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1. EDITORIAL

The 8th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF) was dedicated to following up some 420 recommendations on economic and social development, indigenous women, and the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People. This effectively launched the new organisation of sessions, in which the PF agenda is to alternate between review years and policy years.

In reading through the statements summaries in this issue, two trends are noteworthy: on the one hand, operations of natural resources extracting industries constitute the principal obstacle to indigenous peoples’ economic and social development – and is one of the main sources of violations of their rights; on the other hand, human rights remain a central issue for indigenous peoples, as shown by the fact that the agenda item on implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Declaration) and the dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP) has seen the greatest number of interventions presented by indigenous delegates. Moreover, human rights violations were evoked throughout other agenda items.

For the indigenous delegations, the implementation of the Declaration constitutes a new mandate for the entire UN system. The Declaration should be completely integrated into the mandate of the PF, should serve as a minimum standard for UN agencies and as a guide for indigenous governance structures, and above all and once again, should be used to limit activities of natural resources extracting industries. Concrete steps for achieving implementation were proposed.

In 2009 the dialogue with UN agencies and funds focused on the UNDP, the FAO, the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as well as IFAD and UNFPA. The Chair of the PF asked them – along with governments, international institutions and the private sector – to integrate indigenous issues, free prior and informed consent, and recognition of collective rights into their work; she also called for them to increase participation of indigenous peoples in the development, monitoring, and implementation of their programmes and policies. Other PF members and several indigenous delegations held that agencies scarcely consider their organisations as real partners, and that agencies’ programmes all too often contradict their social, cultural and political structures, instead of strengthening them. In their responses, agencies referred to their dependence on States (which finance them); these are yet to be convinced of the necessity to engage in a dialogue on equal footing with indigenous organisations and authorities.

The 9th session (19 – 30 April 2010) will be dedicated to the formulation of recommendations (policy year). It will be preceded by a global indigenous caucus and a short orientation to improve participation, especially of newcomers. Still, many delegations will not be able to prepare properly: one month before the session's beginning, only 14 of 44 documents key to the session and published on the PF’s website have been translated into all the languages – this is less than 32%.

* * *
2. PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Eighth session, New York, 18 – 29 May 2009

This eighth session reviewed previous recommendations by the Permanent Forum on economic and social development, indigenous women, and the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples. A comprehensive in-depth dialogue with six UN agencies emphasized the need for increased recognition of IPs as actors of their own development. Discussions on future work and emerging issues focused on impacts for IPs of the related financial, food, and climate change crises. The 2010 session will focus on IPs’ development with culture and identity, based on articles 3 and 32 of the Declaration. Its proposed agenda also includes a thematic discussion on North America and a comprehensive dialogue with six other UN agencies.

Report on the Permanent Forum’s session

Opening Session

Tadodaho Sid Hill, Chief of the Onondaga Nation, asks participants to “roll up their thoughts as one” in thanks to mother earth.

Kathleen McHugh, of AFN, urges restoring sacred roles and relationships between women and men. In a UN celebration of indigenous women, a song is sung in their honour.

Along with many delegates over the course of the session, H.E. Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, President of the UN General Assembly welcomes Australia’s endorsement of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration), emphasizing indigenous peoples (IPs) do the most to protect the earth, but suffer the most from the negative effects of global crises (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Mattias Ahren, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Torres Strait Regional Authority of Australia).

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, elected Chairperson of the 8th session of the PF, calls on governments, UN agencies, international institutions and the private sector to mainstream IPs’ issues in their work; respect free prior and informed consent; recognize collective rights; and increase IPs’ participation in programme and policy design, implementation and monitoring (also Rachel Mayanja, and a great number of speakers over the course of the session). She emphasizes cooperation between all parties in the discussions with UN entities.

Referring to the current “swarm of crises” in the world, H.E. Asha-Rose Migiro, UN Deputy Secretary-General, urges IPs’ inclusion in international negotiations that affect them.

Rachel Mayanja, Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), encourages more participation by UN country teams in implementation follow-up. As for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), extreme poverty and infant and maternal mortality are the most pressing problems for IPs (also Asha-Rose Migiro).

Kim Morf, great granddaughter of Chief Deskaheh of the Haudenosaunee, commends the PF on behalf of her ancestor, who came before the League of Nations in Geneva in 1923 in support of his people’s treaty rights.

Relevant documentation for the 8th session of the PF

Documents submitted for the session

In this summary report, we mention some of the documents submitted to the 8th session, where relevant, but not all of them. In particular, the reports submitted to the PF by UN agencies and governments are not systematically mentioned here. All the session’s documents have a symbol beginning with E/C.19/2009 and are available on the website of the PF Secretariat at www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii (go to the page for the eighth session, then to the section Documents). These documents are also available at doCip, upon request.

Other documents relevant to the session’s debates include the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (see Update 79-80), as well as the March 2009 Manila Declaration, on IPs and extractive industries, and the April 2009 Anchorage Declaration, on IPs and climate change. Both are available on doCip’s website (in the Documentation menu, choose Online Documentation, then Historical documents, and IPs' Declarations).

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 document E/C.19/2009/14.
Statements presented on the floor during the session

All the written statements presented on the floor during the session and collected by doCip are available on our website at www.docip.org. Chose Online documentation in the menu Documentation Centre, then chose the Conferences mode and select Permanent Forum 2009: 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 3 – Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on:

(a) Economic and social development

Elisa Canqui Mollo highlights constant violations of IPs’ human rights by extracting industries (E/C.19/2009/CRP.11). Despite legal recognition of their rights, IPs’ relationships with transnational corporations (TNCs) mean forced migration, disease, loss of access to natural resources and livelihoods (also African Indigenous Caucus), and poverty. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF) must be a space to find long-term solutions. International cooperation and financing institutions must ensure IPs’ participation and consent for corporate activities in indigenous territories. Damage to IPs is caused by any large-scale development project (also COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT for IPs in voluntary isolation); they deserve fair compensation.

Carlos Mamani Condori stresses colonial relationships between extractive industries and IPs in Latin America (also RMIW/CONIVE/ECMIRS). States’ strategy is to disappear in exploitation zones and to make IPs invisible in censuses and legislation (also Hassan Id Belkassm, MOCPOAB/CAPI/FAGROP/CNTGYR affiriming IPs’ ongoing resistance). The impacts of this amount to genocide: limiting IPs' livelihoods without providing alternative; contamination, soil degradation, disruption of animals’ habitat, and heavy use of fossil fuel; violence by security services against opponents, and anti-activism measures by the State; disintegration of IPs’ social organisation, religious life and culture (also Elisa Canqui Mollo, Indigenous Youth Caucus, LL, COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT, FIPA for North-East India, CIJC for Peru). The PF could: 1) propose guidelines on free prior and informed consent, offering a comprehensive framework for consultation and benefit sharing; 2) establish guidelines for States’ compliance with indigenous rights; 3) promote capacity building on the Declaration among States (GERMANY does this); 4) monitor legal security granted to IPs’ territories (also ECMIRS); 5) explore mandatory standards for corporations to respect IPs’ rights (also Elisa Canqui Mollo, COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT, MOCPOAB/CAPI/FAGROP/CNTGYR).

Pavel Sulyandziga informs that despite legal standards developed by the Russian Federation, and calls by international financial institutions (IFIs), corporations need further pressure to fully protect IPs' rights.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz introduces the Report of the International Expert Group Meeting on extractive industries, IPs’ rights and corporate accountability (E/C.19/2009/CRP.8), preceded by an International IPs’ Conference on Extractive Industries and IPs (CPA welcomes both meetings, while regretting absence of the mining industry in discussion on the effects of its operations). Extractive industries operations require IPs’ free prior and informed consent, which is a right, not an obligation, of indigenous communities (also Global Indigenous Women's Caucus). Corporations fail to: acknowledge IPs’ sovereignty, redress human rights abuses, be transparent about impacts of their operations and about so-called best practices, comply with national protections of IPs' rights, and promote these. States must guarantee IPs' access to an independent judiciary; and exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction over the activities abroad of corporations they have licensed (also CMNA/ORIC/SER). The UN must offer its technical assistance directly to IPs, including for negotiations, and help document the very controversial impacts of extractive industries on IPs (also IT for the Tuareg people's health). Participants also call for an international formal complaint and redress process on extractive industries-related issues.

UNESCO reports on the annual Inter-agency support group (IASG) meeting (E/C.19/2009/11). Development with culture and identity implies a rights-based approach, requiring a shift in development paradigm, as well as inclusive work, IPs’ representation in programme boards, deeper understanding of local realities, and enhanced collaboration between IPs and governments. Joint UN action on IPs’ rights could be reinforced through capacity building at the country level, sharing information on consultation with and participation of IPs, and regional inter-agency support groups. Regarding the Second Decade mid-term evaluation, the IASG emphasizes the Declaration’s adoption to rejuvenate the Decade, and evaluating changes in UN agencies and in IPs’ situation at the country level (also MEXICO).
The International Labour Organisation (ILO) raises the question of benchmarks to assess improvement of IPs’ situation (also WCC as to inclusion of IPs in MDGs processes), and stresses the broad nature of some PF recommendations as an obstacle to implementation. However, more specific recommendations would risk achievement being annihilated by global circumstances. The Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness (calling for country-level ownership of projects) can lead to further exclusion of IPs unless specific safeguards are developed to ensure awareness-raising and dialogue among all stakeholders (also Asian Indigenous Caucus). Operationalisation of indicators relevant to IPs is difficult.

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) reports on the perfume industry’s initiative, the Natural Resources Stewardship Circle Declaration, supporting partnerships that further the goals of the CBD, the Declaration, the UN Global Compact and ILO Convention 169. By seeking to source natural extracts directly from communities in sustainable ways while stimulating community entrepreneurialism, this initiative may serve as a model, and supports indigenous knowledge.

UNIFAR informs on its training programmes to strengthen IPs’ abilities to negotiate, notably on land issues, supported by UN and indigenous expertise and actively seeking indigenous women’s participation. (MEXICO commends this.)

The SG’s Special Representative on the issue of human rights and TNCs, John Ruggie, clarifies his proposed framework emphasizing the responsibility of corporations to “protect, respect and remedy” human rights of those they affect. He calls for enhanced cooperation between States where TNCs are licensed, and those where they operate. All companies should have a human rights policy, with specific additional standards on IPs, and assess their activities. To guarantee effective remedy, States must ensure corporate compliance with relevant legislation, and companies set up complaint mechanisms.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) informs on its new policy on IPs as to the Russian Federation’s IPs (pertaining to its mandate), which recognizes the Declaration and requires IPs’ free prior and informed consent where customary lands and natural resources are affected (Pavel Sulyandziga acknowledges this). Obtaining free prior and informed consent amounts to a social license for a company to operate. The challenge is now to implement this policy.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) emphasizes its support of IPs’ free prior and informed consent, and fair restitution of land and natural resources. The concept of Indigenous Conservation Territories (ICT’s), as recognized territories owned and managed by IPs, respects their right of self-determination and fulfills objectives of protected areas. A rights-based approach to climate change response measures requires a better understanding of the links between climate change, conservation, and IPs’ rights.

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus support reducing the number of recommendations (also AFN, MEXICO) and urge elaboration of human development indicators incorporating legally recognized access to land and territory.

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus highlight the ability of indigenous women to correct current global crises, and their role as keepers of biodiversity (also IUCN, IAITPTF, FINLAND). Regarding food sovereignty, States and UN agencies must report on implementation of IPs’ rights to lands, territories and cultural heritage (articles 26 to 31 of the Declaration), and IPs’ rights to traditional livelihood activities must be protected, including by the CBD, and against impacts of biotechnology. They support the Anchorage Declaration (also Global Indigenous Caucus, Tonya Gonnella Frichner, IOIRD, CISAN, LL, IOIRD/ITTC and NSWALC calling for the PF’s endorsement). The PF must strengthen ties with the SG Special Representative on human rights and TNCs (also CMNA/ORIC/SER), and nominate an SR on extractive industries’ impact on indigenous women’s health. Mining and marketing of water must end (also IUCN) emphasizes its support of IPs’ free prior and informed consent, and fair restitution of land and natural resources. The concept of Indigenous Conservation Territories (ICT’s), as recognized territories owned and managed by IPs, respects their right of self-determination and fulfills objectives of protected areas. A rights-based approach to climate change response measures requires a better understanding of the links between climate change, conservation, and IPs’ rights.

The African Indigenous Caucus stress that economic and social marginalization account for the daily abuses against IPs’ human rights in Africa, such as massive evictions of pastoralists or loss of livelihoods for hunter-gatherers. The UN must stop promoting agricultural policies that marginalise these livelihoods. The PF must study the effects of conflicts on IPs’ economic and social rights, and push for their protection and self-determined development. Climate change adaptation is not prioritized at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and mitigation measures, in which African countries are increasingly involved, do not respect IPs’ rights (also CCTAP).

The Asian Indigenous Caucus urge Asian governments to implement previous PF recommendations on: land rights and impacts of development projects; IPs’ inclusion and prevention of rights abuse in climate change recommendations; and indicators and data disaggregation. The PF must conduct studies on the impacts of the global economic crisis on IPs, and identify appropriate mitigation programmes and ways to ensure IPs’ participation in mechanisms addressing this global crisis.
ECMIRS urge: specific component for indigenous women in MDGs programmes; States to work with indigenous women and youth to improve their access to income-generating activities, and protect them from violence and discrimination; and inclusion of adequate IPs- and gender-specific indicators in national censuses. COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT call for respect of IPs’ right to self-determination, and grieve over the destruction of entire ecosystems’ balance, in the name of development, that displaces IPs and violates their rights (also RIOMQ/MV, a Quechua parliamentarian of Peru). COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT urge application of international environmental and social standards.

CMNA/ORIC/SER request comprehensive, well-resourced impact studies before any extractive project, directed at IPs in a timely manner, and based on international human rights law and the Declaration, including the CBD Akwé:Kon Guidelines. They call on governments to ensure adequate mechanisms to obtain IPs’ free prior and informed consent (also Hassan Id Belkassm, Asian indigenous Caucus, AFN for Canada, FIPA for India and IFIs, ONIC for Colombia, ECMIRS. Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus and QNW stressing indigenous women’s participation, MOCPOAB/CAPI/FAGROP/CNTGYR, CISAN, COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT concerning free trade agreements, an indigenous Nahua parliamentarian from Mexico for extractive TNCs). The World Bank (WB) must eliminate venture capital for extractive industries. The World Health Organization (WHO) must carry out a study with IPs on the impact of cyanide and heavy metal used by extractive industries on IPs’ communities. Governments must pass legislation against large-scale open-pit mining.

RIOMQ/MV propose monitoring Guatemala’s compliance with its international obligations; IPs’ political and social inclusion based on their forms of organization; recognition of IPs’ justice system; respect for their right to consultation; and implementation of policies to prevent IPs from emigrating.

ORPIZ emphasize sustainable land management for social and economic development, stressing that governments must acknowledge the variety of ways in which IPs occupy their lands.

