward John enquires on empowerment of indigenous youth as advocates in UN processes (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, IIWF); on their involvement in the development of UNICEF's draft policy on IPs; and whether UNICEF is involved in keeping indigenous languages alive, in view of the threat of language loss namely due to policies of removal of indigenous children (also Anna Naykanchina).

Eva Biaudet recalls that the cultural part of working with IPs is an inherent part of indigenous children's protection (also Edward John). She warns that cultural and language rights might be overlooked in the process of restoring the rights of migrant indigenous children. Is UNICEF considering using its annual report to raise the general awareness on indigenous children in order to reduce discrimination (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus)?

Simon William M’Viboudoulou enquires on a more robust and proactive policy to defend indigenous children's rights (UNICEF agrees to that).

UNICEF emphasizes its work at country level and its decentralized structure, leading to financing being allocated and decisions being made mostly at the country level. No particular sums are reserved at the global level. UNICEF’s global focus is on defining a clear policy environment – the policy framework on indigenous children is in its initial stages, and UNICEF enquires on how to consult with indigenous young people. UNICEF focuses on the integration of indigenous issues into the five focus areas of its strategic plan; and on implementation of special initiatives when specific challenges relating to indigenous children arise. UNICEF refers to discrimination against indigenous children and non application of their rights in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and emphasizes a specific programme to improve their access to and permanence in the mainstream education system. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, challenges involve lack of governmental interest in indigenous issues, lack of disaggregated data, and UNICEF's lack of preparedness (also IIWF in general). In developed countries such as Canada and Australia, UNICEF is considering addressing the situation of the most disadvantaged children. On awareness raising, UNICEF underscores the need for dedicated resources, for instance to disaggregate existing data. On participation, UNICEF underscores its collaboration with the Committee on the Rights of the Child on General Comment No. 12, which addresses how to enhance participation of indigenous youth. UNICEF's work regarding linguistic survival has been ongoing for many years.

IIWF recommend that UNICEF grant special attention to violence against indigenous girls, boys and youth, and support definition of culturally suitable prevention measures.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call on UNICEF to report on how UN agencies – particularly those dealing with environmental issues – are addressing the specific needs of indigenous children; to study the situation of indigenous children's rights internationally, based on the Declaration and the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and ensure that the participation of indigenous children and youth is guaranteed in all activities relating to them.

Pointing to the recent cancellation of the World Indigenous Nations (WIN) Games because financial support by Canada could not be secured, WIN-S ask how UNICEF ensures that indigenous children enjoy the right to play. The North American Indigenous Caucus and North American Indigenous Youth, together with FWCLP express appreciation for UNICEF's work with indigenous children (also Edward John, Youth Parliament in Guatemala) However, most UN agencies neglect IPs of North America, even though these consistently lag behind in most indicators of well-being (also Edward John, AIM-Colorado) as a result of usurpation of their territories by settler States, and now by corporations, leading to a way of life marked by poverty and despair for indigenous youth (also AIM-Colorado, IIWF). Major physical and mental health concerns are becoming increasingly problematic among IPs (also AIM-Colorado).

AIM-Colorado draw the attention of UNICEF to the disproportionately high US rate of suicide among indigenous youth, who are paying the ultimate price for the imposition of Western development. The PF, SRIP and EMRIP must not allow this to go ignored. States must recognize the health crisis that IPs face, and assume their responsibilities by supporting indigenous health systems (also Youth Parliament in Guatemala; IIWF for UNICEF).

The IPs' Organisations of Australia enquire on UNICEF’s direct engagement, guidelines, and programmes with indigenous Australians and their organisations, as they lag behind in all indicators of well-being (also FAIRA).
In Australia, IPs are impacted by policies based on human rights treaties and imposing punitive measures on IPs in disregard of their conditions. FAIRA wish to work with grandparents to build the capacities of parents and children to preserve their language and culture.

CNMCIJOB-BS are working with UNICEF to address the comprehensive nature of family development, including IPs’ access to land and natural resources for food and health. In Bolivia, promotion of the use of indigenous languages in public administration empowers indigenous women as knowledge holders.

The Youth Parliament in Guatemala recommend that all States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child create mechanisms to ensure IPs’ active participation in creating child protection systems that take indigenous world views into account, including with regard to removal of indigenous children through international adoption. The PF must encourage involvement of indigenous experts in regional conferences on HIV/AIDS.

MEXICO informs on its indigenous students’ homes programme, which improves their access to school while providing them intercultural and bilingual assistance, thereby improving educational results.

AUSTRALIA underscores the challenges of providing high-quality education in remote areas – at preschool, primary and secondary levels – through teachers’ training and provision of culturally adequate indigenous education. The Indigenous Land Corporation is contributing to improved educational outcomes through its Sydney-based National Centre for Indigenous Excellence.

DENMARK enquires on UNICEF’s strategic framework; on its inclusion of an advocacy strategy and of mechanisms to monitor country offices’ compliance; on specific barriers to indigenous children’s access to services; and on engagement with IPs given the culturally and politically sensitive nature of their issues.

UNICEF shall develop monitoring indicators for its work with indigenous children. To pursue elaboration of its policy framework, it will set up working groups to draw on regional experiences. In addition to common barriers that IPs face in accessing basic services, UNICEF is working to further identify country-specific barriers. UNICEF asks for guidance on promotion of the right to play for indigenous children. It acknowledges the need for a holistic approach to indigenous children’s issues. In Latin American countries, IPs have seen no positive impact from the recent economic growth. This is one reason why UNICEF needs both information and guidelines to implement the PF’s recommendations.

In concluding, Alvaro Esteban Pop stresses the need to be aware of the specific rights of indigenous children and young people.

