

UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP)

Consolidated Annual Progress Report 2014

**UNIPP Technical Secretariat
Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch
International Labour Office**

**UNIPP Administrative Agent
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office,
Bureau of Management, UNDP**

[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IPP00](http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IPP00)

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PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Labour Organisation



Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights



United Nations Development Programme



United Nations Population Fund



United Nations Children's Fund

CONTRIBUTORS



DENMARK



FINLAND



IRISH AID

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

AA	Administrative Agent
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indonesia)
CAR	Central African Republic
CCPIAN	Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples
CGIP	Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples
CIDOB	Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia
CIMAP	Indigenous Women of the Central Amazonian Pando
CIPOAP	Indigenous Native Peoples of Central Amazonian Pando
COHOM	EU Working Group on Human Rights
CONAMAQ	National Council on Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyu
DIGEPIO	General Directorate for the Protection of Nations and Indigenous Peoples
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO C169	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAHURNIP	Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (The Philippines)
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NFDIN	National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP RIPP	Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIPP	United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

This consolidated annual progress report provides an overview of the progress made towards the planned interventions of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (hereafter referred to as UNIPP or the Partnership) over its implementation period 2012- 2014. It also contains the consolidated financial report for 2013. The report was compiled on the basis of individual reports received from the Participating Organizations well as the financial information submitted by the headquarters of that received funding from UNIPP MDTF.

The report provides insight into the actual results, impacts, lessons learned and good practices of the joint national programmes implemented through UNIPP in Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Nepal and Nicaragua, and the sole regional project in South-East Asia.

This report shows how the "Delivering as One" principle on indigenous issues realized by UNIPP at the country level provided space for greater visibility of indigenous peoples and the issues affecting them as well as for dialogue among a range of stakeholders with differing interests, and enhanced awareness of and respect for international standards on indigenous peoples' rights.

In the same vein, the report also outlines some of the key impacts and the importance of integrating indigenous perspectives in development programme planning within and outside the UN System. Besides taking stock on UNIPP's progress against its development goals, and against the background of the experiences gathered during project implementation, the report also outlines some of the key challenges and issues faced during its two years of project implementation. Finally, the report discusses the strengthening and related recommendations.

1. Background

Launched in 2011, the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership is a result-oriented initiative whose key aim is to support efforts at the country level for the realization of indigenous peoples' rights as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

UNIPP seeks to take the aspirations of indigenous peoples beyond the global advocacy and international fora and bring about concrete change on the ground to the benefit of indigenous women and men.

In particular, the Partnership aims at:

- Providing critical impetus to the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights at the country level through a series of coordinated interventions by various actors;
- Helping raise the profile of indigenous peoples in government consciousness and increase the amount of resources allocated to projects targeting indigenous issues;

- Providing support to on-going national legislative and policy processes concerning indigenous peoples, increasing their chances of success and thereby encouraging good practices in the given country and the wider region; and
- Facilitating partnerships between indigenous peoples and governments as well as UN agencies.

As a **rights-based collaborative framework**, UNIPP main activities are implemented in one or more of the following key strategic areas of intervention based on the identified country needs:

- Legislative review and reform
- Democratic governance and strengthening of indigenous peoples' institutions
- Access to justice
- Access to land and ancestral territories
- Natural resources and extractive industries
- Access to education and health
- Supporting the effective implementation of recommendations issued by the UN Human Rights system

In the spirit of "Delivering as One", the Partnership embraces the principles of consultation and participation, which allowed different partners to forge alliances that are essential to promote adherence to international standards on indigenous peoples' rights; strengthened the capacities of State institutions to have indigenous peoples' rights included and recognized within the national legal framework; broadened indigenous peoples access to culturally pertinent education and health services; and increased their confidence and opportunities to make their voices heard in decision-making processes.

2. UNIPP at a glance

The UNIPP final consolidated narrative and financial report gives a snapshot of the implementation experience of the Partnership and some of its key achievements:

6 joint country programmes and 1 regional project in South-East Asia

Covered by UNIPP interventions, together, the countries are home to approximately 100 million indigenous people (equating to 30 per cent of the total world population).