Many IPs lack access to financial resources to develop their own sustainable economies, vital to their health and well-being, and maintain control over traditional territories, lands and resources. AFN inform on their own efforts to generate economic opportunities, and call on Canada to implement appropriate support for IPs’ development priorities, to support IPs’ (and women’s) access to communications technology, and to increase IPs’ skills, training and employment opportunities.

India’s denial of IPs’ existence renders the Declaration inapplicable in the country. FIPA urge India to take into account long-term impacts of mega development initiatives on IPs’ livelihoods and cultures, and to establish a moratorium in order to review all such initiatives.

NSWALC call attention to Australia’s assimilationist employment and enterprise development strategies, which fail to recognize and incorporate IPs’ central role in national wealth creation. The PF and IASG should review impacts of assimilationist strategies; and States adopt economic and social development strategies consistent ILO Convention 169, the Declaration, and findings of the SG Special Representative on human rights and TNCs.

A Quechua parliamentarian of Peru informs on IPs’ situation in the Amazon, opposing governmental decrees that violate their rights to land and to consultation, to facilitate private investment in the framework of a Free Trade Agreement with the USA (also a Peruvian parliamentarian, Elisa Canqui Mollo, Bartolomé Clavero Salvador). She contrasts IPs’ century-long resistance and respect for human rights, nature, and the spirits, to extractive companies’ thoughtlessness. IPs’ rights and decisions must be respected, together with their traditional knowledge and territories.

A Peruvian parliamentarian underlines the failure of the Peruvian Government to recognize IPs’ right to consultation and contribution to a development respecting their rights and resources. Lax environmental policy leaves social and environmental impacts to be suffered by IPs. The parliament is proposing to include a consultation mechanism in its rules of procedure, in line with ILO Convention 169. The Peruvian Government must repeal laws and decrees that adversely impact IPs’ rights and opt for transparent dialogue (also CMNA/ORIC/SER).

MEXICO highlights indicators specific to IPs in its 2006 MDGs report and upcoming 2010 census, and stresses the challenge for States to have their national society appropriate the Declaration.

NICARAGUA emphasizes the constitutional autonomous status of its Caribbean region, amounting to recognition of IPs’ self-determination, ownership of natural resources, and education and justice administration. Nicaragua calls for due financial support by developed countries for the region’s infrastructure.

COLOMBIA reports on policy framework regarding IPs’ rights and highlights IPs’ land titles recognition, allocation of royalties from exploitation of natural resources; and prior consultations on projects in IPs’ territories. Colombia expresses unilateral support of the Declaration’s spirit and content. (Bartolomé Clavero Salvador welcomes this, urging Colombia to revise all recent legislation weakening IPs’ rights and to change its policy of turning over abandoned indigenous lands to corporations.)
**Ecuador** informs on efforts to guarantee IPs’ rights, including collective rights, and notably rights of IPs in voluntary isolation, through non-exploitation of oil reserves in the biologically diverse Yasuni National Park. Ecuador also underscores efforts to strengthen intercultural bilingual education and combat illiteracy. **Brazil** informs on protection of IPs’ rights and creation of a consultation mechanism. As bearers of different cultures, IPs are entitled to State protection, but this does not mean that the State will decide for them (*Bartolomé Clavero Salvador* expresses doubts on this). Brazil also discusses enabling IPs to become beneficiaries of state social programmes without having to surrender their own identity. **Bartolomé Clavero Salvador** stresses that current recognition of indigenous rights in Brazil does not comply with the Inter-American Human Rights Court, which affirms IPs’ right to ownership, nor with ILO Convention 169 regarding consultation – which must be led with IPs’ traditionally elected representatives (also *Elisa Canqui Mollo*). He questions Brazil’s silence on the current situation in Peru. (Brazil reaffirms the significant final demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land; and is promoting cooperation with neighbouring States on protection of IPs’ rights.) **Elisa Canqui Mollo** insists on the need to respect IPs’ economic rights, and asks Brazil about a hydroelectric complex affecting IPs in voluntary isolation. **Chile** informs on developments following the ratification of ILO Convention 169; and on several subsequent consultations held with IPs relating to their participation and recognition, and to legislative changes in line with Convention 169, as well as on the Accountability Code, which will rule public and private investments in indigenous lands. Chile further informs on a rural connectivity programme; on housing, potable water and rural electrification infrastructure; on regional inclusion of indigenous innovative rural development; and on addressing land and water reclamation rights. **Bartolomé Clavero** highlights that Chile’s constitutional reform recognizes neither IPs’ rights (only of communities), nor the right to water (only the right to use it - *Chile* confirms this). Chile’s consultation process does not mention any conversation with IPs’ traditionally elected representatives. (*Chile* is elaborating a methodology for consultation to be submitted for IPs’ consideration. Consulting the Accountability Code responds to article 2 of ILO Convention 169, on States’ obligation to consult with IPs when States own subsoil resources.)

Regarding the challenges and opportunities facing IPs, **Canada** summarizes recent economic initiatives including self-government agreements, noting its long-term commitment to IPs’ urban issues, health, water, and education. **Namibia** states that all Namibians are indigenous to their country. The UN must make resources and technical assistance available to governments to address the issues of marginalized people, such as the San, and integrate them into national society.

The **Russian Federation** informs on legislative improvements on protection of IPs, impact assessment for land and natural resources losses and damages, in line with the Declaration and the Second Decade’s Programme of Action.

In Latin America, **Germany** is assisting IPs to exercise their right to self-determined development, mainstreaming IPs’ rights in all German development cooperation activities, prioritizing sustainable use of IPs’ land and natural resources, and supporting IPs’ participation in international negotiations on climate change, as well as land demarcation (**Brazil** acknowledges this), training on intercultural issues, and protection of rural women against violence.

3(b) Indigenous women

The **International Organisation for Migration** (IOM) notes indigenous women’s particular vulnerability and need for support in migration and urbanization contexts, highlighting the bond between migrant IPs and their home communities. Lack of disaggregated makes indigenous women invisible among migrants, and failure to acknowledge them makes policies and legislation ineffective. IOM emphasizes the need for culturally relevant, gender-based analysis specific to indigenous women (also **QNW, AFN**, highlighting follow up of PF recommendations and adequate UN budgeting as requirements for the gender equality and women’s empowerment MDGs).

**IUCN** stresses indigenous women’s particular vulnerability to impacts of climate change, including food insecurity (also **LL** calling on States to reduce their emissions). Promotion of indigenous women’s participation in decision making is particularly relevant to IPs’ contribution to biodiversity conservation. IUCN collaborates with the CBD in enhancing indigenous women’s participation, leading to an action plan for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity.

Presenting their report on implementation of PF recommendations regarding women, the **International Indigenous Women’s Forum** highlight a set of monitoring indicators. Some countries have begun to implement the Declaration, namely in health and education policies, and inclusion of an intercultural perspective. Major
difficulties are lack of resources, and of mechanisms for effective participation. IPs’ organizational capacity and networking have vastly increased globally and nationally. Recommendations (supported by Margaret Lokawua, NWAC) call for the PF to include the gender perspective and prioritise indigenous women’s participation in all its work (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Margaret Lokawua); to periodically evaluate its recommendations regarding women; for its next Expert Group Meeting to address IPs and reproductive health (also ECLAC-CELADE); for appointment of a SR on cultural practices that negatively impact indigenous women (also Mexico). The UN must guarantee participation of indigenous women in the Second Decade; and mainstream the priorities of indigenous women’s organisations. States must align national legislation with the Declaration and narrow the implementation gap (also Hassan Id Belkassm, ECMIRS, Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network, African Indigenous Caucus, Amazigh Indigenous Caucus, CAF, NSWALC, RMIW/CONIVE/ECMIRS, a Quechua parliamentarian of Peru also mentioning ILO Convention 169 and the ICERD, CSTAM/CPINM for Mexico, ONIC for Colombia). All stakeholders must collaborate with indigenous women’s organizations to advance their aims (also LL for the UN system).

LL call on the UN to reach out to isolated indigenous women’s groups and report on their needs. States must be held responsible for the security of indigenous women, in particular those defending human rights. Indigenous women must be included in all conflict mitigation strategies.

Nine indigenous organizations from Asia, North and Latin America, the Pacific, Africa and the Caribbean welcome the PF Secretariat analysis report on indigenous women (E/C.19/2009/8, section 2d), and emphasize inclusion of disaggregated data on indigenous women in States’ and UN data collection, including on consequences of armed conflicts on indigenous women and their migration (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus).

CSTAM/CPINM focus on violence and discrimination faced by indigenous domestic workers in Mexico, and on gaps in legal protection of their rights, calling on the Mexican State to remedy to this (Mexico is doing it); and to include indigenous representatives in state women’s institutes (also the Mexican IPs’ Organisations).

RMIW/CONIVE/ECMIRS call for the strengthening of indigenous peoples’ and women’s pride and identity for the sake of mother earth. States must promote intercultural bilingual education and IPs’ ability to educate their children (also Brazil, an Indigenous Nahua parliamentarian from Mexico); support indigenous youth; and recognise IPs’ participation in state entities.

On behalf of indigenous organisations from all the regions, IOIRD (supported by AFN) stress the need for an integrated approach to diabetes in indigenous communities, to ensure optimum quality of life and prevent devastating complications (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus). The international diabetes federation must reinstate the indigenous task force to address the emerging epidemic of diabetes among indigenous children; governments must improve the social determinants of health for IPs, fund IPs’ culturally-relevant diabetes-related programmes and services to stop this epidemic, and ensure availability of medication and treatment to all IPs.

AFN call on Canada to adequately consult with IPs, namely on the matrimonial property legislation. States must establish national dialogues with IPs on human rights, based on the Declaration.

NWAC suggest categories for monitoring implementation of PF recommendations, and providing a framework for States’ action plans: 1) increased participation of indigenous women; 2) improvements in violence prevention, migration, culturally appropriate reproductive health services, human rights, and resource allocation; 3) capacity building for IPs, the UN system and States; and 4) information and knowledge generation. Canada must institute, in consultation with IPs, a national plan of action to stop violence against indigenous women and children, considering identification of victims and perpetrators, appropriate police and the justice response, and systemic conditions (also QNW stressing indigenous childcare and family support approaches). Canada must update CEDAW on implementation of recommendations on indigenous women.

Indigenous women’s roles are undermined under Canada’s Indian Act. They need to create their own governance structures, to prevent further assimilation. QNW urge implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international instruments; access to safe water and a meaningful role for IPs in watershed protection (also IT).

ICEM refer to disruption in intergenerational transmission of essential Innu (and other First Nations’) values and knowledge, through removal of indigenous children in boarding schools since 1950s. Despite Canada’s apology to Indian Residential School survivors, there has been no change in IPs’ situation (also QNW). Canada must grant equal financing to indigenous schools; finance development of appropriate curricula, and promote IPs’ economic and social development to achieve autonomy.

MWC/ICN urge Canada, a “mining super-power”, to redress the environmental and social conflicts, mostly felt by IPs, that Canadian mining companies are creating and contributing to around the world; object to the government-promoted voluntary corporate social responsibility approach; and support a parliamentary bill on accountability of Canadian mining companies to the impacts of their actions outside the country.

Published on March 22, 2010
Appreciating the PF as international platform for IPs’ issues, INET/WLFN object to Canada’s “Comprehensive Land Claims Policy”, which causes IPs to lose their titles to lands and resources when engaging in long negotiations for those lands (also FO/NET).

IT highlight the need to protect the Tuareg’s desert way of life by ensuring preservation of their living space against ongoing conflicts and radioactive contamination, and by including women's organisations in decision making regarding the area.

Contrasting the respect and authority for Kabyle women in ancient times with their current derisory status under a discriminatory family code, CFPNK call for autonomy of the Kabyle region, and urge the Algerian Government to respect the Declaration and to promote equality of women.

KKF urge Vietnam to recognize the Khmer-Krom as IPs, and develop a national plan of action for the Second Decade. UN specialized agencies working in Vietnam should help monitor appropriateness of government programs for IPs. (VIETNAM objects to this participation and reaffirms its human rights and mutual respect policy.)

CPA urge the PF to support the Manila Declaration (supported by CMNA/ORIC/SER) of the International IPs' Conference on Extractive Industries, which calls for: a moratorium on new mining operations until adequate safeguards and structures against human rights and environmental violations are in place; and an end to state and IFIs' financing of projects violating IPs' rights. The PF must support creating an efficient UN mechanism on rights violations, environmental damage, climate change issues and extractive industries, to bring greater accountability to corporations and improve access to justice and redress for their victims (also Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network).

The Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network underscore discriminatory policies imposed on indigenous women in Australia, who face challenges in reducing the incidence of violence; overcoming poverty; reforming the criminal justice system; improving education and housing; gaining health equality; and strengthening their participation in political decision making. The Government must bring life to the apology for the Stolen Generations. States must ensure indigenous women access to appropriately funded services.

AE inform on non-recognition of the Basque people, and urge fighting against the criminalization of the Basque society. (SPAIN upholds the rule of law, political pluralism and human rights in combating terrorism.)

RF call for acknowledgment of African traditional healing methods and knowledge to tackle climate change.

GUATEMALA promotes indigenous women's rights (notably on migration and violence issues), cultural diversity, and elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

NICARAGUA informs on thorough application of its legislation promoting equal participation of men and women. COLOMBIA informs on its efforts to combat entrenched racial discrimination against indigenous women through participation, legislation and attention to health and education. Responding to Elisa Canqui Mollo, Colombia says all Colombians have suffered from violence due to drug trafficking, and reports on the achievements of its democratic security policy with regard to IPs.

ECUADOR is promoting the interculturalization of public entities, standards and policies, and the bilingual use and development of indigenous languages.

BRAZIL informs on inclusion of indigenous women's interests in national policies, and on workshops for indigenous women to discuss application of the law on violence against women in indigenous contexts.

Hoping to dismantle barriers to indigenous women’s safety, socio-economic prosperity and equality (also AFN), CANADA reports on indigenous women informing the State on their priorities (also GUATEMALA); healthcare issues; improvements to the delivery of justice to combat violence against indigenous women; and legislation to resolve gaps in protection of indigenous rights. Indigenous women’s economic abilities are being bolstered (also BRAZIL).

NEPAL informs on its recent measures to improve IPs’ situation, ratifying and implementing ILO Convention 169 and the Declaration. Nepal has recognized all its mother tongues as national languages.

FINLAND recognizes the need to ensure education and daycare in Saami, and to raise awareness of all people in Finland on Saami culture. Saami women are increasingly expected to perform well both in traditional and modern contexts. Finland applauds the crucial role of Saami organizations in urban areas as well.

SPAIN informs on promoting IPs' right to free prior and informed consent with Spanish corporations operating in Latin America; on supporting local governments in indigenous territories through capacity building in policies, protecting biodiversity, IPs’ management of natural resources, and climate change issues; and on modifications in its policies in line with ILO Convention 169.