Presenting the report on the IASG 2010 annual meeting [document E/C.19/2011/10], focusing on IPs’ health, the World Health Organization (WHO) says the meeting stressed the importance of going beyond averages when measuring progress on the MDGs and other health goals. In both poor and industrialized countries, the health status of IPs is invariably shockingly lower than that of the overall population (also AIM-Colorado, North American Indigenous Caucus, Anna Naykanchina for the Russian Federation). There is a need to ensure disaggregated data across countries, to make the case for increasing efforts in indigenous health (also ECLAC). A fundamental shift is needed to incorporate, in State health systems, IPs’ concept of health which articulates physical, mental, spiritual and emotional elements from both individual and communal points of view; efforts to improve IPs’ health situation must be linked to their collective rights, including rights to self-determination, land, natural resources, traditional knowledge, cultural traditions and customs, and participation in decision making (also UNFPA).

The North American Indigenous Caucus reiterate the call for action to address the global burden of tuberculosis among indigenous communities. At the 2012 session, regions should report on their disaggregated tuberculosis rates. WHO, UNAIDS and the Stop TB Partnership must lead and support initiatives to address tuberculosis- and HIV/AIDS-affected IPs, and attend the PF’s sessions.

**Item 7 – Half-day discussion on the right to water and IPs**

Speakers including Edward John, Ambassador Pablo Solón, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, North American and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, IPs’ Organisations of Australia, AILA, WWT, NWAC, ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, CNMCIJOB-BS and an indigenous parliamentarian of Peru, explain that for IPs, besides being essential to all life, water is one of their relatives, not just a commodity or a resource. They urge the world to see water through indigenous eyes, and to abandon the “green economy” perspective that considers water as something to sell. Water belongs to everyone and to no one, and like the blood running through bodies, water runs through mother earth, keeping everything alive. It needs to flow freely, it needs all the life that lives in it, and it needs the songs and ceremonies of the people. Member States must recognize that water has its own rights as an ecological entity, and that IPs are its appropriate stewards.
PF member Bertie Xavier deplores the mining, oil exploration, dams and agricultural development that divert and contaminate waterways that IPs depend on (also Catarina de Albuquerque, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, IPs’ Organisations of Australia, AILA, APA, ITC/ECN/IOIRD/AFN/FNS/UFIC/IWA/AILA/SF, IIIWF, PIPLinks/CPA, an indigenous parliamentarian of Peru, Ecuador, Sweden). He emphasizes States’ obligations to protect IPs’ right to water and to prevent third parties from polluting waterways (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, IIFW/ECMI, ITC/ECN/IOIRD/AFN/FNS/UFIC/IWA/AILA/SF, an indigenous parliamentarian of Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador).

Catarina de Albuquerque, Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, explains that the right to water provides that everyone should have access to sufficient, safe, affordable and acceptable water and sanitation for personal and domestic uses, for agriculture and for cultural and spiritual life (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Edward John, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, AILA, IIFW/ECMI, WWT). Deploiring the consistent lack of access by the marginalized and the poor, she strongly emphasizes that the human economic, social and cultural right to water is inseparable from civil and political rights (also Edward John, Ambassador Pablo Solón, Aicha Cheik Salah, WWT, Spain, Sweden). She laments IPs’ lack of access to clean water in Costa Rica; and regrets that the privacy and dignity of Winnemen Wintu tribes’ ceremonies are threatened because their spiritual and ceremonial place on the McCloud River in California is now a recreational campground for tourists; she highlights the fundamental link between accessing water and living in dignity (also Myrna Cunningham Kain). Highlighting the role of indigenous activism in bringing such situations to light, she applauds the Basarwa in Botswana, who went to court after being denied access to an essential borehole; the court found that the Basarwa had been subjected to degrading treatment, a violation of the Convention Against Torture. Aicha Cheik Salah, on behalf of Tidawt and Tunfa (members of IPACC and IT) calls attention to the pastoral nomadic migrations of the Tuareg and Peuhl, driven by their need for water. She calls for prioritizing customary water rights over “modern” rights linked to State regulatory claims (also Pedro Calderón Rojas, Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, Mexico, Ecuador).

Ambassador Pablo Solón of Bolivia strongly warns against commodifying water to finance its protection (also Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, IIFW/ECMI, Ecuador), and calls for mechanisms to generate other resources, including through taxes on financial transactions (also Mexico).

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus call for the PF to adopt the theme of water as a human right for its 2014 session (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, AILA); and for an Expert Meeting on water to initiate a close assessment of policies that affect the rights of IPs (also Bertie Xavier, Aicha Cheik Salah, Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, Global Indigenous Women’s and Youth Caucuses, Asian Indigenous Caucus, AILA, WWT, Spain). Any policies by governments, corporations, or UN bodies – including the WB and IDB – must implement free prior informed consent of IPs (also Bertie Xavier, Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Asian and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, IPs’ Organisations of Australia, AILA, APA, SCO, ITC/ECN/IOIRD/AFN/FNS/UFIC/IWA/AILA/SF, PIPLinks/CPA, Cuba). They recommend a collaborative definition of “green economy” that does not deprive IPs of access and use of their waterways (also Ambassador Pablo Solón, AILA, APA, SCO).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus say the comprehensive water study should extend beyond drinking water and sanitation issues to IPs’ spiritual relationship with water (also Aicha Cheik Salah).

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus emphasize the role of unsafe water and inadequate sanitation in child mortality, and urge UN agencies to allocate additional funds to address this (also Bertie Xavier).

The Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace call for a conference of the same name (also Global Indigenous Peoples’, Women’s and Youth Caucuses, AILA) to evaluate and strengthen educational and capacity building strategies with regard to water issues, and widely communicate indigenous rights to water (also Spain).

Because it is crucial for IPs’ legitimate representatives to be involved in policy making, IIFW/ECMI urge UN-Water to include IPs’ networks, and publish an exhaustive diagnosis regarding pollution of indigenous communities’ waterways that enables claims against the polluters (also PIPLinks/CPA).

The Asian Indigenous Caucus welcome the General Assembly (GA) resolution affirming water as a human right (also Ambassador Pablo Solón, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, an indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela, Spain), but deplore that development is still damaging water resources and threatening the existence of IPs. They recommend providing support for community-based irrigation, waterworks and renewable energy sources (also an indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela).