Over 100 partners in more than 110 projects/initiatives

Brought together by the Partnership while broadening its reach in developing programmes that have real and lasting impact on indigenous peoples' lives.

Over 5,500 government officials, indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders

Reached by the UNIPP's capacity building and training initiatives in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Around 40 thematic studies/publications

Communication and awareness raising materials produced by UNIPP on thematic issues of special relevance to indigenous peoples, including issues related to maternal health and reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS, and working conditions in the forestry sectors.

8 national decrees, 2 national and 16 new local/municipal laws on indigenous peoples

UNIPP's initiative to support legal and policy reform, and access to justice resulted into the development of national decrees as well as reviews of national and municipal laws, which ensured the recognition and inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights within local and national legal systems.

426 children vaccinated; 2116 dewormed; 982 are indigenous children (405 girls) enrolled in ORA centres, 780 indigenous adults and 156 indigenous students benefited from water and sanitation facilities

UNICEF, the UNIPP lead agency in the Republic of Congo facilitated indigenous peoples' access to basic services (health, hygiene and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, education, birth registration, housing).

Support to the 3 key UN mechanisms on Indigenous Peoples, including the UPR

UNIPP supported the follow-up to specific recommendations issued by the three UN mechanisms that deal mainly with indigenous peoples (the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), and the UN Special Rapporteur, as well as general recommendations and concluding observations of the UN human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review, and the ILO supervisory mechanisms.

3 UN Human Rights Council resolutions and 1 Outcome Document of the World Conference on IPs

References and strong call for support to UNIPP has been made by State Members for the past 3 years at the Human Rights Council and most recently, in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September 2014.

\$USD 3.7 million in additional funds

UNIPP-supported projects have served as catalysts in mobilizing additional resources for initiatives that address indigenous peoples' issues at the country level, which made it possible for the Partnership to involve other UN sister agencies who were not a part of the Framework, e.g. UN Women, WHO, UNESCO, IOM and WFP.

Looking at the period of its implementation, it is clear that the Partnership's main strength lies in the combined expertise and experience of its key partners, within and outside the UN system - indigenous peoples; government officials; civil society organizations; private sector; and of course, donors.

3. Country Implementation Overviews: Activities, Results and Impact

Bolivia

Background: The main purpose of the programme in Bolivia is to strengthen the capacity of the government and indigenous peoples' organizations to implement the right to free, prior and informed consultation. The programme has also put particular emphasis on strengthening the capacity of a number of highly vulnerable indigenous peoples to formulate their own priorities in relation to development processes and to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national and regional development plans. The programme was implemented by UNDP in cooperation with UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO.

Expected outcomes:

1. Law on prior consultation with indigenous peoples is developed and disseminated in a participatory manner that includes an emphasis on the participation of indigenous women.
2. Public institutions and organizations representing indigenous peoples have strengthened their capacities for the implementation of the right to FPIC.
3. Strengthening the capacities of highly vulnerable indigenous peoples to communicate their own priorities in relation to development processes, and to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national and regional plans which may affect them.

Overall progress of the Project

In Bolivia the Constitution widely recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples. However, the lack of specific legislation on the rights to consultation and the weakness of public institutions have contributed to major conflicts between the State and some indigenous peoples, like the TIPNIS¹ case in 2011 due to a lack of consultation prior to the implementation of a road project in the TIPNIS territory. These conflicts revealed the importance of developing specific regulations and strengthening capacities of both public institutions and indigenous peoples' organizations to ensure appropriate application of the Constitution.

UNIPP achieved its main objective with the presentation of the draft law on the right to free, prior and informed consultation to the Legislative Assembly. The law was drafted through a nation-wide consultation with the agreement of the key indigenous people's organizations. The draft law specifies that consultation should take place prior to any administrative and legislative measures that could affect directly or indirectly the interests of indigenous peoples in line with the ILO Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The draft law ensures that consultation is undertaken with the genuine

¹ Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Securé (TIPNIS)

representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and proposes the building of specific institutions with the participation of indigenous peoples to ensure its appropriate implementation.