Margaret Lokawua recalls that indigenous women are fully part of their people's struggle (also NWAC), and welcomes their strong participation in the PF (also AFN).
IPs’ migration should be called “removal and displacement”. Tonya Gonnella Frichner affirms indigenous women’s right to live free from violence, and expresses support for initiatives against human trafficking and exploitation of indigenous women. 

Hassan Id Belkassm underscores that global progress in women's participation in political and cultural matters does not reflect in the situation of indigenous women.

(c) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus urge that the Second Decade be called “Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples”. The PF must support the Global Indigenous STOP TB strategic plan (also Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus), and declare 2010 the year of Food Sovereignty. All free trade agreements must uphold the Declaration. They commend Colombia and Australia for endorsing the Declaration and call on the remaining States to do so (also NICARAGUA, LL; QNW, ICEM, NWAC, AFNQL and MWC/ICN for Canada; Pacific Indigenous Caucus for New Zealand). They urge respect for the rights of nomadic, displaced, and voluntarily isolated IPs, and those facing extinction. They reiterate their call for an UN archive of treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements between IPs and States.

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus call for the Declaration to be widely disseminated, especially in rural areas (also Salasaka Kichwa people). The PF should organize a world conference on indigenous women’s issues with the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). States must contribute to addressing indigenous women’s issues and continue funding of revitalization of indigenous languages (also ECUADOR).

The Guatemalan Indigenous Caucus call for social justice and for ensuring workers’ rights. Food security and fight against hunger must be trusted to local producers and markets. Banks must assist in achieving the MDGs.

CAPI urge: enabling IPs to participate in elaboration of country strategies on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD), and compliance of REDD-related mechanisms with IPs’ rights in Paraguay. The PF must urge the Paraguayan State to effectively comply with all its obligations under human rights instruments, notably the sentence by the Inter-American Human Rights Court on ownership rights of Chaco communities.

IOIRD notes the adoption by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of General Comment n° 11 linking indigenous children’s rights to the relevant provisions of the Declaration.

MEXICO stresses its collaboration with the UN system, to achieve the Second Decade’s goals.

BRAZIL highlights progress in indigenous education covering quality and self determined management by IPs; and in access to mainstream healthcare while respecting IPs’ specific situations and the efficiency of their health practices. Coordination among state programmes should contribute to improve IPs’ overall conditions.

Item 4 – Human Rights

(a) Implementation of the Declaration

Les Malezer, Rapporteur of the International Expert Group Meeting on the implementation of article 42, emphasizes the new mandate for the UN, including the PF, to uphold the Declaration (also Carsten Smith, James Anaya). PF participants emphasize that the Declaration’s principles must be wholly integrated into the PF’s work (Les Malezer, Carsten Smith, Tuareg Indigenous Caucus, CAF, DENMARK). In addition to standard-setting for States (Carlos Mamani Condori, indigenous evangelical churches, GUATEMALA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, PERU, VENEZUELA, indigenous parliamentarian of Ecuador, Latin American Indigenous Caucus, Abya Yala Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Asian Indigenous Caucus, COINCABOL, FINLAND), the Declaration must serve as a minimum standard in all UN agencies (James Anaya, Carlos Mamani Condori, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus, 2009 “Project Access Global Capacity Training”, AIWN, International Indigenous Women’s Forum, LL); and should guide all IPs’ governing structures (indigenous evangelical churches) as well as for limiting the mining and extractive industries (John Ruggie, Indigenous Youth Caucus, Latin American Indigenous Caucus. CMMAZ/ECMIRS, BOLIVIA, SMHRIC for Inner Mongolia, AMAN regarding Indonesia, Amazigh Indigenous Caucus for the uranium extraction Areva Corporation in Tuareg territories). It should be promoted as a new normative framework for the relationship between States and IPs to promote peace (Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Tonatiettia, GREECE), as well as a guide for local legislative systems to help reinstitute IPs’ viable traditional institutions (ZORO). States must disseminate the Declaration to indigenous communities (also Carsten Smith, Pacific Indigenous Caucus for French Polynesia, indigenous evangelical churches, AFNQL, MEXICO on its own efforts, AIWN regarding CEDAW, FINLAND, AUSTRALIA). The Asian Indigenous Caucus, DENMARK, FRANCE and GREECE endorse the rapport of this Expert Group Meeting.

The SRIP calls for a task team to review reports and communicate with submitting parties (also North American Indigenous Caucus). States should provide substantive information on implementation and
effectiveness of the Declaration. Article 42’s requirements on promoting implementation must be adequately funded (also AFN).

Carsten Smith says practical improvements in IPs’ lives will be the proof of implementation (also LL). The PF’s authority to implement the Declaration must emerge through its interpretive comments (also Les Malezer, Carlos Mamani Condori, FINLAND).

Hassan Id Belkassm deplores assimilationist policies that keep silent on IPs’ identity and existence, while fostering State domination of IPs (also Latin American Indigenous Caucus, Indigenous Youth Caucus for the Ogiek and Amazigh in Africa, the Taino in the Caribbean, the Alifuru, the Rapa Nui people in the Pacific, the Meitei in Asia and the Crimean Tatar in Eastern Europe; CAF for Amazigh, Kabyle, Tuareg, M’bororo and Kanak peoples; indigenous evangelical churches for indigenous churches).

Carlos Mamani Condori recalls that in Bolivia, adoption of the Declaration has led to a new understanding of the State as an entity formed by several nations.

(b) Dialogue with the SRIP and other SRs

James Anaya, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of IPs (SRIP), whose mandate is complementary to the EMRIP’s research-based mandate, notes the important role of government consent and cooperation in producing country reports on IPs’ rights. He urges that allegations of human rights violations be submitted with accurate, timely information. He will do his best to act on any information he receives.

José Carlos Morales, Vice-Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), emphasizes that EMRIP’s sessions should reflect the concerns of IPs and States, and indigenous delegates’ participation should be funded.

Addressing the major challenges of his work, James Anaya highlights the importance of eliciting States’ responses to his communications. SRs of the Human Rights Council (HRC) do cooperate, and issue joint communications.

Bartolomé Clavero Salvador urges wider dissemination of the SRIP’s reports on subjects other than his official country reports.

In responding to Margaret Lokawua on IPs’ difficulties to report human rights violations, James Anaya says that any group can submit information to him, and refers to his informational brochure in this regard.

Among places the SRIP is urged to visit are Quebec (AFNQL); Hawai‘i and French Polynesia (Pacific Indigenous Caucus); Indonesia (AMAN); Saami territory (Norway); Colombia (OnIC); Peru (CLIJC), Mexico (Mexican IPs’ Organisations); North Africa (CAF and Amazigh Indigenous Caucus)

The Board of Trustees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations regret that just 15% of requests for the PF and the EMRIP could be funded, and call for contributions.

ILO says ratification of ILO Convention 169 reinforces the Declaration and facilitates access to monitoring mechanisms in cases of disputes.

The Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC-CELADE) call attention to their studies on indigenous youth and urban IPs, IPs’ health, and IPs’ territorial distribution and internal migration.

The Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus urge all States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to apply CRC General Comment n° 11 (2009) (also IOIRD). The PF should support the Caucus’ proposal on the rights of the indigenous child to health and education (also IOIRD). The HRC should expand the mandate of the Independent Expert on safe drinking water and sanitation to include water in spiritual sustenance and cultural livelihoods. The SRIP should investigate human rights impacts of mega-development projects, including desecration of sacred sites and militarization. The HRC must address human rights violations of IPs impacted by international borders (also CISAN, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus for the PF). States must annually report on implementation of the Declaration to the PF, and decriminalize IPs’ struggle for their rights and justice.

The Indigenous Youth Caucus endorse the Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus recommendations to ratify the Convention on Migration and de-criminalize migration. The Declaration’s articles 13 and 24 on education and health must be implemented (also expressing concern on this are Latin American Indigenous Caucus, AIWN, CAF, COINCABOL, ZORO, Republic of the Congo).

Participants in the 2009 “Project Access Global Capacity Training” call for the PF to include decolonization in the discussion on article 3 (self-determination) (also IPCGC, Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus).

CAF call for States’ official recognition of indigenous languages (also AE for the Basque language in France); indigenous language education at all levels; and use of indigenous languages in the media, courts, and public life (also Abya Yala Indigenous Women’s Caucus for Latin America, Pacific Indigenous Caucus emphasizing the university level, African Indigenous Caucus).
WWT address the vulnerable situations of unrecognized and unrepresented peoples, especially women (also SMHRIC regarding China). They call for preservation of the Amazon Basin; and deplore the US-Mexico wall restricting IPs’ access to traditional foods and ceremonial sites. Indigenous evangelical churches condemn the accusations of terrorism brought against IPs by States and TNCs (also Latin American Indigenous Caucus, COICA/CAOI, FENOCIN); call for IPs to become active in their homes and communities (also FAGROP); and for an SR on trafficking of women and sexual abuse of children. The PF should especially support women’s organizations (also COINCABOL, Abya Yala Indigenous Women’s Caucus).

Central and South America

The Development Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean IPs (Indigenous Fund) highlight the need for relevant and disaggregated data on IPs (also ECLAC-CELADE); IPs must be considered collective rights holders in the 2010 census process (also Elisa Canqui Mollo), with adequate funding; the rights of IPs in voluntary isolation be respected (also LL).

The Latin American Indigenous Caucus request a follow-up mission on the situation of IPs threatened with extinction in Colombia; call on States to demilitarize indigenous territories (also AICO for Colombia, COICA/CAOI, CMMAZ/ECMIRS, Bartolomé Clavero Salvador for Peru, CPMPX for Chile, Pacific Indigenous Caucus for the USA in Hawai‘i, ATA for New Guinea, Indigenous Youth Caucus for Maluku, Cordillera, and Manipur, Asian Indigenous Caucus, LL, IT for North Niger, MAK for Algeria).

The Abya Yala Indigenous Women’s Caucus lament the degraded circumstances of the world’s indigenous women, calling for the PF to actively participate in policy formulation, evaluation and monitoring based on the Durban recommendations (also Latin American Indigenous Caucus, LL, Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network, DENMARK). Indigenous youth’s participation is essential, as it impacts their future development as IPs.

IAITPTTF call for an end to the twofold discrimination indigenous women face (also COINCABOL, AIWN).

The Kalina IPs of Suriname ask for funds to ensure IPs’ full and effective participation in decisions on carbon-reduction schemes (also AICO for Colombia, DENMARK). Suriname must stop mining gold in indigenous areas, and grant restitution for the degraded environment.

ONIC report on the humanitarian crisis, threats to the existence, and increased violence facing IPs in Colombia, and on criminalization and attempts to disintegrate the indigenous movement. Without due consultation, the State dismantles approved rights and carries out development projects that affect IPs. Colombia’s support for the Declaration results from pressure by indigenous and civil society organizations (also AICO, APIYN regarding the Asia Pacific region). The SG Special Representative on prevention of genocide must urgently visit Colombia. Colombia must inform the PF on impartial investigation of threats to and murders of indigenous leaders and organizations.

FENOCIN support constitutional reform processes to increase IPs’ participation in elaboration of public policies that sustain their ways of life and world views (also COICA/CAOI, an indigenous parliamentarian of Ecuador, Colombia, VENEZUELA, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, France, Bolivia).

COICA/CAOI denounce States’ economic liberalization regimes (also CMMAZ/ECMIRS); they support Peruvian IPs currently struggling to defend their rights, and call on the Peruvian government for redress. In view of impending climate disaster they call for a worldwide campaign in support of mother nature that reflects indigenous values (also COINCABOL).

Because IPs are impoverished through deprivation of territories and habitat, COINCABOL urges States to implement integral health policies for all their peoples, especially mothers and children. States must dedicate resources to supporting IPs’ own ways of life (also AFNQL for North America).

CMMAZ/ECMIRS call attention to Mapuche women’s traditional medical practices, which depend on threatened plant species. Chile permits extraction and energy projects carried out by TNCs on IPs’ lands, and engages in systematic genocide of IPs. (CHILE strongly rejects this accusation.)

CPMPX lament that Chile did not honour its promise on non-application of the anti-terrorist law. They deplore Chile’s failure to return ancestral lands of the Mapuche, who are not Chilean, but seek to be acknowledged as members of the Mapuche nation.

Two indigenous parliamentarians of Bolivia lament that in Bolivia human rights violations occur among IPs themselves. They emphasize the importance of IPs living together with all their diversity. The UN must respect Andean IPs’ ancestral ritual of chewing coca leaves (also BOLIVIA, Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus).

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Responding to Elisa Canqui Mollo, an indigenous parliamentarian of Ecuador informs that when his country’s “neoliberal stage” ended, parliament reverted mining concessions to the State, ensuring royalties for indigenous communities.

**MEXICO** suggests following up EMRIP with regional expert group meetings, and urges the PF to compile best practices in a basic implementation handbook (also **Victoria Tauli Corpuz**).

Stressing that democratic security is a priority, **COLOMBIA** pledges to control and defend the rights of the Colombian people against terrorist groups trafficking in drugs, arms, and people. **VENEZUELA** reiterates its commitment to socialism based on solidarity, reciprocity, social justice, complementarity and harmony with nature.

**BOLIVIA** acknowledges the international condemnation of the massacre of IPs in Pando in September 2008. **PERU** has set up a multisectoral commission to deal with IPs’ concerns in the Amazon region.

While acknowledging Peru’s leading role in recognition of IPs’ rights, Carlos Mamani Condori asks how Peru’s non-compliance with ILO Convention 169 regarding mining in IPs’ territories is to be understood (also a Quechua parliamentarian of Peru, CIJC, Bartolomé Clavero Salvador, asking Peru when it will re-establish IPs’ personal and political freedoms in the Amazon).

**Victoria Tauli Corpuz** advises that in cases of disagreement on particular issues, the parties should be brought together to exchange views, perhaps with a PF member included in the discussion (also **Indigenous Amazigh Caucus**, KKF).

**North America**

Acknowledging the Declaration as the first international challenge to colonial doctrines of discovery, the **North American Indigenous Caucus** is dismayed by the negative votes cast by the USA and Canada (also **CAF**).

**Tonatierra** applauded recognition by the UN of an international day for mother earth; this signals the re-definition of the sacred relationship between human societies and the material world (also **Global Indigenous Caucus**, **Chirapaq/ECMIRS/CICA**, **COINCABOL**, **CPMPX**, **FENOCIN**, indigenous evangelical churches, **BOLIVIA**, **VENEZUELA**). The PF should be named “Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples” in accordance with the Declaration. IPs’ free prior and informed consent must be given for development projects (also **Latin American Indigenous Caucus**, **AMAN**, **SMHRIC** for Inner Mongolia, Kalina IPs of Suriname regarding carbon trading schemes, **Indigenous Fund** regarding the census process, **Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network**). A study should be carried out to assess progress on the realization of the MDGs (also **Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network**).

**SIPC** call on the PF to denounce colonial war crimes against them and other IPs.

**AFNQL** say Quebec ignores IPs’ fundamental rights and continues to colonize unceded indigenous territories, requiring IPs to meet non-indigenous tests of their ancestral rights to lands; meanwhile Quebec displays indifference to the 500 murdered and disappeared indigenous women. **AFNQL** urge a study of the impacts of long-term chronic underfunding.