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus report that for Pacific Islanders, rising sea levels caused by human-induced climate change are inundating crops, displacing livelihoods, endangering critical fresh water aquifers and threatening complete disappearance of nations such as Tuvalu (also Asian Indigenous Caucus; NRAFSM for Nukoro Atoll; TSRA for the Torres Strait Islanders in Australia). They deplore the constant assault against both fresh and salt water sources by the release of toxins in military exercises (also AILA). They call for States to
support indigenous legislation and policy initiatives (also IPs' Organisations of Australia, APA); to clean up and remove nuclear materials in oceans (also PIPLinks/CPA); and to produce priority funding for indigenous water security initiatives (also Spain). They urge the SRIP to investigate how the above abuses contravene the Declaration, and to bring these water security issues urgently to the Secretary-General. Because IPs hold traditional knowledge of water sources, IPs' Organisations of Australia (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Mexico) urge States to support IPs' right to fully participate in water management and decision making, hold water licenses, and trade and use water for cultural and economic purposes (also an indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela).

AILA say that water is being destroyed by the industrial greed that followed colonization (also Edward John, Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, PIPLinks/CPA, APA for Guyana, an indigenous parliamentarian of Peru, Cuba). Any initiatives related to water, including ones touted as “green” or “sustainable”, must observe all articles of the Declaration (also Bertie Xavier, Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, Global Indigenous Women's Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IPs' Organisations of Australia, APA, WWT, SCO, Spain).

APA call for all UN agencies and States to work with IPs to make known the true value of their resources.

SCO are dismayed that Manitoba, by excluding IPs from consultation on major development projects, sets in motion a dependency cycle in which IPs' way of life is being depleted even faster than their natural resources are.

IITC/ECN/IOIRD/AFN/FNS/UFIC/IWA/AILA/SGF underline the importance of the treaty right to water.

PIPLinks/CPA call for prioritising IPs' rights to water over extractive companies' industrial needs (also Ecuador), and recommend that notorious mining practices – including toxic waste disposal, hydro-fracking, oil sands extraction, and use of cyanide – be given prominent consideration in the Rio+20 discussions.

Because the displaced Bedouin in the West Bank are prohibited from digging wells, JBCC deplore that they have come to depend on buying water in tankers and receiving humanitarian aid.

An indigenous parliamentarian of Peru and member of PIA laments that indigenous activists who struggle against commodifying water are criminalized.

Mexico says protecting IPs' rights to water requires coordination among State institutions and the commitment of the whole society.

Cuba calls for UN leadership towards cooperation between developing countries on relevant water policies.

Spain underlines that better access to water and sanitation empowers indigenous women. In many cases, IPs practice traditional community water management – which the international community could learn from (also Sweden).

Sweden emphasizes IPs' stewardship role regarding water (also NWAC, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus for indigenous women).

Edward John emphasizes protection along with rights: the elders teach that if the land is taken care of, it will take care of people in return.

In the struggle for water rights, Catarina de Albuquerque urges using other human rights special procedures and mechanisms, and the treaty monitoring bodies. She calls for IPs to demand that universal access to water and sanitation be included in future UN goals, and not just the present goal of 50% reduction that still excludes IPs.

Pedro Calderón Rojas of CSCIB reminds that in 2000, when the WB mandated water privatisation as a condition to renegotiating Bolivia's debt, corporations took over indigenous collective water management systems, destroying the democratic governance of these systems.

**Item 8 – Future work of the PF, including issues of the ECOSOC and emerging issues**

**Discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Rio+20**

Raja Devasish Roy applauds the GA's decision to hold a high-level World Conference on IPs (World Conference) in 2014 (also Armin Ritz, Saami Parliament in Norway, North American, African and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, IPs' Organisations of Australia, IWBN/ECMI/IIFW, Nicaragua). He also welcomes the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and informs that IPs' critical contributions to better environmental governance, such as customary resource management systems and local livelihoods based on environmental principles, are now labelled “green economy” (also Carlos Mamani Condori, Latin American and Caribbean Indigenous Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, UNEP); with IPs' consent, these indigenous knowledge systems and practices must now be mainstreamed.

Armin Ritz, Chef de Cabinet of the Office of the President of the UN General Assembly, says the commitment to address the challenges faced by IPs is reflected in the GA’s resolution 65/198 to organize the World Conference – a high level plenary meeting of the GA focusing on best practices and implementation of the Declaration (also Carlos Mamani Condori, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Bolivia). He emphasizes...
conducting open-ended consultations with States' and IPs' representatives in the framework of the PF, as well as with the EMRIP and the SRIP (also Raja Devasish Roy, North American Indigenous Caucus, IWBN/ECMI/IIFW, CUBA, BOLIVIA), in order to determine the modalities of the meeting, especially regarding the active participation of IPs (also Edward John, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, North American Indigenous Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, APIYN, SIPC). The PF has a central role to play in this process, and in the conference's outcome (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, IWBN/ECMI/IIFW, IIFW/ECMI, Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus, BOLIVIA).

Nikhil Chandavarkar, Chief of the Communication and Outreach Branch of DESA Division for Sustainable Development, recalls that 20 years ago the Rio conference on sustainability declared that "we walk to the future in the footsteps of our ancestors”; now, for Rio+20 he reiterates the call for a holistic, ecological approach based on IPs' human rights – an approach to land, water and resource management in harmony with mother nature (also Carlos Mamani Condori, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, BOLIVIA).

BRAZIL underlines that the main objectives of Rio+20 are renewed political commitment to sustainable development; a review of progress and gaps in the implementation of previous commitments; and identification of emerging issues.

Carlos Mamani Condori emphasizes that in spite of colonialism, many IPs have maintained indigenous ways of thinking and continue to tell indigenous creation stories that embody their harmonious relationship with nature.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call for an indigenous youth member at the PF, and urge that the World Conference include discussion of high rates of suicide, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and substance abuse among indigenous youth.

Given some IPs' minimal resources and unfamiliarity with Rio+20's major themes, IIWF/ECMI urge the UN system to promote IPs' participation in preparatory processes, and to disseminate relevant information – being mindful that many indigenous organisations have little access to communication technologies.