Throughout the process, UNIPP has facilitated close to 80 consultation meetings and training workshops with more than 350 public officials and 1000 indigenous peoples representatives. The main purpose of the trainings was to establish a common understanding of what consultation means and how it should be done.

UNIPP has also elaborated a number of tools such as training programmes, law project analysis and recommendations, and studies of specific consultation processes. The programme has finally built a methodology to strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples, especially those who are highly vulnerable, to represent their interests and engage proactively with local and national governments.

The right to free and prior consultation will remain a central topic in the public agenda in Latin America in general and in Bolivia in particular during the next years. The right to consultation and the active participation of indigenous peoples in all matters that concerns them are the cornerstone that will allow for a trustful and long-lasting relationship between State vis-à-vis its interest and the collective rights of indigenous peoples. In plurinational societies like Bolivia where several indigenous peoples are looking for their full participation, the right to consultation is a mechanism of mainstreaming indigenous peoples' rights.

It is worth mentioning that a critical factor in the success of the Partnership in Bolivia has been the capacity and willingness of all the participating UN agencies to work in coordination under a shared vision based on the ILO Convention No. 169 and the UNDRIP. At the same time, each agency has put at the service of the Partnership their specific technical expertise and knowhow: management, coordination and political dialogue with partners (UNDP); expert assistance and training (ILO and OHCHR); promotion of women and youth participation (UNFPA and UN Women); capacity building expertise to promote social, economic and cultural rights at the local level and in remote regions (UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO).

The remaining tasks for the future include ensuring that the draft law is approved by the Legislative Assembly and the sustainability of the capacity building processes of the indigenous peoples' organizations and the public institutions and bodies, such as the National Direction of Consultation; the Consultative Council; the Public Management School; the Servicio Intercultural de Fortalecimiento Democrática of the Electoral Tribunal; the Ombudsman who will be the main actors responsible in the implementation of the right to consultation.

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

Outcome 1. Law on prior consultation with indigenous peoples is developed and disseminated.

The joint programme started at the beginning of 2012 with the organization of two rounds of international conferences on the right to consultation and support to the National Commission on the Right to Consultation that was created this year. In November 2012 the UN System in Bolivia signed agreements with the European Union and the Danish Embassy in Bolivia that have allowed broadening the scope of activities that have been initially envisaged.

UNIPP supported an intense process of training, socialization and consultation to revise a draft law proposal on the right of indigenous peoples to consultation in cooperation with the Government. The program supported the implementation of more than 80 events of training, advocacy and awareness raising initiatives and consultations in different regions of the country, through which representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations had the opportunity to learn about international legislation and experiences, become acquainted with the proposed draft and give their views on the matter. These training and consensus building activities were organized both by the Government (37 events) and by indigenous peoples organizations (43 events).

UNIPP signed cooperation agreements with six national indigenous organizations to ensure their participation in the process. The Partnership also supported the realization of several meetings with the National Commission on the Right to Consultation that was created under the coordination of the Government, delegates from the executive, legislative and judiciary institutions as well as representatives of the key indigenous organizations affiliated to the six main national organizations and traditional authorities of indigenous communities in Bolivia: CIDOB, Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní (APG), CONAMAQ, CSUTCB, CSCIOB (Comunidades Interculturales) and CNMCIOCB-BS (Confederación de Mujeres Bartolina Sisa).

Outcome 2. Public institutions and organizations representing indigenous peoples have strengthened their capacities for the implementation of the right to FPIC.