Lamenting lack of progress since the SRIP’s 2004 report, **NWAC** emphasize Canada’s failure to make meaningful recommendations in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). IPs must be included at every step of the decision-making process (also **AUSTRALIA**), in order to improve IPs’ indicators of well-being.

**MoNK** inform that as the international border between Canada and the USA runs right through the Mohawk community of Akwesasne, public safety is threatened by arming the Canadian border guards at the crossing point, predominantly affecting Mohawk people. **MoNK** call for the PF to closely monitor the situation. **Tonya Gonnella Frichner** says most of the people at the border crossing are going to work; a similar situation where IPs’ right to work is being hampered is the US-Mexican border. **Tonatierra** point out that IPs’ right to self-determination should be recognized by regional organisations such as the Organisation of American States (OAS), particularly in relation to international borders and migration policies (also **Victoria Tauli Corpuz** regarding **Saami** in Nordic countries; and **Zo** in India, Myanmar, Bangladesh.)

The USA informs on its pledge to uphold its unique relationships with tribes, and calls attention to its sponsorship of assistance programs for IPs in Latin America.

**Africa**

The **African Indigenous Caucus** urge African States to take note of the African Commission’s findings that IPs in Africa exist, and have rights to collective self-determination and human dignity, which are being violated. Instead of supporting climate change mitigation measures that infringe on IPs’ rights, States should support Africa’s nomadic pastoralists, a component of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation.

The **Tuareg Indigenous Caucus** deplore Niger’s repudiation of the concept of IPs (also **Asian Indigenous Caucus** for Asian countries), while Mali claims that its mandate does not include promotion of IPs’ rights. They lament UNDP’s failure to implement either article 42 of the Declaration or ILO Convention 169 (also **CMMAZ/ECMIRS** for Chile).
The **Republic of the Congo** informs on its attempts to provide civil registration and better sanitation in the places where IPs live — with due respect for their cultures and traditions.

**Asia and the Pacific**

**Michael Dodson** reports on his visit to Hawai‘i where he lectured on implementation of the Declaration and on the PF.

The **Asian Indigenous Caucus** inform that indigenous leaders continue to be arrested, threatened and killed; they call for a national mechanism involving the State, IPs, national human rights institutions and UN agencies. The **Pacific Indigenous Caucus** highlight New Zealand’s failure to endorse the Declaration and continued disrespect of Maori treaty rights to self-determination, ancestral lands, and natural resources. The Pacific Caucus deplore lack of respect for IPs’ land rights in French Polynesia; oppression of Alifuru and Papuan people by Indonesia (also WWF); and the Australian government’s qualifications of its endorsement of the Declaration in the area of self-determination. The EMRIP and PF should elaborate how article 3 (self-determination) and 25-32 (land rights) can be implemented in accordance with article 46 on territorial unity (also Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network).

The **Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network** stress the Declaration’s contribution to the intellectual infrastructure of IPs’ human rights promotion. They commend Australia’s endorsement of the Declaration and its commitment to consistently apply self-determination as set forth in article 3 (also James Anaya, Indigenous Youth Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus, Victoria Tauli Corpuz). IPs cannot forego their traditions, nor can they be quarantined from the opportunities that arise through development of new technologies and more efficient practices. The PF, UNDP and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) should elaborate models for IPs’ development consistent with article 23 (also Pacific Indigenous Caucus).

**AIWN** state that when entrenched discrimination hinders women from asserting their full human potential, knowledge of basic human rights and standards such as CEDAW and the Declaration gives indigenous women confidence to organize around their issues and concerns. AIWN recommend strengthening current initiatives to inform indigenous women of their human rights as women and as IPs.

While applauding the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act, APINYN deplore the Philippine Mining Act and other laws that undermine implementation of the Declaration. They call for including indigenous youth in monitoring and implementing the Declaration.

**SMHRIC**, representing indigenous Mongolian people in China, call attention to the degradation of Inner Mongolia’s grasslands, where herders have sustainably maintained their traditional way of life for thousands of years. China has enacted “ecological” laws that prohibit grazing on the grasslands, allowing the government to confiscate herds and arrest the herders. (CHINA objects to this statement and asks that the PF screen participants more carefully.)

**ZORO** remind that before British colonial rule, the Zo had their own independent system of tribal administration. ZORO recommend a centre for the Zo international community to initiate preservation, protection and promotion of Zo cultural heritage. They call for an end to privileging government afforestation programs over traditional cultivation systems, which cause much less deforestation.

**AMAN** report on Indonesia’s failure to implement CERD’s recommendations on IPs’ rights (also a concern of AIWN). The SRIP and EMRIP should study the impacts of extractive industries on IPs (also Saami Parliament in Norway regarding marine resources). Indonesia must incorporate the Declaration and ILO Convention 169 into national law and take urgent measures to resolve land conflicts, human rights violations and environmental damages, and grant alternative economic resources for IPs, as extractive industries disproportionately impact IPs’ rights and livelihood (also the Holy See, ATA for Papua New Guinea). (INDONESIA reiterates its firm commitment to promoting all citizens’ welfare, and suggest that AMAN use democratic institutions.)

Referring to the plight of the Ipili and Engari peoples of Papua New Guinea, ATA, supported by the Asian and Pacific Indigenous Caucuses, WSDP, STP, PIPLinks and EP, call for an indigenous arbitration system to regulate TNCs, and for an agency to evaluate IPs’ involuntary subsidizing of extractive industries through their seized lands.

**Jacqueline Cariño** decries inconsistencies by the Philippines’ National Commission on IPs in processing ancestral land and domain claims, urging the SRIP and the PF to investigate and recommend corrective measures to uphold the rights of the Ibaloy people. **Eugenio A. Insigne** — Chairman of the Philippines’ National Commission on IPs — comments that it is a private case in which both parties claim native title, and upholds the Commission’s decision. In this regard, TF call for a standard of conduct for PF experts, who must at all times uphold IPs’ rights.

**Australia** says governments must recognize IPs’ culture and identity, as well as their ability to manage their own affairs (also 2009 “Project Access Global Capacity Training”); informs on legislative and financial steps toward achieving positive outcomes with IPs; and is committed to ensuring inclusion of the Racial Discrimination Act in emergency response situations.
Europe, the Circumpolar and Russia

The Saami Parliament in Norway underlines that it has not consented to proposed government legislation on mineral extraction and marine salmon fishing; the bill violates ILO Convention 169 and the Declaration.

Following its consultations with the Saami parliament, Norway now has two Saami newspapers – one in Saami, one in Norwegian; this highlights the importance Norway places on use of Saami languages.

Though expressing support for the PF’s role under article 42, Finland opposes adding new reporting obligations to States, as this is already covered by established treaty bodies. They urge continuation of the drafting process for a possible Nordic Saami Convention, which could enable closer cross-border cooperation.

Regarding New Caledonia, France says that although the constitutional principle of indivisibility prevents recognition of collective rights over individual rights, it has a long history of integrating customs and local knowledge of overseas communities.

Spain informs on strengthening organisational structures of IPs in El Salvador, and highlights the importance of coordination and cooperation among different UN mechanisms dealing with IPs’ rights (also Denmark).

Acknowledging Mick Dodson for being named “Australian of the Year 2008” (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz), Greece urges the PF to propose a legal officer within the Secretariat who would guide interpretation of the Declaration’s provisions on, among other matters, article 34 on IPs’ right to their own customary and juridical law; the officer would also create and maintain a comprehensive research database on this (TOTSNTC supports this).

The Holy See deplores the growing number of murders of indigenous women and girls, and the forced labour and trafficking they are subjected to. The Holy See laments the forced migration of IPs.

Though lamenting that IPs’ situation has not changed in the 65 years of their human rights struggle at the UN, Tonya Gonnella Frichner (also Hassan Id Belkassm) asserts that the comments over this session show that this struggle continues to be the focus of every indigenous caucus, every indigenous region, as well as of the SRIP and the EMRIP.

Hassan Id Belkassm deplores that in privileging individual over collective rights France denies indigenous individuals the right to ownership. He asks whether the Republic of Congo’s draft legislation on IPs has been submitted to IPs’ communities. He asks Bolivia how their slogan, “Partnership for Justice”, is being carried out with regard to resource allocation.

José Carlos Morales highlights concerns over indigenous languages and education in the mother tongue expressed by participants such as CAF (for North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Kanaky-New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and French Guyana), Latin American Indigenous Caucus, Pacific Indigenous Caucus (for Hawai’i), Abya Yala Indigenous Women’s Caucus, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Norway.

James Anaya notes the hope expressed by several States on implementation of the Declaration as well as the sadness of repeated accounts of violations which demonstrate that IPs’ extinction still goes on (also CONAMAQ). Though a sense of anger would be understandable, and while there are still many challenges to be confronted, he affirms the statement of Chief Oren Lyon that perhaps now “the wind is at our backs” in this struggle.

Victoria Tauli Corpuz emphasizes that hope will rest in strengthening and empowering IPs’ grass-roots organisations and communities to assert their rights, as well as strengthening the dialogue between IPs and governments, and the private sector.

Item 5 – Half-day discussion on the Arctic

Patricia Cochran, Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council, says the Inuit have witnessed the most dramatic effects of industrial technologies (also Inuuteq Holm Olsen, UNESCO, Canada) contaminating the air, water, and the food chain (including breast milk) and causing disease and lower life expectancies (also Indigenous Youth Caucus). She deplores the EU import ban on seal skin products, which deprives many Inuit of their livelihoods (also Inuuteq Holm Olsen, Canada, Denmark). By withholding support of the Declaration, Canada, the USA and Russia remain outsiders in the Arctic, unable to build constructive relationships with IPs. Climate change-related melting of the Greenland ice cap threatens the foundations of homes build on permafrost (also Bolivia, Canada; CONAMAQ for the Andes) and contributes to extinction of native species (also Denmark, Finland).

Mattias Ahren, President of the Saami Council, calls attention to the negative effects of mitigation strategies on the Saami, that are as bad as climate change itself (also UNESCO); Saami traditional knowledge should be implemented alongside scientific knowledge in governance, public plans and industrial projects (also Louis Tapardjuk for Nunavut, Indigenous Youth Caucus, CONAMAQ, UNESCO, Torres Strait Regional Authority of Australia for the Pacific, Canada, Norway, USA). New exploitation of natural resources
enabled by melting sea ice threatens IPs’ livelihoods and even their existence (also Inuuteq Holm Olsen, Russian Indigenous Caucus, Inuit Circumpolar Council, UN Office for Legal Affairs, BOLIVIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND; CONAMAQ for the Andes, USA). As continued development threatens the entire platform on which reindeer herding is based (also Indigenous Youth Caucus for the Barents region), States must respect IPs’ free prior and informed consent in these matters or lose their claims. Mattias Ahren applauds the Arctic Council, where States and IPs sit at the same table (also Russian Indigenous Caucus, USA, FINLAND, DENMARK, Pavel Sulyandziga), but notes that this participation increases IPs’ workload and stretches their resources; thus States – whose wealth is built on resources from IPs’ territories – must finance IPs’ full participation (also Victoria Taulli-Corpuz, Inuit Circumpolar Council, CONAMAQ for the global South).

Louis Tapardjuk, Minister of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, of Education, of Languages and of Aboriginal Affairs, Nunavut, Canada, applauds the adoption of Kalaallisut as Greenland’s official language, and affirms the inherent right of Inuit throughout the Arctic to use their language in education, work and day-to-day services; this issue is at the centre of cooperation between Inuit, international and national bodies (also Inuit Circumpolar Council, USA).

Inuuteq Holm Olsen, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Home Rule Government of Greenland, informs that Greenland will work closely with Arctic peoples (as will DENMARK, USA). Long term monitoring of biodiversity (also COINCABOL) is necessary. Some of the international interest in Arctic Council activities is based on potential gas and oil reserves, rather than on concerns about climate change impacts.

Noting the unique nature of polar regions, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, UN Office for Legal Affairs, predicts an ice-free Arctic summer by 2013, reminding States of their obligations under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. They call for full implementation of the Declaration, especially with regard to adapting to the effects of climate change (also RUSSIAN FEDERATION). UNESCO reports on the International Experts Meeting on Sustainable Development, warning that Arctic climate change is outpacing climate model predictions.

The Indigenous Youth Caucus urge Norway, Sweden, and Finland to ratify the Nordic Saami Convention, and to include IPs in relevant discussions and processes (also Louis Tapardjuk, FINLAND). The PF, States, IPs and indigenous youth must commit to youth suicide prevention and amelioration of other health issues in the Arctic (also Inuuteq Holm Olsen).

The Inuit Circumpolar Council ask that the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Sovereignty in the Arctic be noted as a constructive document between States, industry and IPs, and urge States to work with Inuit to develop an international agreement on mercury and black carbon (also USA).

The Russian Indigenous Caucus deplore the expropriation of IPs’ land in Kamchatka, where IPs are reduced to poaching their own land. Indigenous organizations need to be strengthened to address their rights at the federal level. They urge formalizing IPs’ free use of land for reindeer pasture.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus note regional interconnections among the devastating effects of climate change: while melting ice in the Arctic impacts Inuit lives, the resulting sea rise impacts Pacific Island lives. They propose a UN international day of climate justice.

AFNQL express alarm at short-term benefit agreements made by Canada and Quebec that ignore long-term negative impacts of massive development projects. Governments must meet the obligations of article 26.3 of the Declaration regarding IPs that have never ceded their territory.

COINCABOL lament lack of respect for mother earth, calling on States to pay attention to the contamination caused by the factories built on IPs’ lands (also Russian Indigenous Caucus).

CONAMAQ present the wifala flag as the symbol both of Bolivia’s pluralism and the diversity of its ecosystems. They call for a half-day discussion on the Andean region.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION believes that no new Arctic treaties are needed in the near future. Compliance with the Declaration must be achieved within the context of national law. Because their islands, and surrounding seas, are an inseparable part of their identity, the Torres Strait Regional Authority of AUSTRALIA regret that climate change effects may one day force their lives to change. They applaud the Australian and Queensland governments’ commitment to partner with them in research on short-term erosion and long-term inundation, and extensive land use planning.

With temperatures rising twice as fast in the Arctic as elsewhere, IPs are impacted more than anywhere else (also Mattias Ahren, NORWAY). CANADA calls attention to its cooperative efforts with the Nunavut government to protect the sensitive Arctic ecosystems for future generations.

As a member of the Arctic Council, the USA underlines its commitment to working closely with Arctic residents to implement appropriate management strategies.

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2 Full meeting report and recommendations available at [www.unesco.org/links](http://www.unesco.org/links)
**FINLAND** points out that distinctions like gender and age need to be taken into account in indigenous communities such as the Saami people; the participation of women is vital.

**DENMARK** highlights the importance of mutual understanding of inter-regional challenges in order to implement the Declaration internationally, nationally and locally. The Greenland Self-Government Act goes into effect 21 June 2009 (E/C.19/2009/4/Add.4).