The North American Indigenous Caucus say the planning, organization, structure and execution of the World Conference should be based on full cooperation between IPs and States (also Raja Devasish Roy, Pacific and Asian Indigenous Caucuses). They call for a fund for indigenous representation during the whole process (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, African and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, IPs' Organisations of Australia, IWBN/ECMI/IIFW, APIYN, Saami Parliament in Norway, NICARAGUA).

The African Indigenous Caucus lament IPs' deteriorating situation across Africa over the past five decades, compounded by climate change and resource extraction activities without the free prior informed consent of IPs; meanwhile lack of an Africa-wide policy on IPs hampers legislation to safeguard their rights.

Because the World Conference should be based on IPs' own aspirations, the Asian Indigenous Caucus call for an International Coordinating Committee of IPs to include two representatives per region, and two representatives each for the Indigenous Youth Caucus and the Indigenous Women's Caucus (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Saami Parliament in Norway, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, IPs' Organisations of Australia). Workshops should be held to discuss the outcome framework and to deliberate on preparatory activities at the national and regional levels (also IPs' Organisations of Australia, IIFW/ECMI, Saami Parliament in Norway, MEXICO, BOLIVIA).

The IPs' Organisations of Australia fear that IPs at Rio+20 will go unheard, with discussions on sustainable development and climate change dominated by scientists and other professionals possessing western qualifications (also Carlos Mamani Condori). The PF should appoint an indigenous expert on sustainable development and climate change, with a mandate to seek and advocate for IPs' views internationally.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus call for including IPs at all levels within the Rio+20 institutional framework for sustainable development (also IPs' Organisations of Australia).

To help IPs adapt to the new world that development and money has created, NARAFSM call for polluters to contribute funds; otherwise many low-lying islands will become uninhabitable.

TRC-Canada suggest the Doctrine of Reconciliation as an agenda item at the World Conference.

MCTP call for an international forum in the Ukraine on restoration of Crimean Tatar peoples’ rights to their homeland.

To prepare for the World Conference, the Saami Parliament in Norway invite IPs to a meeting in Alta, Norway in June 2013, to adopt a common platform to be negotiated with States at the Conference (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, IWBN/ECMI/IIFW, CIDOB/COICA, TRC-Canada).

BOLIVIA says the World Conference's agenda should also include assessing progress on the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

Because the direct participation of IPs in the World Conference is essential to achieving an effective result, Dalee Sambo Dorough stresses the need for an agreement on the fundamental issue of equal, full, effective and
meaningful participation of IPs at every stage of preparation, substantive agreement drafting, and the final outcome document (also ECMI/Abya Yala Indigenous Caucus).

Raja Devasish Roy asks how, after Rio+20 and the World Conference, a better working relationship can be forged with the Commission on Sustainable Development (also SIPC reporting on IPs' participation at its 19th session).

Nikhil Chandavarkar emphasizes a new openness in the Commission. He urges IPs to bring such considerations as this into their interventions at the Commission. He emphasizes the opportunities for synergy in the preparatory processes of Rio+20 and the World Conference.

Presentation of studies and reports

Myrna Cunningham Kain says the 1997 Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Accord is intricately related to the mandate of the PF regarding relationships between States and IPs, because of its two objectives: to re-establish peace and to provide institutional arrangements for IPs' autonomy in the CHT (also Lars-Anders Baer, Raja Devasish Roy, PCJSS, SC, GUATEMALA). However, among major challenges are the alienation of IPs from their lands due to non-indigenous immigration (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, Al/IWGIA, SC), the enactment of legislation to advance the peace process (also CHTCC/IPDFF/LL), and the continued militarization of the region (also CHTCC/IPDFF/LL). With respect to IPs, the PF should consider its possible role in dispute resolution efforts (also Raja Devasish Roy, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus). The members of the IASG might be willing to participate in such discussions (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

PF Special Rapporteur Lars-Anders Baer presents his Study on the status of implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Accord of 1997 [document E/C.19/2011/6]. This Accord was signed between the Government of Bangladesh and the IPs' political party PCJSS, after 25 years of low-intensity guerrilla war in reaction to the erosion of IPs' autonomy (BANGLADESH acknowledges “sporadic unrest”). Among fully or partially implemented provisions (also DENMARK) is the establishment of the CHT Regional Council and of the Ministry of CHT Affairs; an Accord Implementation Committee mandated to monitor the process; increased autonomy provided to the three Hill Districts Councils; the appointment of a Chairperson of the Land Commission mandated to settle land disputes (although the current Chairperson has made a number of controversial decisions that have paralysed work) (also Raja Devasish Roy, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL, Al/IWGIA, SC); withdrawal of some temporary military camps; and the almost complete repatriation of the nearly 70,000 people who fled to India. However, many critical clauses remain unimplemented (also Raja Devasish Roy, PCJSS, KaF/BIPF, ASK/SC, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL, SC, DENMARK). One reason for this failure is the lack of political support. The region remains heavily militarized and the armed forces are reported to interfere with civilian affairs, and to carry out or tolerate gross violations of IPs' human rights, while enjoying impunity (also PCJSS, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, ASK/SC, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL, KaF/BIPF, SC). The study underscores the responsibility of the Bangladesh State, a party to the Statute of the International Criminal Court, to protect its people, including IPs, and to bring violators to justice (also Raja Devasish Roy, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, North American and Asian Indigenous Caucuses, ASK/SC, Al/IWGIA). The study recommends that the Government of Bangladesh: declare a timeline for full implementation of the CHT Accord, outlining modalities in consultation with the CHT Accord Implementation Committee (also PCJSS, Global Indigenous Women's and Youth Caucuses, North American Indigenous Caucus, SC, Al/IWGIA, DENMARK); facilitate expedient settlement of land disputes by the Land Commission through the immediate amendment of the law creating it (also PCJSS, KaF/BIPF, SC, Al/IWGIA); withdraw temporary military camps (also PCJSS, KaF/BIPF, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL, Asian Indigenous Caucus, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus); and transfer functions normally performed by civilian agencies to the civil institutions set up under the Accord (also CHTCC/IPDFF/LL, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus; SC and KaF/BIPF emphasizing IPs' full representation). The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations must screen the human rights records of Bangladeshi army personnel (also GUATEMALA, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, ASK/SC). The PF should conduct more studies on peace accords (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus; Saul Vicente Vasquez for the San Andrés Accords in Mexico; MV for Guatemala), and dedicate a session to peace-building processes in IPs' territories (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

Objec ting to the report, BANGLADESH says it has no indigenous population (KaF/BIPF argues to the contrary). Bangladesh considers the CHT Accord as an internal arrangement which the PF has no right to discuss. Non-implementation of aspects related to elections and to the Land Commission is due to non-cooperation of tribal leaders (Raja Devasish Roy and ASK/SC strongly oppose this).