**NORWAY** says the draft Nordic Saami Convention aims to strengthen the strong common identity among the Saami people residing across four States.

The **EUROPEAN COMMISSION** clarifies that its ban on seal products does not apply to trade in seal products derived from IPs’ traditional subsistence hunts.

**BOLIVIA** re-states the rights of mother earth including: all beings’ and ecosystems’ right to life; human activity is subordinate to Earth’s capacity to regenerate itself; mother earth’s right to live free of contamination; and all parts of mother earth are interdependent (NCS/AILA/BRDN/IWA/HHIR support this). Bolivia recommends an expert group to work on these rights (also Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus).

**Pavel Sulyandziga** warns that rapidly changing legislation in the Russian Federation is eroding the rights of IPs; he signals emerging trends in which fisheries, forests and lakes are being taken away from IPs and leased to private landholders.

**Mattias Ahren** warns that if Arctic IPs are to adapt to the rapidly worsening effects of climate change they cannot afford to lose any more land, and need outside support (also USA); and calls for the PF to study IPs’ adaptation in the Arctic.

**Louis Tapardjuk** says that although Nunavut is concerned about high suicide rates, their efforts are at promoting good living according to Inuit values.

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

**UN Development Programme (UNDP)**

UNDP acknowledges IPs’ alternative solutions on sustainable management of natural resources, poverty alleviation, food security and adaptation to environmental changes (also Guatemalan Indigenous Caucus).

Their non-participation in policy making weakens governmental programmes (also a Peruvian parliamentarian). UNDP is committed to revert this. IPs are among beneficiaries of the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme and its initiative to capacity-based adaptation to climate change. UNDP underscores its commitment to the Declaration (and its dissemination) and the UNDG’s guidelines on IPs’ issues; and to address, with governments, marginalisation of IPs in MDGs’ processes and threats by development projects (the Asian Indigenous Caucus enquires on country offices contribution to this), as well as inclusion in democracy and full enjoyment of human rights. UNDP highlights efforts to change working methods to ensure that IPs are subjects of development programmes, but changes will take some time (answer to Elisa Canqui Mollo).

**Eugenio Insigne** questions UNDP on the impact of the Declaration (also in the UN-REDD Programme) and on securing free prior and informed consent (also DENMARK, Asian Indigenous Caucus) stressing monitoring mechanisms and consultation; on promotion of the UNDG’s Guidelines on IPs’ Issues; on inclusion of IPs in UNDP’s strategic plan (also Asian Indigenous Caucus and DENMARK); and on staff awareness of UNDP’s Policy of Engagement with IPs (also Asian Indigenous Caucus and DENMARK for the Declaration), and expertise to work on indigenous issues. He enquires on development of regional programmes on indigenous issues (also Bartolomé Clavero Salvador for Latin America); on inclusion of indigenous issues in national policy processes; on the impacts of IPs’ advisory committees (also Asian Indigenous Caucus); and on inclusion of IPs in Human Development Reports and national MDGs reports. He enquires on enhancement of IPs’ direct access to GEF Small Grants Programme; and on participation to inter-agency efforts to promote IPs’ rights within the UN system and UN country teams’ implementation of the Declaration (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

The African Indigenous Women’s Caucus enquires on direct collaboration of the UN system with indigenous organisations and communities in Africa (also Margaret Lokawua, Amazigh Indigenous Caucus for the PF) through IPs’ regional networks.

The **Asian Indigenous Caucus** commends UNDP-RIPP (also DENMARK), and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility for best practices in capacity-building and healthcare. The Asian Caucus enquires on development of specific programmes for IPs; on strengthening of existing indigenous social and political structures; and on increased funding for UNDP’s Regional Indigenous Peoples’ Programme (UNDP-RIPP) and IPs’ organisations.

**DENMARK** enquires on how UNDP incorporates lessons from its limited projects involving IPs into its mainstream work.
NICARAGUA recommends dialogue between UN agencies and indigenous authorities on factors that strengthen IPs' world vision in programmes and projects.

UNDP acknowledges that some questions will trigger internal discussions, and welcomes comments on varying sensitivity of country offices (also Bartolomé Clavero Salvador for Latin America). UNDP stresses its contribution in mainstreaming IPs' full participation in decision making on development processes. The MDGs and Human Development Reports are an important communication channel and advocacy instrument. UNDP can only advocate for application of free prior and informed consent, which is the responsibility of countries. Turning to the Bolivian National Council for Dialogue, UNDP reports on its commitments and efforts to promote permanent political dialogue with IPs' organizations and to ensure that trade policies do not negatively affect IPs. It acknowledges that the Council has not been functioning for some time and emphasizes review of future functioning (answer to Bartolomé Clavero Salvador). Most of UNDP's resources in Latin America and the Caribbean come from the region's governments, which must be convinced to support programmes on IPs. At present, only UNDP specialists working on IPs' issues have the requisite expertise. Training staff on the Declaration remains an important challenge. UNDP is committed to supporting representation of indigenous issues in country offices, but resources are limited. UNDP is a close partner to governments, but can help disseminate information on best practices at grass-roots level. Independent monitoring mechanisms should be explored nationally. Specific programmes, such as promotion, with IPU, of IPs' representation in parliaments, show the impact of the Declaration. On MDGs reporting, UNDP's concerns include ensuring availability of quality disaggregated data and its use in MDGs' national plans and strategies.

UNDP country office in Guatemala is an example of inclusion of indigenous staff, and has a document geared to help non-Maya staff understand how to incorporate Maya worldview into work on the ground. UNDP-RIPP stresses IPs' participation in UNDP's regional advisory board and in capacity-building and training to promote a human rights-based approach to development. Ensuring that IPs are involved in the UN-REDD Programme is part of UNDP's job. Free prior and informed consent is built into the programme guidelines and IPs are included in national and global governance. Collaboration with the World Bank aims to enhance guidelines on IPs. UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme ensure direct access to funding for IPs through geographic focus; has indigenous representatives in its national steering committees; and is introducing video format for submission of projects.

UNDP seems to become more sensitive and responsive to IPs in various regions, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz says.

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO stresses that preservation of biological and cultural diversity are linked. FAO field programme addresses food security, nutrition, natural resource management, and enhancing traditional agricultural systems. FAO's work with IPs also includes land tenure, resolution of conflicts over land, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and emergency and disaster relief. Gender is a cross-cutting theme. Various of FAO's studies focused on issues affecting IPs' livelihoods. FAO also helps form national plans for rural development and poverty alleviation, and oversees several international instruments and treaties, which can be of use to IPs. FAO's main clients are governments, on whose receptivity to IPs' issues FAO depends. The way forward includes finalizing FAO's current draft policy on IPs; more systematic consideration of IPs in FAO projects and consultations, and internal awareness-raising on IPs' issues and the Declaration.

CIDOB present FAO communication platform, created to strengthen information exchange among IPs across Latin America on efforts in preserving traditional lands.

Tonya Gonnella Frichner stresses that IPs are seemingly beneficiaries and objects of studies more than partners to FAO. UN agencies must also look at situations in North America (also IOIRD). She enquires on FAO's role in the UN-REDD Programme, notably to apply the Declaration; on creating monitoring mechanisms on IPs' right to communication (also COICA); on FAO's position on links between IPs' food security, food sovereignty and land (also IOIRD, Hassan Id Belkassim, Asian Indigenous Caucus); and application of the Declaration (also Elisa Canqui Mollo).

Elisa Canqui Mollo enquires on challenges faced by FAO in mainstreaming indigenous issues and in applying free prior and informed consent (also DENMARK, Asian Indigenous Caucus); on inclusion of indigenous staff (also COINCABOL for all UN agencies and LL for women).

Carlos Mamani Condori commends FAO's good practices in collaborating with indigenous governments on climate change and food security and enquires on support to secure IPs' land tenure and assist in recovering knowledge about their ancestral territories and natural resources.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus urge FAO and States to: ensure respect for the Declaration (also Elisa Canqui Mollo) and IPs' right to food sovereignty; review appropriateness of industrial concessions (also Hassan Id
Belkassm) and support traditional sustainable agriculture; ensure consideration of IPs' livelihoods in the FAO-funded Cambodian National Forestry Programme; ensure IPs' participation in forums on food security; and develop an IPs' policy consistent with the Declaration (also ENMARK, COINCABOL for all UN agencies). ITTC/IOIRD commend the partnership with FAO on cultural indicators for IPs' food and agro-ecological systems (also Tonya Gonnella Frichner), and inform on using these indicators with indigenous communities. Participants to the “Project Access Global Capacity Training 2009” stress the dramatic food security challenges facing IPs due to impacts of climate change, globalization, eviction from traditional lands by governments and TNCs, and damming of traditional waterways.

DENMARK enquires on reversing institutional resistance to indigenous issues; and on plans for special programmes for pastoralists, namely in Africa. IPs should participate more in defining subjects for research, and in research itself (also Elisa Canqui Mollo).

BOLIVIA informs on, and urges support for, its national plan for productive development to overcome the food crisis (also CSUTCBI).

FAO encourages governments to engage with IPs in policy making. Limited resources have drawn FAO to focus on low-income developing countries. In the UN-REDD Programme, FAO has a technical role in forest measurement, and has participated in drafting the guidelines on IPs.

COICA states that IPs need to inform on their own institutional and development activities and are asserting their right to communication and trying to establish their own communication media (also Mexican IPs' Organisations).

For rural people land is food. For IPs, land is also critical to identity, spirituality and cultural survival (Tonya Gonnella Frichner welcomes this). FAO informs on support to the delimitation of customary San territories in Angola and identification of traditional authorities, and invites the PF's views on principles resulting from this work.

FAO calls on the PF and IPs to help ensuring inclusion of the Declaration in government policy making. There is still a long way to go to implement free prior and informed consent. Two schools of thought exist in FAO, and the one considering low-input agro-ecological approaches to be more appropriate for indigenous communities is resounding more solidly. FAO welcomes the suggestion by the Anchorage Declaration to have an IPs' focal point on climate change, and to develop an IPs’ reference group. FAO welcomes the idea of creating an IPs' unit (also Hassan Id Belkassm, Tonya Gonnella Frichner).

Tonya Gonnella Frichner calls for further discussion on UN-REDD, impacts of TNCs on indigenous communities, and genetically-modified organisms and chemical inputs in food production.

Elisa Canqui Mollo warns that any REDD-related initiative must include IPs’ participation, through wider information and capacity building to ensure their ability to become direct beneficiaries (also CAPI).

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

OHCHR is committed to further strengthening its long-standing support of IPs’ rights. In promoting the Declaration (AFN encourage this), the Office is developing awareness-raising material, translating documents into indigenous languages, providing hands-on training at country level, and briefing Treaty Bodies. OHCHR seeks to increase support for, and promote the Declaration with national human rights institutions, its essential partners (also Asian Indigenous Caucus). IPs are encouraged to use and monitor the UPR process (also Carsten Smith) and other new human rights tools. OHCHR is committed to continue facilitating cooperation between the PF, SRIP and EMRIP, notably on follow-up of recommendations. OHCHR also seeks to ensure IPs' involvement in its own processes.

Bartolomé Clavero Salvador enquires on indigenous participation in HRC's panels and the EMRIP; on OHCHR's transmission of information on IPs to UN human rights mechanisms; on ensuring that other Treaty Bodies adopt general comments on IPs; on strengthening the secretariats of the EMRIP and SRIP (also Asian Indigenous Caucus, Hassan Id Belkassm); and on making IPs' rights more visible across the UN system. Regarding violations of indigenous women’s rights, Liliane Muzangi Mbela asks what OHCHR does to ensure prosecution of perpetrators, particularly in migration and violent conflicts (also the Amazigh Indigenous Caucus for Tuareg and Amazigh in Niger, Mali and Algeria; FIPA/APYIN/SGC/OCIP/FRSCIP for Manipur).

Carsten Smith enquires on possible partnership between the OHCHR and PF regarding the UPR; and on the priority OHCHR gives to IPs’ issues and the position of the Declaration in its overall strategy.

Margaret Lokawua enquires on dissemination of information on the OHCHR Indigenous Fellowship Programme and Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, given the high illiteracy rate among IPs.

The Asian Indigenous Caucus enquires on efforts by the PF, OHCHR, and HRC's Special Procedures to make States implement the Declaration. The UPR and Treaty Bodies must incorporate the Declaration, and the HRC allocate resources for technical assistance to IPs engaging with its mechanisms (also SIPC). OHCHR should
further promote the Declaration, capacity-building partnerships with indigenous organisations, and expand its presence where indigenous rights' violations remain unaddressed.

The Amazigh Indigenous Caucus request UN assistance for the Tuareg and Amazigh people displaced by conflicts in Mali and Niger.

Mexican IPs’ Organisations request Mexico to address murder and disappearance of indigenous activists; ensure translators in legal processes involving IPs, and return IPs' heritage.

FEINE enquire on actions by OHCHR with regard to the dire situation of indigenous migrants in North American and European countries (also CAPAJ, asking for a half-day discussion).

AFN recall that the SR on adequate housing assessed Canadian IPs' situation as unacceptable; they urge Canada to implement his recommendations.

The Australian IPs' Organisations Network enquires on appointment of indigenous persons to senior and other positions in OHCHR; and on an autonomous unit on IPs (also Bartolomé Clavero Salvador). Indigenous experts will hopefully be appointed to pending Treaty Bodies' vacancies, to encourage Treaty Bodies to recognise IPs' right to self-determination under the Human Rights Covenants. OHCHR should fund an Indigenous Permanent Office in Geneva (also SIPC).

FIPA/APIYN/SGC/Ocip/FRSCIP underscores long-standing violations of human rights law in Manipur. India must abide by its international obligations, promote human rights and adopt a political response to the conflict. Reporting on the situation of the Mon people, NKM inform on the lack of guarantee for IPs' rights in Burma/Myanmar, and request OHCHR's support with regard to human rights application and monitoring. (MYANMAR pretends that collaboration of former indigenous armed groups attests to the government's respect for IPs' rights.)

OHCHR intends to improve information accessibility on its website, and has expanded resources for the EMRIP and SRIP. A specific IPs' unit in OHCHR would result in imbalance, but other thematic units can be of use to the PF. The IPs' and Minority Unit has no mandate to process human rights complaints, but can ensure appropriate channelling, and facilitate training on various complaint procedures. OHCHR is building the capacity and network of indigenous representatives to make it possible for them to have a seat in human rights bodies. The SR on extrajudicial killings can address allegations related to extractive industries. The indigenous perspective must be retained in the general debate about migration. Enhancing IPs' recruitment opportunities within OHCHR merits more attention; ILO will carry out a study on employment obstacles for IPs (DESA also welcomes this).

In celebration of National Sorry Day, the IPs’ Organizations of Australia highlight the Australian governments’ assimilation and isolation policies from 1910 until 1970, when indigenous children were removed to institutions, in breach of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Australian Government is commended for its 2008 “Motion of Apology to Australia's IPs” (Hassan Id Belkassm urges all States to follow this example).

Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat (DESA)

DESA's Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) serves as the Secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). The secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) promotes management, conservation and sustainable development of forests. The Statistics Division (UNSD) develops international statistical standards and guidelines and provides support to national statistical agencies. The Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) implements the UN corresponding Programme. The Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) supports intergovernmental bodies in gender equality work. The Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD), which hosts the PF's Secretariat, strengthens international cooperation on inclusion of marginalized groups. DESA’s work on indigenous issues includes facilitating IPs' participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues of intergovernmental processes, such as UNFF and the CSD, which recently underlined IPs' crucial role in managing forests and regional agricultural systems. DESA also strives to promote IPs' inclusion in statistics.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz enquires on perceptions by DAW, DSD, DPADM and UNFF on impacts of the Declaration on their activities, on their contribution to the strengthening of indigenous organizations; and incorporation at UNFF of IPs' views into discussion of sustainable forest management issues.

Michael Dodson enquires on UNSD's efforts to include IPs and their issues in the 2010 round of censuses; on how DPADM assesses impacts of having indigenous women as target groups; and how the PF Secretariat mainstreams gender equality and indigenous youth perspectives.

Elisa Canqui Mollo emphasizes regional or country offices for the PF’s Secretariat, to increase local incidence of its work.

The Australian Indigenous Organisations Network enquires on implementation of the Declaration's provisions on IPs' lands and territories; on specific activities to promote the Decade and its Programme of Action (also Hassan Id Belkassm); on increased governmental contributions to the Second Decade's Trust Fund (also
Hassan Id Belkassm), and inclusion of the CSD's meetings in the mandate of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations; and on increased hiring of PF indigenous staff.

CONAMAQ inform on Bolivia's IPs efforts to recover their ancestral communities and authorities (also HAP). Funding for indigenous communities must be direct and sufficient.

DAW emphasizes research and policy work, support for intergovernmental processes on gender equality, and convening of expert panels. Indigenous women's issues are included in several activities of DAW, but there is no specific theme or report on them.

UNSD reports on recommendations for inclusion of IPs’ communities in the 2010 round of censuses, through translation of questionnaires and collaboration with IPs. Several clear UN guidelines ensure complete coverage of all people within national boundaries, but no internationally agreed standard to identify ethnicities. Lack of civil registration certificates makes compiling statistics on IPs difficult, a problem emphasized in the Division’s handbook on civil registration. (Victoria Tauli-Corpuz acknowledges this as a major concern for IPs.)

UNFF’s work programme will include activities for IPs in 2011. UNFF's Secretariat is committed to supporting participation of major groups, whose views can be presented in a focused manner as early as possible in the discussions.

DPADM stresses work on IPs’ civic participation, and on governance in relation to their issues, and possible assessment indicators for work with indigenous women, such as feminization of rural communities which threatens traditional social protection networks. Within GA employment policies, indigenous persons are involved in the PF Secretariat wherever possible. DESA has worked on a database of indigenous experts available to work in the UN system, and foresees an expert meeting group on the mid-Decade review in 2010, and a governments’ capacity-building programme on the Declaration.

DSPD informs on including indigenous women's issues in its awareness-raising, operational, technical cooperation, and reporting work. The PF Secretariat prepared the UNDG's Guidelines on IPs, and is supporting participation of the Indigenous Youth Caucus, while the UN Programme on Youth has dedicated a chapter on “indigenous youth and climate change” in its 2009 report.

DSD has addressed issues of concern to IPs, such as threats to their customary rights to forests in REDD mechanisms. The Division needs to become more cognizant of IPs' concerns and contributions (also Nicolas Lucas Ticum). DSD seeks comments by indigenous representatives on mining and indigenous communities, and on sustainable consumption and production, hoping to bring more indigenous representatives to the CSD (Victoria Tauli-Corpuz emphasizes this).

In view of the 2010 CSD’s theme on mining and pollution, sustainable production and consumption and waste management, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz highlights the report of the International Expert Workshop on IPs' Rights, Corporate Accountability and the Extractive Industries, the international IPs' conference on extractive industries and IPs, and the PF's 2010 theme on development with culture and identity.

**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

Addressing IPs’ needs is an operational challenge, requiring recognition of diversity of poverty, and building on IPs’ distinctiveness as an asset in their own development (also Elisa Canqui Mollo). Partnership with all actors is essential to IFAD, which has no country representatives. Country programmes are guided by national policy frameworks and IFAD corporate policies. IFAD's Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility supports IPs’ self-determined development, while informing on their needs, solutions, and innovation. Funded projects focus on access to traditional lands; indigenous women’s participation; livelihoods and traditional knowledge systems; and bilingual and cross-cultural communications. More remains to be done in securing IPs’ access to lands and territories; documenting best practices on climate change; and supporting local conservation efforts.

Representing Quechua and Ashaninka communities of Peru, Chirapaq inform on ensuring implementation of biodiversity laws, through capacity building of communities on legal concepts to address non-consulted registration by third parties of their biodiversity knowledge. Chirapaq call for ensuring follow-up on the projects. FPCI, representing Kuna people of Panama, report on promotion of Kuna women’s traditional knowledge. As tourism is becoming a significant income earner for the Kuna people, women and girls have become involved in projects to promote traditional knowledge.

Elisa Canqui Mollo enquires on the Declaration’s impact on IFAD’s work, and on effects of IFAD’s policy on engagement with IPs.

Margaret Lokawua enquires on IFAD's ways to secure inclusion of IPs in governments decision making; on its position about securing IPs' access to land (also Hassan Id Belkassm); and on facilitation of knowledge transfer among organizations.

Hassan Id Belkassm enquires on IFAD's work with small enterprises, and on increased budget allocations following adoption of the Declaration.
The Asian Indigenous Caucus enquires: on the speedy adoption of IFAD’s Policy of Engagement with IPs while retaining the commitment to free prior and informed consent (also Elisa Canqui Mollo, insisting on implementation); on independent monitoring and complaint mechanism on this policy; on compliance of IFAD’s programmes with the Declaration; and on ensuring IPs’ sustainable development where IFAD-funded projects threaten their livelihoods and social organisation.

HAP request the PF to support regional holistic, human rights-based development plans, with international funding.

MEXICO informs on its efforts in the areas of intercultural reproductive health services, gender equality and indigenous women’s empowerment.

DENMARK enquires on IFAD’s plans to strengthen support to IPs in Africa; to develop regional operational guidelines on the Declaration; and to build the capacities of its staff (also Asian Indigenous Caucus for the Declaration), hire indigenous consultants, and check on sensitivity to IPs’ issues in partner organisations.

The impact of the Declaration on IFAD’s work at country level depends on governments. The Declaration makes advocacy on indigenous issues easier and has inspired IFAD’s draft policy on engagement with IPs. However, full recognition of the Declaration is impeded by non-approval by some important member countries. Free prior and informed consent is incorporated in IFAD’s Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security, and practically ensured by design of projects through decision making by involved communities – and negotiation processes in case of several communities having competing interests with regard to one project. In general, IFAD does not request individual land ownership to grant micro credits (answer to Margaret Lokawua). Some country strategic opportunities programmes, as in Guatemala, pay particular attention to IPs. There is less investment devoted to IPs in Africa, where the process of indigenous self-identification is still ongoing. IFAD’s draft policy on IPs’ engagement proposes an IPs forum at the Governing Council, which would function as a monitoring and complaint mechanism. IFAD does not actively promote agro-fuel production in any country (answer to CSCIB).

IPs will figure prominently in IFAD’s next strategic framework (answer to NORWAY). Regular consultations take place with IPs at headquarters and regionally, in workshops gathering grant-receiving organisations. IFAD promotes regional networking between indigenous grass-roots organisations, national organisations and PF members.

Margaret Lokawua calls for IFAD’s continued funding of IPs’ programmes, awareness raising, capacity building, and indigenous women’s empowerment.

Elisa Canqui Mollo urges inclusion of the Assistance Facility in IFAD’s regular budget. To allow their participation, community organisations without required technical and administrative capacities could be articulated through national IPs’ organisations.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz commends IFAD, as an IFI, for its efforts to actively engage IPs and the PF.

UNFPA’s culturally sensitive approach furthers human rights principles through respect for different traditions, cultural backgrounds and values, and is central to its work in ensuring IPs’ self-determined development. UNFPA is learning how to better deliver intercultural reproductive health information, education and services in order to both reduce maternal mortality and empower indigenous women to advocate for their own reproductive rights (Chirapaq attests to this).

In Ecuador, UNFPA seeks an intercultural approach in policy making, and notes the need for IPs’ inclusion in the national census. UNFPA has developed, as in other countries, a holistic health model based on IPs’ traditional healthcare knowledge to complement Western medical practice (also ECUADOR; Tonya Gonnella Frichner welcomes this), and addresses gender-based violence through strengthening indigenous organisations. Challenges ahead include greater social inclusion, dialogue between IPs and government, and strengthened participation of indigenous women.

In Mexico, there are high levels of poverty and gaps in data collection on IPs. IPs’ health challenges include lack of access to culturally adequate health services, high maternal mortality and unsatisfied demand for family planning (Tonya Gonnella Frichner and Hassan Id Belkassm express concern over this). UNFPA notably supports strengthening of cultural pertinence in public institutions. Challenges ahead include achieving full integration of IPs’ needs in data systems; mainstreaming the rights-based approach to development, together with IPs’ participation.

In Vietnam most of the MDGs have already been attained, with large discrepancies in progress among IPs. To increase utilisation of healthcare services in indigenous areas, UNFPA started a midwives training programme and recruited ethnic minorities to work in field offices. However, access to emergency obstetric care remains a challenge. UNFPA is promoting dialogue with indigenous women about reproductive health education.

Paimanach Hasteh enquires on UNFPA’s perception of the Declaration’s impact on its work; on its actions to ensure free prior and informed consent, and IPs’ inclusion and participation, in health policies; on UNFPA’s...
contribution to the empowerment of indigenous women’s organizations; and on the effects of its data collection on IPs’ rights.

Liliane Muzangi Mbela says stereotypes against IPs exist in healthcare centres: how does UNFPA envision application of article 24 of the Declaration, on traditional health practices (also Hassan Id Belkassm). She enquires on integration, to IPs’ benefit, of their knowledge on natural disaster mitigation and prevention; and on efforts with regard to diseases which could spike due to climate change (also Paimanach Hasteh).

UNFPA must train staff and implementation partners in using the Declaration as framework for advancing IPs’ rights and equity issues. The UNDG’s guidelines were disseminated to UNFPA country offices and have been used in the agency's planning processes. Many UNFPA offices have translated and disseminated the Declaration. Inclusion of IPs’ views in UNFPA’s core programming process, with their consent and direct involvement, and governments’ support, requires flexibility and increased communication. UNFPA tries to recruit IPs where possible. UNFPA supports inclusion of IPs’ issues in data collection, and promotes evidence-based advocacy with governmental institutions on inclusion of indigenous women's needs and rights. Most progress on advancing IPs’ rights have been made in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Asia, mainly thanks to favourable political circumstances. In Africa, policies and programmes pay special attention to marginalised groups.

UNFPA promotes respect for traditional medicines and healthcare practices as long as they are not harmful, but does not have the power to take action on issues concerning patenting of healthcare knowledge. UNFPA is incorporating IPs’ knowledge into its natural disaster risk reduction policies as part of national efforts.

Prior to designing any programme, in order to encourage locally grown solutions that ensure sustainability of development efforts, UNFPA identifies government and community-based actors, their specific needs and concerns; and ensures appropriate consultation at all stages with these actors.

Liliane Muzangi Mbela acknowledges the challenges of UNFPA’s mission and the commitment of its staff.

Elisa Canqui Mollo urges making the most of statistical data collected by national services in communities, which could help make IPs’ situation more visible.

UNFPA pledges its commitment to improve its response to IPs’ needs and issues, and IPs’ participation in development process (also Paimanach Hasteh).

Item 7 - Future work of the PF, including emerging issues

Jomo Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General, DESA, stresses that the global financial crisis comes from decades of minimized regulation and failure to enhance economic welfare (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, including human rights), with double-standard response dominated by the most powerful countries and developing countries being hit harder. With increase in numbers of unemployed workers and working poor, government social spending at risk, growing unrest due to declining living standards, and extreme poverty likely to rise, this crisis represents the greatest security threat to the world, but lack of political will hinders sustainable solutions. IPs will find themselves under a lot of pressure as natural resources, notably water, become commodities.

Nicolas Lucas Ticum, Maya priest, says that 21 December 2012 marks the beginning of the thirteenth B’Aqtun Maya, meaning a new era of respect and solidarity for humanity, which will require a spiritual strength that the world is currently depreciating. Human beings’ mission to ensure balance, unity, and harmony has been perverted by utilitarian philosophical concepts, leading to a gradual decline in quality of life for most people and a threat to life on Earth itself. Governments, UN bodies, IFIs, TNCs and scientific research institutions must recognize that Earth is home to all living beings (also GUATEMALA), the spiritual dimension of human beings, IPs’ long-standing sustainable development towards a well-being respectful of all life, and the need for scientific, juridical, political, economic, social, cultural, linguistic and religious pluralism. The world’s ancestral cultures must revitalize their wisdom and efforts to take care of mother earth and of the right to self-determination. States must make a global effort to implement the goals of the Kyoto Protocol, in line with IPs’ vision.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, PF Chairperson, emphasizes the market’s increasing role in economic policies, leading to a rise in influence of TNCs. Indigenous communities face increased poverty, loss of lands and homes, destruction of traditional livelihoods, economic and food insecurity, and decreased access to social services (also Hassan Id Bekassm). An increase in infrastructure spending results in projects planned across indigenous lands without IPs’ free prior and informed consent, and leading to increased extracting activities (also Asian Indigenous Caucus). A human rights-based approach to development must be ensured and IPs be integrated into the design of responses, jointly with the responses to climate change, as both crises are caused by the same economic model (also CCTAP, Nicolas Lucas Ticum).

Michael Dodson presents a draft guide summarizing relevant principles in the Declaration, ILO Conventions 169 and 107, relating to indigenous land tenure and management arrangements (document E/C.19/2009/CRP.7), and which States and UN agencies must respect when engaging with IPs (NSWALC welcomes this). Such
principles include IPs’ right to self-determination; full and direct consultation and participation; free prior and informed consent; lands, territories and resources rights, among others.

The Pacific Indigenous Caucus call for Australia to implement the indigenous land tenure provisions in the Declaration; urge the US government to respect the Declaration (article 30) with regard to military activities; urge recognition of the Ma’ohi of French Polynesia as IPs; and call for New Zealand to respect the Treaty of Waitangi, and enter into meaningful dialogue with Maori on issues that impact them. IPs have worked hard in maintaining the environment for the benefit of humanity. CAPAJ recommend the creation of a mechanism to economically measure IPs’ contribution to climate stability, and grant them compensation (also Guatemalan Indigenous Caucus, CCTAP).

GUATEMALA is recognizing IPs’ contribution to the country’s sustainable development. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz informs that the PF and IPs have been engaged with UNFCCC negotiations and will, together with many developing countries, put forth the question of the historical carbon debt, which the industrialised countries must pay through finance and technology transfer for developing countries to pursue their own development, even though every country is required to cut back on their greenhouse gas emissions (also CONAMAQ, ECUADOR, SURINAME).

Nicolás Lucas Tium regrets that IPs are left to study their ancient wisdom, which could enlighten them on global crises, through an incomplete codex, dismantled and taken away during colonisation.

Hassan Id Belkassm presents a concept note on a study on adhesion of climate change policies to the Declaration’s standards (document E/C.19/2009/5). Paimanach Hasteh highlights the main principles of the Declaration to be taken into account in the study, which will focus, notably, on the binding nature of the Declaration; respect of IPs’ right to self-determination in climate change policies; land, territory and natural resources rights and IPs' role in dealing with climate change.

Victoria Tauli Corpuz announces the “Road towards Copenhagen and Beyond” report on IPs’ local adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change, which will build on outcomes of regional and global IPs’ meetings and emphasize the need to document the effects of climate change on IPs; IPs’ ability to implement their own vision of development; and enhancement of IPs’ participation in climate change negotiations and related measures.

Lars-Anders Baer presents preliminary recommendations on adaptation and mitigation measures for sustainable reindeer herding in the Arctic, focusing on sharing of scientific and traditional knowledge, protection of reindeer and caribou grazing land, and definition of institutional mechanisms which enhance IPs’ resilience and adaptability.

IPs collective lands, where they develop non-monetized activities, contribute most to their fight against climate change. However, privatization of such land has been promoted on assumptions, embraced in many governmental policies, that this would bring more private investment, better access to credit, increased income for families, and a healthy land market. In assessing this model, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) could not find supporting evidence. IADB also acknowledges a huge limitation for IPs to access the financial system.

The Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus express deep concern that IPs’ rights have not been recognized in the CBD negotiations for an international access and benefit-sharing regime. They oppose all patenting and genetic engineering of life forms, which violate the Declaration. States, TNCs and inter-governmental banks must seek indigenous women’s free prior and informed consent in all matters affecting them. The PF must focus on traditional indigenous knowledge and on indigenous justice systems; initiate a gender-based analysis of the Declaration to set an implementation framework for States; and establish a mechanism to address violations to IPs right to culture.

The African Indigenous Caucus inform on lack of recognition of the Amazigh people's identity and right to language in most North African countries; on extractive exploration and its effect on the Tuareg people's rights in Mali and Niger; on violations to language and to resources rights of the Ogoni and other IPs in Nigeria; on non-recognition of the M’bororo people; and on forced labour of the Batwa, Bakoya, Baka and Babongo people in Central Africa. The African Caucus urge increased involvement of African States, creation of national committees to review UN agencies’ impact on IPs' rights (also Salasaka Kichwa people); constitutional recognition of IPs’ identities and languages, and education that builds on indigenous knowledge; and call for a debate on the impact of extractive industries on IPs.

The Amazigh Indigenous Caucus urge the International Criminal Court to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes against IPs in the region (in Algeria, Mali and Niger).

The Asian Indigenous Caucus recommend that the PF agenda include dialogue with the SRIP. They commend States who have reported on their implementation of the Declaration, and urge others to do the same.

Highlighting IPs’ ability to innovate in solving health-related matters of global concern, the Pacific Indigenous Caucus urge the PF to facilitate research on the cultural determinants of health, including sovereignty and self-
determination, access to and utilisation of traditional lands, identity and cultural integrity. The PF and States must engage with the WHO to develop a comprehensive agenda on IPs' health.

**IPCGC** call for equitable inclusion of Caribbean IPs in all UN programs and funds.

The **Australian Indigenous Organisations’ Network** call for a special HRC session on climate change. Expert workshops on climate change and human rights should be hosted in communities facing the impacts of climate change, to sense the urgency (also **CCTAP**). The EMRIP should continue to collect the questionnaire originally created by the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (WGIP). Immediate action is needed to provide infrastructure to safeguard living people in low-lying islands.

**CAF** recommend that States set apart funds to translate the Declaration in indigenous languages (also **KKF** for Vietnam); and support regional meetings of international IPs’ networks. The PF should focus its next session on “IPs and partnership in power”.

**IWA/MoNK/INET/NWAC** highlight paragraphs 70 to 73 of the Durban Review Conference outcome document, which welcomes the Declaration, recognizes IPs as peoples and encourages the Declaration’s use in combating racism against IPs.

**doCip/IPACC/AIPP/CAF/Hiti Tau/AILA/IWA/SGF/TOTSNTC/CHRO/SIDM/Chirapaq/MOCPOAB/CMNA/FAIRA** request sufficient space and adequate office equipment for volunteers at doCip’s Technical Secretariat to offer quality translation and logistical services to indigenous delegations.

Deploiring the decision by UNFCCC COP-14 to strike the indigenous rights provision from international climate negotiations, **LL** insist that all climate change policies and programmes must: respect IPs’ rights as set out in the Declaration; provide for free prior and informed consent, along with evidence that the scheme in question actually reduces carbon emissions; acknowledge and support IPs’ traditional knowledge, and their resilience, in dealing with climate change; take account of the conflict between IPs and governments on use of resources, and include safeguards against corruption and impunity.

Presenting the “Declaration on Mother Nature’s and Human Life” adopted by the Latin American Summit on Climate Change and its Impacts on IPs (Lima, March 2009), **Chirapaq/ECMIRS/CICA** suggest a Latin American regional forum on climate change.

**UNTI** inform on challenges in promoting use of indigenous languages in Mexico, emphasize ensuring indigenous children’s education within their cultural context and greater opportunity for IPs to express their concerns. UNTI urge increased support to indigenous languages (also **Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus**).

The PF should promote regional human rights capacity building for IPs (**Salasaka Kichwa people**).

**CAPAJ** refer to the Human Rights Committee’s decision of 6 April 2009 (CCPR/C/95/D1457/2006), regarding States’ obligation to respect IPs’ right to free prior and informed consent and ways of life. The PF should compile and ensure compliance with any UN resolution promulgated in favour of IPs (also **Asian Indigenous Caucus**).

**CCTAP** call for a stop to mega-projects on IPs’ lands (**CISAN** call for monitoring) and urging the Peruvian government to give priority to IPs over the interests of TNCs (also **Hassan Id Belkassm** in general), whose mining activities are causing serious damage to IPs’ health and land (also **CIJC**, a **Quechua parliamentarian of Peru**).

**CIJC** denounce the damages by the Yanacocha and Newmont gold mining corporations on their territories in Peru, where open-pit mining contaminates superficial and underground waters, fields and grazing areas, resulting in chronic malnutrition and increased disease. The Yanacocha corporation uses intimidation, bribery and murder to curb protests by indigenous communities against extension of its operations to a sacred mountain.

**MAR** highlight that climate change represents a challenge for all countries’ organisational capacities. Indigenous communities’ knowledge on sustainable protection and management of the planet’s resources must be supported through direct technical and financial resources.

**MOCPOAB/CAPI/FAGROP/CNTGYR** urge States to periodically report to the PF and SRIP on recognition and return of IPs’ land and natural resources, and guarantee IPs’ access to adequate lands for their holistic development (also **CISAN**).

**NCS/AILA/BRDN/IWA/HIHR** reiterate their recommendations that the PF stop NGOs from providing PF credentials for companies exploiting IPs’ culture, intellectual property and resources; and that the PF develop guidelines in this regard. They express concern over presentation of “best practices” that are not monitored for their impact on IPs.

Emphasizing that they represent the **Teton Sioux Nation**, **TOTSNTC** recommend establishment of an international body with enforcement powers to mediate between indigenous nations and colonising States. UN bodies, including WHO, must study the impacts of uranium mining in or near indigenous lands worldwide, including in the 1868 Fort Laramie treaty area, where abandoned open-pit uranium mines now pollute a vast food-producing region, with US government proceeding to resume active mining.
The Onondaga Nation and SGF recommend a PF study on the “Doctrine of discovery” as the foundation for violations of IPs’ human rights in Africa, Asia and the Americas.

The Nlaka’pamux and Okanagan Nations’ territories in British Columbia are being targeted for a ski resort, without adequate consultation. FOCA/NET urge Canada to change its laws regarding First Nations’ rights and titles, and implement IPs’ rights in the protection of their territories.

TF recommend organisation of a learning centre during PF sessions, to maximize the presence and expertise of the participants, allowing more in-depth presentations conducted by indigenous organisations, States, UN agencies or others.

KKF request Vietnam to answer charges of human rights violations published in a Human Rights Watch report. HLHRC call for international independent monitoring of the situation of indigenous Hmong refugees between Thailand and Laos. (The Lao People’s Democratic Republic objects to the statement and participation of HLHRC and argues that the process of repatriation of Hmong migrants from Thailand is transparent.)

NSWALC raise concern regarding the Australian government’s proposal to link housing services with land tenure arrangements, as indigenous rights to land cannot be traded in return for the fundamental right of adequate housing. Building capacity on management responsibilities within IPs’ organizations will provide much more substantial outcomes. NSWALC also express deep concern about climate change impacts on cultural and traditional lands. IPs of Australia can expect increased trauma as a result of natural disasters, even though they have contributed the least to instigating climate change (also CAPI). IPs must take part in the debate and in designing solutions nationally and internationally (also Chirapaq/ECMIR/CICA, LL).

In spite of recent commitments to IPs and the environment, Australia is subsidizing grossly polluting companies (WCC).

The PF should include language as an annual agenda item (AE).

PAA deplore the disproportionate number of indigenous prisoners globally, including women and children (also Hassan Id Belkassm for students in Morocco) and inform on violations of their rights. They request an annual PF report, and appointment of an SR, on this issue.

Ecuador highlights its vulnerability to climate change and observes that the Kyoto Protocol has not led to the relevant countries taking on responsibilities for their emissions, while informing on its institutional and policy reforms in this perspective.

Suriname must be effectively included in a future international forest carbon mitigation and trading regime, based on mutual commitment and sufficient financial incentives to developing countries with a high forest cover and low deforestation rate.

Explaining the difference between IPs’ land rights (granted by the State) and native title (arising from customary rights), Australia states its commitment to recognising IPs’ rights to land and to ensuring that they provide lasting economic, social and cultural benefits.

Calling attention to its more than 400 ethnic groups, Indonesia emphasizes that diversity is a source of strength, moderation and tolerance.

With some changes, the North American Indigenous Caucus’ report on boarding school education could reflect the situation of China’s minority group regions.

The PF should seek to have States, under whose jurisdiction human rights violations occur, discuss their non-implementation of the Declaration (also COICA/CAOI/CICA/CTT). Carsten Smith reiterates that the Declaration should be looked upon as superior norm in the PF’s work, where implementation at national level and follow-up must remain central.

Hassan Id Belkassm recalls the recommendation for a conference on indigenous languages.

PF mission to the Chaco region

Carlos Mamani Condori introduces the PF mission realized in April 2009 to assess the semi-slavery situation of the Guarani people in Bolivia and Paraguay Chaco region, upon the invitation of both countries’ presidents. In Paraguay, part of the Chaco was handed over to the Mennonite Church, which flourished economically while IPs were forced in servitude. The Mennonites now control the local and regional governments and view the Guarani people as a source of forced labour without historical land rights. In Bolivia, following a last extinction war in the 1890s, the Guarani lands and last survivors, enslaved, were divided among landlords. Both the Paraguayan and Bolivian governments are committed to restoring their rights to the Guarani people.

Bartolomé Clavero Salvador and Lars-Anders Baer call on both governments to respect IPs’ free prior and informed consent while implementing PF’s recommendations. They recommend increased state presence and efficient labour inspections in the area; concrete measures to stop IPs’ forced labour and restore their rights and lands to them, while assisting in strengthening their institutions and building their capacities on human rights.

Armed forces, prosecutors and judges need relevant human rights training, for which UN agencies should offer assistance. Both governments should consider a cross-border programme for protecting IPs. The PF should
engage with UN country teams to support the governments and promote and protect IPs’ rights, and support them in their struggle (also CAPI, Latin American Indigenous Caucus).

Bartolomé Clavero Salvador stresses the need for all Paraguayan State’s institutions to ensure IPs’ rights, including their collective rights, and their access to judicial bodies (also FAGROP). The Paraguay Indigenous Peoples Institute must be reformed and then support an IPs’ work plan to address the causes of forced labour. A process of land census, review of land titles and settlement of claims must be realized in compliance with international law and the Declaration. The existing discriminatory subsidiary social service system for the Chaco IPs must be eliminated, and the Mennonites have no jurisdiction over services for IPs. The government should improve telecommunications services.

Lars-Anders Baer adds that all Bolivian State’s institutions must ban forced labour practices, and departmental authorities must ensure IPs’ right of free movement and association, and respect the future autonomy of the Guarani peoples. Human rights abuses against Guarani people and their defenders should be vigorously prosecuted. The “Programme for the Re-constitution of the Territory of the Guarani Nation” is a good example of application of the Declaration, and should receive adequate UN support.


Ongoing enslavement of the Guarani people constitutes an unacceptable reality for a government that seeks to end discrimination against IPs, and to promote respect for human rights (also LL). The PF’s recommendations will help BOLIVIA.

The PF’s visit has opened the eyes of national and regional authorities, and of the visitors (also BOLIVIA, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz). CAPI urge implementation of the Declaration (also CIDOB) and the Second Decade’s Programme of Action, and express hope that forced labour will be fought in Paraguay.

CIDOB report on the long-standing enslavement of the Guarani people (also Carlos Mamani Condori) and on their fight to maintain their culture and relationship with nature. IPs’ achievements are the result of their struggles (also ORPIZ, GUATEMALA).

Upon a comment by Elisa Canqui Mollo, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz suggests that reference to other degrading labour conditions faced by IPs be included in the report. She hopes that other States will follow the example in seeking the PF’s expertise about their human rights obligations (also Hassan Id Belkassm, stressing the importance of the Declaration; INET/WLFN for Canada, ONIC for Colombia).

Item 8 – Draft agenda for the ninth session of the Permanent Forum

Michael Dodson, PF Rapporteur announces that the special theme for 2010 is IPs’ development with culture and identity as expressed in articles 3 and 32 of the Declaration.

The Indigenous Water Caucus call for ECOSOC to fund an Indigenous World Forum on Water and Peace, and support designating an SR for water, IPs and human rights. The PF must support women’s special role relative to water, and urge the World Water Forum and UN agencies to include indigenous women’s participation, emphasizing community-based education and training for water quality monitoring by IPs.

To keep the PF receptive to community concerns, the Australian Indigenous’ Organizations Network support open statements, and suggest review of one UN agency each morning, with adequate opportunities for questions from the floor. The PF’s questions to the agency should be available early, to avoid duplication. They recommend the 2010 PF be held in the Southern Hemisphere.

TOTSNTC call for an agenda item and study in 2010 on the nuclear industry’s impacts, including uranium exploration and mining; fuel development, processing and testing; power plants; transportation of nuclear materials; and nuclear waste – in the context of IPs’ sovereignty, free prior and informed consent, treaty obligations, and health.