PCJSS say no self-rule powers have been transferred to the Hill District Councils (also Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL). The lands of all returned refugees and internally displaced Jumma families have not been returned, while there are attempts to include Bengali settlers as internally displaced persons (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL, SC, ASK/SC).
Raja Devasish Roy welcomes the report’s recommendations (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, AI/IWGIA, DENMARK). He welcomes this dialogue and hopes it will continue (also Myrna Cunningham Kain, Asian Indigenous Caucus, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL). Regarding implementation, crucial points include demilitarization (also PCJSS, Asian and North American Indigenous Caucuses, KaF/BIPF); rehabilitation of IPs refugees and internally displaced persons (also PCJSS, Asian Indigenous Caucus, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL); and devolution to autonomous regional and district-level councils (also CHTCC/IPDFF/LL). The position of international law does not depend on the terms governments choose for “indigenous people” – IPs’ issues are within the mandate of the PF (also ASK/IEN). If a State party to a peace agreement with IPs fails to comply, the PF is one of the mechanisms that IPs can go to for dialogue (also Saul Vicente Vasquez, Seneca Nation).

Dalee Sambo Dorough takes note of the views of the Government of Bangladesh. However, lack of political will has only exacerbated the serious problems facing IPs in the CHT (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, AI/IWGIA, ASK/IEN), requiring immediate action. The Declaration provides a key point of departure (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus), including on mechanisms of redress for deprivation of the Jumma people’s integrity and disposition of their territories and resources (also North American Indigenous Caucus), on self-determination and on IPs’ right to maintain their distinct institutions. The unity of the State can only be safeguarded if the State is complying with the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

Saul Vicente Vasquez says IPs must assert the PF’s progress as a space for dialogue with governments (also Carlos Mamani Condori, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus).

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus express solidarity with the IPs of the CHT (also North American and Asian Indigenous Caucuses). Directly relevant to the discussion are article 37 of the Declaration, on treaties; and its preamble paragraph emphasizing the contribution of demilitarization of IPs’ lands and territories to peace and development (also Dalee Sambo Dorough, North American and Asian Indigenous Caucuses). Bangladesh must provide safeguards for the independence of the judiciary in the CHT (also North American Indigenous Caucus).

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus call on Member States to establish legal services, public education and outreach programmes, so that victims and witnesses of human rights violations, especially women and young people, have access to justice.

The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus emphasize violations of indigenous youth’s rights, including arbitrary arrests for voicing protests.

The North American Indigenous Caucus recall the work started in the 1970’s at the UN by Cree leaders to seek recognition and respect for their treaties, based on principles that are now reflected in the Declaration.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus underscore large-scale attacks by settlers to grab IPs’ land in the CHT (also AI/IWGIA, KaF/BIPF emphasizing indigenous women’s vulnerability), calling for a stop to the flow of migrants (also KaF/BIPF).

Bangladesh must endorse the Declaration and ILO Convention 169 without delay (CHTCC/IPDFF/LL).

KaF/BIPF call on the Government of Bangladesh to constitutionally protect the Peace Accord and recognize IPs’ fundamental rights and existence (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, ASK/IEN, SC, KaF/BIPF, AI/IWGIA, CHTCC/IPDFF/LL).

ASK/IEN urge that the SRIP and the Special Rapporteurs on violence against women and on religious intolerance be invited to visit Bangladesh and the CHT (also AI/IWGIA); and that local governments participate in peace building, in order to eradicate the mistrust (also CHTCC/IPDFF/LL).

AI/IWGIA say ongoing and systematic violations of IPs’ human rights in the CHT are also linked to the lack of constitutional safeguards.

A consequence IPs’ lack of constitutional recognition is that indigenous languages in Bangladesh are becoming extinct: the Government must allow teaching in IPs’ mother tongues, urge SC.

A long-standing development partner of Bangladesh, DENMARK hopes there should be no further delay in the Accord’s implementation.

Myrna Cunningham Kain thanks Bangladesh for taking part in this dialogue (also Raja Devasish Roy, Saul Vicente Vasquez, Dalee Sambo Dorough). Implementing any form of treaties is not an easy task (also Lars-Anders Baer).

PF member Megan Davis introduces the Study on international criminal law and the judicial defence of indigenous peoples’ rights [document E/C.19/2011/4], by PF Special Rapporteur Bartolomé Clavero. The study examines the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, under which a number of acts other than genocide can be considered international crimes or crimes against humanity, including any type of widespread or systematic attack against IPs. The Declaration refers to IPs’ right not to be subjected to any act of genocide, thus establishing that IPs’ fundamental right to existence and dignity must be protected and that the International Criminal Court is the
court with competence in cases involving States parties to its Statute. Megan Davis also presents the case of Australia, where there are still obstacles to prosecution of government officials for acts under the Rome Statute. Still, under article 42 of the Declaration, the UN is obliged to establish mechanisms to redress any serious violation of IPs' rights.

Presenting the Technical review of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, PF Special Rapporteur Victoria Tauli-Corpuz says that while the Nagoya Protocol does not categorically state that the rights of IPs to their biological resources should be protected, some of its provisions can be interpreted as requiring such protections from States parties. As the first legally-binding, multilateral environmental agreement referencing IPs, the Nagoya Protocol helps in making the Declaration international customary law. Also, it requires actions in domestic law to give effect to its provisions, thus providing the opportunity for IPs to obtain guarantee not only of the rights recognized in the Protocol, but also in the Declaration. If IPs are strong at the national level, they can use the Protocol to further their rights.

PF member Eva Biaudet presents the Study on forced labour and IPs [document E/C.19/2011/CRP.4], by PF Special Rapporteur Elisa Canqui Mollo. Estimates of victims of forced labour globally range from 12 to 27 million people. Forced labour is often linked to long-standing patterns of discrimination. Women and children, and migrant people, are particularly vulnerable (also IOM, IIWF), as are indigenous people, and children and youth in particular (also IOM, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus). In Brazil, children are reportedly recruited to cut trees or work in mines (Brazil further enquires on this alleged case). The study addresses the situation of forced labour of ‘domestic workers’ in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among challenges faced are the lack of sufficient labour laws or their non-enforcement, and absence of criminalization of forced labour. States and the UN must increase their efforts to fight forced labour, paying particular attention to IPs (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus).

Introducing the Study on the impacts of the global crisis on IPs, PF Special Rapporteur Victoria Tauli-Corpuz underscores the effects of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis on IPs’ communities, including soaring unemployment, reduction of remittances sent by migrant workers, and increased gold mining due to increased hoarding in gold. Also, the economic growth model, of which this crisis is a systemic feature, results in environmental degradation, and does not reduce social inequalities. Further, the food crisis induces massive land-grabs, including forests, as well as high prices of staple food, due to factors such as subsidies for production of agro-fuels, rapid loss of topsoil in crop land, and heavy dependence on oil to produce food (also CISAN/CEDHAPI/CIAP/CPINM). The study seeks to identify ways in which IPs are coping with the interlocking crises. IPs must document their experiences of self-determined development and present them as contributions to the Rio+20 Conference (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

On behalf of the Lil'wat Nation of the St'at'imc Nation, IHRAAM say that Canada imposes upon them its Indian Act in breach of its own laws, thereby threatening their access to water and their self-determination enshrined in their title. The PF must engage with the UN system to make the Declaration a binding international convention.

The IPs’ Organisations of Australia demand that the Government implement a scheme ensuring that IPs have the rights: to participate in use, management and conservation of natural resources on their lands; to be consulted before such resources are exploited; and to benefit from the profits from exploitation. The financial crisis has jeopardized the economic gains negotiated by IPs with extractive industries in exchange for access to traditional land or resources. Exclusion from the Australian economy leads to widespread intergenerational poverty, embedded in the history of theft and control over IPs’ lands. As a result, forced labour continues to impact many IPs in Australia, who were first forced to work in slavery-like conditions, and then have seen their welfare entitlements misappropriated by the owners or institutions for which they worked. Since 1975, governmental policies have forced Aboriginal people to work outside the labour market, in covert forced labour, for low wages combined with welfare payments. The PF should urge all States to: encourage strong participation of IPs in local economies (also NSWALC); establish restorative justice processes in order to address the historical injustices against IPs; and establish mechanisms for compensating IPs for stolen welfare entitlements.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) says migrant IPs risk losing both their tangible and intangible connections to their lands and culture, while also risking to become victims of bonded labour or human trafficking (also the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, for indigenous youth; Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus for indigenous women). Migration often remains IPs’ only means to ensure the survival of traditional ways of life, through remittances. Measures are needed to prevent the dilution of their customs (also IIWF for indigenous children and youth).

General debate on future work of the PF

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus underscore the significance of doCip's activities in support of indigenous delegations at the UN, for the Declaration’s implementation. Donors are called to support these activities.
The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus call for attendance of indigenous delegates based on their indigenous nationality; and protection of delegates attending the PF from detention or denial of entry.

IIWF recommend that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence in armed conflict conduct a study on indigenous women and girls.

IPs' self-determination and land rights require perpetuating the use of their languages. MolCA/FPHRC recommend that the PF emphasize articles 6, 8, and 13-16 in the implementation of the Declaration; harmonization with relevant UNESCO conventions and with the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and implementation of recommendations of the International Expert Group Meeting on indigenous languages [document E/C.19/2008/3].

CMCIB say the PF should dedicate one session to IPs' right to communication, to assess the situation of indigenous radio stations and communicators as to article 16 of the Declaration; and encourage Member States to promote intercultural codes of ethics to prevent ethnic and cultural stereotypes that denigrate IPs.

The Seneca Nation denounce that the USA has not respected or honoured their historic treaties, which were originally negotiated on a nation-to-nation basis, as was confirmed by later jurisprudence. IPs need an impartial and fair dispute resolution mechanism that uses international law to address treaty violations, based on article 37 of the Declaration.

SIPC suggest that the PF convene hearings on environmental degradation faced by IPs, as the UN must consider the adverse effects of the development it promotes to fight poverty.

RAIPON say IPs in Russia have sought protection for their right to use traditional natural resources, by setting up areas of natural resource use. National fishing and hunting legislation does not recognize this and punishes them for exercising their rights.

**Item 9 – Draft agenda for the 11th session of the PF**

Commemorating the National Sorry Day of Australia, the IPs’ Organisations of Australia recall that the laws and policies of forced removal of indigenous children, in breach of the 1948 Genocide Convention, have written a dark history worldwide, causing intergenerational trauma for many IPs (also IHRAAM for the Lil’wat Nation). Since the Australian Government's National Apology in 2008, it has established the Healing Foundation, but has yet to address the issue of reparations. In Australian indigenous culture, one always has to say sorry for wounding another, and then provide reparation, as a simple act of respect.

PF member Helen Kaljulate welcomes the theme of combating violence against indigenous women and girls (called for by IIWF), for the PF 2012 Expert Group Meeting, as combating such violence is a necessary condition for guaranteeing IPs' rights and development. The PF reiterates its interest in collaborating with the new UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to include indigenous women and their perspectives in its work, particularly in the areas of combating violence against women, and including women in political and economic development (also IIWF, emphasizing the need for a policy on engagement with indigenous women and girls in line with the Declaration).