CONAMAQ are concerned about attempts to engender discord among indigenous organisations – which they urge to remain united, including at the PF (also Victoria Tauli-Corpuz).

FEINE support NICARAGUA’s suggestion of agenda items on climate change and IPs’ food security (also COINCABOL), as well as women’s rights (also CONAMAQ), migration, and racism. They call for wide dissemination of PF statements to States.

HAP lament IPs’ inadequate share of floor time at the PF relative to States and UN agencies (also AE, COICA, NICARAGUA), and underline the pressing need for more opportunities for IPs to directly address UN agencies (also Asian Indigenous Caucus).

MOCPOAB, also on behalf of CAPI and FAGROP, call for agenda items on water; implementation of the Declaration (also COINCABOL, DENMARK, Asian Indigenous Caucus); and the interlinked themes of
extractive industries, preservation of environment and natural resources, and respect of international standards with regard to indigenous-managed protected areas (also COICA).

**COICA** call for a review of IPs living in voluntary isolation in the Amazon, and express concern about reduced participation of indigenous women from that region. The PF and UN system must promote IPs’ own forms of organisation, government and leadership. COICA also ask IFIs to take an active part in PF sessions (also **Victoria Tauli-Corpuz**).

**MoNK** underlines the importance of having 10 full workdays during the PF.

Informing on their opposition to a proposed copper mine, **SCAT** deplore the harm this will cause to **Apaches**, destroying ecosystems used for healing and religious practices. They call on the US for a full environmental impact review, and express their willingness to collaborate with governments on long-term development strategies consistent with both traditional Apache values and scientific environmental sustainability.

**SIPC** call for an agenda item on unrepresented peoples (also **WWT**, **KKF**, **Global Indigenous Women’s Caucus**); on this matter they underline the importance of a working relationship between IPs and the US in the South East, urging US recognition of south-eastern IPs’ participation in climate crisis solutions.

**NFF** urge recognition of the enslavement of Africans in the diaspora as a crime against humanity.

**AE** propose a half-day session on Western Europe and call for an indigenous expert on that region. They deplore the discrimination against them within the PF session, as they are an indigenous people in their territory.

**NICARAGUA** invites PF members to visit its indigenous autonomous regions to assess the self-determination process. This invitation is also open to States that may have concerns about processes of indigenous self-determination, and are cautious about implementing the Declaration.

**NAMIBIA** call for a permanent PF agenda item addressing member States’ best practices regarding marginalized communities in their countries, so that States can learn from each other.

**Closing Session**

**Tonya Gonnella Frichner** calls on all parties to assist PF’s efforts towards the Declaration’s implementation, which will vary from one region to another.

**Kenneth Deer** acknowledges the good relationship between the PF members and the session’s Global Indigenous Caucus.

**Ben Ole Koisaba, Co-Chair of the Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus**, thanks the PF members for their attention to IPs’ recommendations, and the delegations for actively sharing information. He urges ensuring IPs’ free prior and informed consent. Next session will hopefully allow more opportunities for indigenous delegates to present their statements on the floor (also **CCTAP**, **CAPAJ**, **Michael Dodson** for the in-depth dialogue with UN agencies).

In closing, **Victoria Tauli Corpuz** highlights that IPs’ experiences must be better understood and their rights more effectively protected by States against corporate-related harm; that indigenous women’s rights absolutely need protection and that IPs must strengthen the gender perspective in their lives and governments. The Declaration is an important instrument to motivate States to comply with human rights standards, through national dialogue with IPs (also **Hassan Id Belkassm**). The focus on the Arctic underscored both environmental and climate change-related concerns, and good practices in indigenous governance arrangements. Participants expressed concerns that UN agencies have yet to consider IPs as active agents of their own development. The global economic crisis will bring strong pressure to IPs as custodians of their natural resources. The Chair strongly calls on IPs to practice their own values and affirm their perspectives as they relate to mother earth.

**Chief François Bellefleur** from the **Innu Nation of Nutskuan**, reports on a partnership with the Quebec people for the realization of a hydroelectric complex on the Romaine River, which will benefit the Innu people, who need to strengthen their identity and maintain their fundamental rights, and are proud to contribute to production of renewable energy and preservation of the planet.

Before singing the closing prayer, **Robert White Mountain**, from the Hunakapapa Lakota Nation and the **Midnight Strong Heart Society**, recalls that his nation continues to face State violence, and calls to an end to the ongoing Indian wars and an acknowledgement of the massacre of 200,000 Native people, so that IPs can begin to heal and bring unity and healing to the world, of which young indigenous people must be part.

**Abbreviations**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Autonomia Eraiki</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFN</td>
<td>Assembly of First Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFNQL</td>
<td>Assembly of First Nations Quebec and Labrador</td>
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<tr>
<td>AICO</td>
<td>Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AILA</td>
<td>American Indian Law Alliance</td>
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Published on March 22, 2010
MoNK: Mohawk Nation at Kahnawake
MV: Maya Visión
MWC: Mining Watch Canada
NCS: Native Children’s Survival
NEFIN: Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NFF: New Future Foundation, Inc.
NKM: Nai Kasauh Mon (Mon Unity League)
NSWALC: New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
NWAC: Native Women’s Association of Canada
OCIP: Ogiek Cultural Initiatives Programme
ONIC: Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia
ORIC: Organización Regional Indígena del Casanar, Colombia
ORPIZ: Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Zulia, Venezuela
PA: Peace Action
PIPlinks: Philippine Indigenous Peoples Links
QNW: Quebec Native Women, Inc.
RF: Retrieve Foundation
RIOMQ: Red de Instituciones y Organizaciones Mayas del Quiché
RIIW: Red de Mujeres Indígenas Wayuu
SCAT: San Carlos Apache Tribe
SER: Servicios del Pueblo Mixe
SGC: Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizen’s Centre for Diplomacy)
SGF: Seventh Generation Fund
SIDM: Society for Indigenous Development, Manipur
SIPC: Southeast Indigenous Peoples’ Centre
SMHRIC: Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Centre
STP: Society for Threatened Peoples
TF: Tebtebba Foundation
TOTSNTC: Tetuwan Oyate Teton Sioux Nation Treaty Council
UNT: Unión Nacional de Traductores Indígenas, México
WCC: World Council of Churches
WLFN: Wolf Lake First Nation
WSDP: Western Shoshone Defense Project
WWT: Winnemem Wintu Tribe
ZORO: Zo Reunification Organisation
3. UPCOMING MEETINGS AND DEADLINES FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, MAY TO JULY 2010

The dates for the sessions of the Human Rights Council are subject to changes. Please check with the Council’s website http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/ (to access the Extranet, the username is “hrc extranet” and the password is “Isession”).

MAY

26 April – 14 May 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
44th session of the Committee Against Torture
Countries scheduled for consideration: Austria, Cameroon, France, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Ms. M. Morales Fernandez, Secretary
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9139 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
Web: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/cats44.htm

2 May 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
Indigenous Consultation Forum on Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural Expression/Folklore
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
34, chemin des Colombettes
PO Box 18, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 338 9111 Fax: +41 22 733 54 28
E-mail: Grtkf@wipo.int Web: http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/

3 – 7 May 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
16th session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural Expression/Folklore
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
34, chemin des Colombettes
PO Box 18, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 338 9111 Fax: +41 22 733 54 28
E-mail: Grtkf@wipo.int Web: http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/

3 – 14 May 2010 (New York, USA)
18th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Sustainable Development
2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-2220, New York, NY 10017, USA
Phone: + 1 212 963 8102 Fax: + 1 212 963 4260
E-mail: See http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd/dsd_contact.shtml

3 – 14 May 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
Eighth session of the Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review
Countries scheduled for consideration (in this order): Kyrgyzstan, Kiribati, Guinea, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Spain, Lesotho, Kenya, Armenia, Guinea-Bissau, Sweden, Grenada, Turkey, Guyana, Haiti, Kuwait, Belarus.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: OHCHR Civil Society Unit
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9656 Fax: +41 22 917 9011
E-mail: civilsocietyunit@ohchr.org
Web: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx
3 – 21 May 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)

44th session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Algeria, Colombia, Mauritius, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Ms. Wan-Hea Lee, Secretary
United Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9154 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
E-mail: wlee@ohchr.org Web: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/cescrs44.htm

10 – 21 May 2010 (Nairobi, Kenya)

14th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@cbd.int Web: http://www.cbd.int/meetings/default.shtml

17 – 22 May 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)

63rd World Health Assembly
World Health Organisation
Avenue Appia 20
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 791 2111 Fax: +41 22 791 3111
Web: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/governance/wha/en/index.html

22 May 2010 (multiple venues)

International Day for Biological Diversity
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Contact: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary
413 St-Jacques Street, 8th floor, Office 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220 Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@cbd.int Web: http://www.cbd.int

25 May – 11 June 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)

54th session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
Countries scheduled for consideration: Argentina, Belgium, Grenada, Guatemala, Japan, Nigeria, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Colombia, Serbia.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Ms. Maja Andrijasevic-Boko, Secretary
United Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9276 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
E-mail: crc@ohchr.org Web: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs54.htm

31 May – 11 June 2010 (Bonn, Germany)

32nd session of the Subsidiary Bodies
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Haus Carstanjen, Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8
PO Box 260124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Phone: +49 228 815 1000 Fax: +49 228 815 1999
E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int Web: http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/2654.php

31 May – 18 June 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)

14th session of the Human Rights Council
Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
Contact: OHCHR Civil Society Unit
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9656 Fax: +41 22 917 9011
E-mail: civilsocietyunit@ohchr.org
Web: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil

Published on March 22, 2010
JUNE

2 – 18 June 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
**99th International Labour Conference**
International Labour Organisation
Contact: Official Relations Branch
Phone: +41 22 799 7732 Fax: +41 22 799 8944
Email: reloff@ilo.org Web: www.iro.org/ilc

5 June 2010 (multiple venues)
**World Environment Day**
UN Environment Programme
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
PO Box 30552, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 762 1234 Fax: +254 20 762 4489/4490
E-mail: unepinfo@unep.org Web: http://www.unep.org/wed/2009/english/default.asp

28 June – 23 July 2010 (New York, USA)
**Substantive session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**
Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
1 UN Plaza, Room DC1-1428, New York, NY 10017
E-mail: esa@un.org Web: http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc/

JULY

12 – 16 July 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
**Third session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: Mr. José Parra, Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Unit
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 928 9164 Fax: +41 22 928 9066
E-mail: expertmechanism@ohchr.org
Web: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indigenous/ExpertMechanism/index.htm

12 – 30 July 2010 (New York, USA)
**46th session of the Committee on the Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**
Countries scheduled for consideration: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Central African Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Turkey.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Fax: +41 22 917 9022
E-mail: cedaw@ohchr.org
Web: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/cedaws46.htm

12 – 30 July 2010 (Geneva, Switzerland)
**99th session of the Human Rights Committee**
Countries scheduled for consideration: Cameroon, Colombia, Estonia, Israel, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Slovakia, Togo.
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Contact: M. P. Gillibert
United Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 9332 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
E-mail: pgillibert@ohchr.org
Web: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/hrcs99.htm
4. OTHERS

OHCHR’s Indigenous Fellowship Programme

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is now accepting applications for its 2011 Indigenous Fellowship Programme (IFP). The IFP aims at providing young indigenous men and women (preferably, but not exclusively between the ages of 25 – 35 years) the opportunity to gain knowledge on the UN system and mechanisms dealing with human rights in general and indigenous issues in particular so they can assist their organizations and communities in protecting and promoting the rights of their people. Furthermore, each fellow should also at the end of the Programme be 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.

Five fellows are selected to participate in each of the four linguistic components of the programme. The four-month English programme is based at the OHCHR in Geneva, Switzerland. The four-month Spanish programme is implemented in collaboration between the OHCHR and the Human Rights Institute of Deusto University in Bilbao, Spain. The two-month Russian programme started in collaboration with the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) and the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre (CSIPN/RITC), and has been implemented since 2008 with the Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia. The two and a half-month French programme was organized until 2007 with the University of Bourgogne in Dijon, France, but was suspended in 2008 due to financial constraints; while the OHCHR is actively looking for a new partnership to re-start this programme, a shorter version of the programme will be organised in 2010.

For more information on the program, the conditions for application, the selection process and the application form, please visit the website mentioned below. Additional questions pertaining to this programme should be addressed to the Indigenous Fellowship Programme (see address below). Please note that the deadlines for OHCHR to receive the applications to the 2011 Programme are:

- English-speaking component: 31 May 2010
- Spanish-speaking component: 30 June 2010
- French-speaking component: 1 October 2010
- Russian-speaking component: 29 October 2010

In order to be considered, applications must be fully completed and sent only by fax or post to the address below.

Fellows of the 2010 Programme

English-speaking component

12 April – 23 July 2010 (based in Geneva, Switzerland)

- Ms. Karen Wheturangi Walsh-Tapiata, Maori, New Zealand/Aotearoa
- Ms. Cheryl Dewitt, Tlingit, Paiute and Shoshone, USA
- Mr. Dev Kumar Sunuwar, Sunuwar, Nepal
- Mr. Joram Useb, San, Namibia
- Mr. Misiwaini Qereqeretabua, Fiji - I”Taukei, Fiji

Spanish-speaking component

April - August 2010 (based in Bilbao, Spain and in Geneva, Switzerland)

- Mr. Leonides Quiróz, Wounaan, Panama
- Ms. Angelina Parada Barriento, Guarani, Paraguay
- Ms. Linda Manaka Infante Suruta, Baniva, Venezuela
- Mr. Olvin Leonel Muñoz Gómez, Lenca, Honduras
- Mr. Dionicio Miguel Gutierrez Cubo, Leco, Bolivia
- Ms. Antonia Pumachara Cutipa, Paucartambo – Q’eros, Peru (sponsored by Deusto)
- Ms. Feve Eunice Cabnal Coc, Maya Q’eqchi, Guatemala (sponsored by Deusto)
- Mr. Berio Sanchez Sanchez, Weenhayek, Bolivia (sponsored by Deusto)
French speaking component
The 2010 French speaking programme will take place at OHCHR in Geneva from 25 October to 19 November 2010. We will publish the names of selected candidates as soon as they are available.

Russian speaking component
The 2010 Russian speaking programme will take place at the Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia, in Moscow, from 18 October to 12 November 2010, and at OHCHR in Geneva from 15 November to 10 December 2010. We will publish the names of selected candidates as soon as they are available.

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 22 928 9066 or 41 22 917 9008
E-mail: fellowship@ohchr.org
Website: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indigenous/fellowship.htm

If you have comments and suggestions about this Update, please do not hesitate to share them with us:
by e-mail at: docip@docip.org (Subject: Update)
by fax at: + 41 22 740 34 54
by mail at: doCip, 14 avenue Trembley, CH-1209 Genève

Thanks!

INFORM US OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS
Please inform us each time you change your e-mail/postal address, or phone/fax number so that we may keep our address book up to date. Send an email to docip@docip.org, subject: Change of Address. Many thanks!