Commenting on the special theme of the Doctrine of Discovery, Alvaro Esteban Pop underscores that the main focus of discussion will be the evolution of the contemporary constitutions of States, to assess the extent to which they recognize IPs' rights (also IPs' Organisations of Australia, Megan Davis emphasizing a forward-looking approach), with a view to improving the citizenship abilities of IPs in the building of inclusive democracies (also an indigenous parliamentarian from Venezuela/PIA).

As to the thematic discussion, Saul Vicente Vasquez says national legislations do not sufficiently address the right to food, while IPs demand its constitutional recognition as a basic human right. The right to food sovereignty as a pre-requisite for food security is also vital in the context of the current multiple crises. Indeed, IPs are holders of useful knowledge on crops that would allow ensuring the right to food for all (also Bolivia and CSUTCB emphasizing quinoa).

The Global Indigenous Women's Caucus recommend an expert group meeting to discuss the preliminary study on the Doctrine of Discovery [document E/C.19/2010/13], and its expansion to all regions (also North American Indigenous Caucus, Global Indigenous Peoples' Caucus). The PF should make health the special theme of a future session (also UNFPA), addressing it in relation to all relevant environmental issues (also FPCI/IATPFF/KYM/CIMA/IVBN-Ahya Yala; IITC emphasizing reproductive health); and UNESCO should convene an expert group meeting on bilingual, intercultural and multilingual education.

The North American Indigenous Caucus welcome the Doctrine of Discovery as special theme for the 11th session, at a time when the world searches for a new paradigm that respects and protects both nature and human dignity and equality (also CAPAJ). They call for continued attention to the doctrine's impacts on IPs' rights, including treaty violations; destruction of sacred places; loss of lands, cultures and languages; and to the history and devastating effects of removal of indigenous children (also Global Indigenous Youth Caucus; TRC-Canada emphasizing the spread of tuberculosis among survivors). The North American Caucus suggest a Doctrine of Reconciliation, and support a seminar on truth and reconciliation commissions (also TRC-Canada).
The **Asian Indigenous Caucus** emphasize the need for the PF to focus on upcoming global processes, including at the Rio+20 conference, to get States to recognize IPs’ development models, and the Declaration as the framework for achieving sustainable development in indigenous communities.

**IWA** strongly object to the fact that IPs are prevented from accessing the PF’s plenary room (also **Indigenous Peoples’ Preparatory Meeting, Global Indigenous Youth Caucus**). An overflow room must be available, and side events should be held during the plenary meetings, to allow delegates to make the most of their time.

**CAPAJ** suggest that UN human rights treaty bodies be invited to participate in the dialogue with the SRIP and indigenous delegations.

The **Indigenous Women Diaspora Caucus** call for protection of the human rights of indigenous women from the African diaspora.

**COLOMBIA** suggests that during annual sessions of the PF, meetings be held in parallel by several thematic commissions, which could propose alternative solutions on which consensus could be sought at plenary meetings.

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**Provisional Agenda for the 11th session**

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Discussion on the special theme: “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)”
4. Human rights:
   (a) Implementation of the Declaration
   (b) Dialogue with the SRIP and the Chair of the EMRIP
5. Comprehensive dialogue with UN agencies and funds
6. Half-day discussion on the rights of IPs to food and food sovereignty
7. Half-day discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
8. Half-day discussion on Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia
9. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the ECOSOC and emerging issues
10. Draft agenda for the 12th session of the PF
11. Adoption of the report of the PF on its 11th session

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**Closing of the Session**

While reviewing the session's proceedings, **Myrna Cunningham Kain** notes the important role of regional caucuses and alliances, including the high participation of indigenous youth and women.

**Kenneth Deer**, of the **Mohawk Nation**, asks participants to listen carefully to his words, as he reiterates and expands upon the opening invocation in which **Tadodaho Sid Hill**, an Onondaga chief “told us to take the very ground that we walk on, and the environment, into consideration; all the plants, and particularly the medicines we take and use from the earth, and the food that we take from the vegetation, that keeps us alive and well... and to give thanks to all the animals that walk on this earth – the crawling insects, the squirrels and the rabbits, the bear and the deer; the feathered animals, and the grandfather of all flying birds, the eagle. We give thanks for all these gifts from the creator – including all those who live in the waters, from the smallest life, on to the large fish, the trout and the salmon, and to all of those things that give us sustenance.” Continuing, Kenneth Deer says: “We also give thanks to the four winds, bringing the rain that fills our streams, the thunder and lightning that purifies the air. Tadodaho also reminded us of what's up there in the skies: at night we have the stars that guide our way, and also the moon, which is especially close to our women; and the sun – which to us represents the creator. Without the sun – and without the creator – we wouldn't be here, so we give thanks to the creator for what the sun gives to us.” He then tells participants that all throughout the past two weeks, they have “listened to Tadodaho, and taken all these things into consideration – whether we are talking about human rights or the environment or the right to water. We've all used our reason, our good minds, to come to consensus, to one mind, for ourselves and for our people. We give the creator thanks for giving us this ability to come to one mind in the final report that comes out of this meeting... Thank you for listening to these words.”

As a closing song, **Niko Valkeapaa**, of the **Saami Council**, performs a *joik*. 

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Abbreviations of NGO and indigenous peoples’ organisations

AAH: Ainu Association of Hokkaido
AFN: Assembly of First Nations
AI: Amnesty International
AIILA: American Indian Law Alliance
AIM: American Indian Movement
AIPPF: Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact
ALRM: Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement
ALSWA: Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia
AMSWS: Aboriginal Medical Service Western Sydney
APA: Amerindian Peoples Association of Guyana
APIYN: Asian and Pacific Indigenous Youth Network
ASK: Ain o Shalish Kendro, Bangladesh
ATSIJJC: Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander Social Justice Commissioner
ATSIWLAS: Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander Women's Legal and Advocacy Service
BIPF: Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum
CAOI: Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas
CAPAJ: Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos
CEDHAPI: Centro de Derechos Humanos y Asesoría a Pueblos Indígenas, México
CFSC: Canadian Friends Service Committee
CHTCC: Chittagong Hill Tracts Citizens Committee
CIAP: Comisión Internacional del Arte de los Pueblos Indígenas
CIDOB: Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia
CIMA: Consejo Indígena Mesoamericano
CIMCIB: Comité Intertribal de Memoria y Ciencia Indígena de Brazil
CISAN: Comunidad Integradora del Saber Andino
CNBD: Citizens’ Network for Biological Diversity in Okinawa
CNIWNA-ECMIRN: Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas, North Region
CNMCIOB-BS: Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Indígenas y Originarias de Bolivia
– Bartolina Sisa
COICA: Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
COO: Chiefs of Ontario, Canada
COPINH: Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras
CPA: Cordillera Peoples' Alliance
CPINM: Consultoría de los Pueblos Indígenas en el Norte de México
CRIR: Consejo Regional Indígena de Risaralda
CSCIB: Confederación Sindical de Comunidades Inter culturales de Bolivia
CSUTCB: Confederación Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia
doCip: Indigenous Peoples’ Center for Documentation, Research and Information
ECMI: Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas
ECMIRS: Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas Región Sudamérica
ECN: Ermineskin Cree Nation
FAIRA: Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
FNS: First Nations Summit, British Columbia
FPCI: Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
FPHRC: First Peoples Human Rights Coalition
FPP: Forest Peoples Programme
FUNDAPRAIA: Fundación PRAIA
FWCLP: Fourth World Centre of Law and Policy
GBL: Gugu Badhun Limited
GCC: Grand Council of the Crees
HK: Haudenosaunee of Kanehsata:ke
IAITPTF: International Alliance of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
ICITP: Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
ICN: Innu Council of Nitassinan
IEN: Indigenous Environmental Network
IHRAAM: International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
IITC: International Indian Treaty Council
IIWF: International Indigenous Women’s Forum
IOIRD: International Organisation of Indigenous Resource Development
IPACC: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
IPDF: Indigenous Peoples Development Facilitators Forum
IPF: Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment
IT: Internationale Touarègue
IWA: Indigenous World Association
IWB: Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
IWGIA: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
JBC: Jerusalem Bedouin Cooperative Committee
KaF: Kapaeeng Foundation
KIKC: Karkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre
KY: Kirat Yakthung Chumlung
KYM: Kuna Youth Movement
LAHURNIP: Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
LCBN: Louis Bull Cree Nation
LL: Land is Life
MaCN: Montana Cree Nation
MAFUN: Youth Association of Finno-Ugric Peoples
MCTP: Mejlis of Crimean Tatar People
MoLCA: Mohawk Language Custodians Association
MPSN: Mo-pet Sanctuary Network
MV: Maya Visión
NCFCE: Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality
NHTRS: No Helipad Takae Resident Society
NIHEN: National Indigenous Higher Education Network, Australia
NKIKLH: Na Koia Ikaika o Ka Lahui Hawaii
NTC: National Native Title Council
NRAFSM: The Nukuoro Residents Association, Federated States of Micronesia
NSWALC: New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
NTG: Nepal Tamang Ghedung
NWAC: Native Women's Association of Canada
ONIC: Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia
ORIQUIN: Organización Regional Indígena del Quindio, Colombia
ORIVAC: Organización Regional Indígena del Valle del Cauca, Colombia
PCJSS: Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti
PIA: Parlamento Indígena de América
PIPLinks: Philippine Indigenous Peoples Links
RAIPON: Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North
RNP: Rapa Nui Parliament
SC: Saami Council
SCN: Samson Cree Nation
SCO: Southern Chiefs Organization, Inc.
SGC: Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizen's Centre for Diplomacy)
SGF: Seventh Generation Fund
SIPC: Southeast Indigenous Peoples' Centre
SMPFII: Salamanca High School Model Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
TRC-Canada: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada
Tshakapesh: Tshakapesh Institute
UBCIC: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs
UCIF: Unidad de la Fuerza Indígena y Campesina
WDF: Wirikuta Defense Front
WWT: Winnemem Wintu Tribe
ZORO: Zo Reunification Organisation
4. OTHERS

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

In its resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010, the UN General Assembly decided to expand the mandate of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations to facilitate the participation of indigenous representatives in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies, in addition to the sessions of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Following this change, the Board of Trustees of the Fund has modified its grant cycle and approved three grant application cycles. doCip will regularly inform on the relevant deadlines in the Update/Informativo.

To attend the September session of the Human Rights Council and all sessions of the treaty bodies between July and September 2012:

1 March 2012: Call for the submission of applications
15 April 2012: Deadline for the submission of applications
7-11 May 2012: Intersessional meeting of the Board of Trustees
20 May 2012: Announcement of the selection

To attend the October session of the Universal Periodic Review, the December session of the Human Rights Council (tbc) and all sessions of the treaty bodies between October and December 2012:

1 June 2012: Call for the submission of applications
15 July 2012: Deadline for the submission of applications
13-17 August 2012: Intersessional meeting of the Board of Trustees
20 August 2012: Announcement of the selection

The new applications forms for all the meetings are available at:
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/IPeoplesFund/Pages/ApplicationsForms.aspx

Please verify the new criteria for selection established by the members of the Board regarding sessions of the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies. The new criteria are available at:

Please also note that the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations is presently facing a major financial crisis.

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
Phone: +41 22 928 9164 - fax +41 22 928 9008
E-mail: indigenousfunds@ohchr.org

For applications and more information:
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. Furthermore, each fellow should also at the end of the Programme be willing and able to give training within their communities and organizations in the fields of international human rights in general, and on IPs’ rights in particular, and be able to disseminate the information and knowledge gained during the Fellowship Programme.

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 date of the training programme will 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 2013 Programme are the following:
- English speaking programme: Tuesday 1 May 2012
- French speaking programme: Tuesday 1 May 2012
- Spanish speaking programme: Thursday 31 May 2012
- Russian speaking programme: Thursday 31 May 2012

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

Upcoming Meetings and Events of interest for IPs

We are preparing a new version of our Agenda of upcoming meetings and events of interest for IPs. It will be more frequently updated on our website at the following address: http://www.docip.org/Agenda.116.0.html (or by choosing Agenda in the menu doCip at the UN). We will 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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