Throughout this process, UNIPP provided training and technical assistance to all key stakeholders. International experts recruited by the UN agencies realized close to 20 training events with public officials, indigenous leaders and the academia. The experts also formulated several recommendations to the team in-charge of the elaboration and revision of the draft law on the right to consultation. After the first phase of the law drafting process and its subsequent dissemination, it was found that the participation of women was insufficient. In response, the Partnership then promoted the organization of consultation workshops with indigenous women leaders to allow them to reinforce their participation in the discourse from their own perspective.

The national consultation process on the draft law has the following highlights and timeline:

- April 2012, the 1st International Conferences on the Right to Consultation with UN experts was held in La Paz, Bolivia.
- July 2012, the 2nd International Conferences on the Right to Consultation was held with the participation of government officials in charge of the drafting of the Law on the

Right to Consultation from the Governments from Peru and Colombia. The exchange of experiences and views between the 3 countries proved to be very useful and highly regarded.

- November 2012, the Ministerio de Gobierno presented the 1st draft of the Law on the Right to Consultation to the 5th Meeting of the National Technical Commission on the Right to Consultation.
- March 2013, 3rd Training Sessions on the Right to Consultation with UN international experts who provided valuable recommendations and technical inputs for the revision of the first draft of the Law.
- August 2013, the 6th Meeting of the National Technical Commission on the Right to Consultation was held. The Ministerio de Gobierno presented an improved version of the draft Law on the Right to Consultation as a result of the consultation process realized with indigenous peoples' organizations throughout the country and thanked the important inputs from the UN experts. This new version was approved by the majority of indigenous organizations but some organizations e.g. CONAMAQ, APG and CIDOB presented some observations and requested for more discussions.
- December 2013, the 7th Meeting of the National Technical Commission on the Right to Consultation was held where a revised version of the draft Law, including some of the APG's and CONAMAQ's observations, were incorporated and finally approved by all the representatives of national and regional indigenous peoples' organizations.
- May 2014, the draft Law on the Right to Consultation was officially presented to President Evo Morales and to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. The draft law is being analysed by the Legislative Commission in charge of constitutional and electoral systems matters.

It is worth mentioning the fact that a large majority of indigenous peoples' movements agreed with the draft Law, despite the tensions that have occurred in some organizations. Some minority sectors in CIDOB have maintained their opposition.

Throughout this process between 2012 and 2014, the joint programme provided training to 350 public civil servants from 5 universities and 10 public institutions (Ministerio de Gobierno, Ministerio de Hidrocarburos, Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Agua y Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Minería, Ministerio de Cultura, YPFB, SIFDE, Defensoría del Pueblo). The programme also provided training to 1000 national and regional indigenous leaders, of which 40% were women, from all regional organizations affiliated to 6 national organizations.

As a product of these training activities, the programme supported the elaboration of two training programmes (a diploma and specialist courses) that will be implemented on a permanent basis by the Escuela de Gestión Pública Plurinacional and by indigenous universities.

During this period, the Partnership also monitored four past and present processes of consultation and conducted studies on decision making processes with three indigenous peoples from different regions of the country. The purpose of those activities have been to

identify lessons learned and provide inputs for legislative development, training programmes and tools and methodologies for institutional capacity building.

Outcome 3. Capacities of highly vulnerable indigenous peoples to communicate their own priorities in relation to development processes are strengthened.

With regards to the strengthening of highly vulnerable indigenous peoples organizations, the programme has entered into partnership with two organizations, the Central Indigenous Peoples of the Amazonian Pando (CIPOAP) and the Central Indigenous Women from Amazonian Pando (CIMAP), to assist in the elaboration of participatory diagnosis and development plans of five indigenous communities- Yaminahua, Machineri, EsseEjja, Tacana and Cavineño- that live in the Pando Region. Of these, three (the Yaminahua, Machineri and Esse Ejja) are defined as 'highly vulnerable' on account of their decreasing population. These are peoples whose livelihoods are at stake, in large part, because their needs have long been overlooked by others wishing to develop the region's natural resources.

Participatory diagnosis is a free, prior and informed participatory process for indigenous communities, based on their right to be informed in all situations regarding any planned project that will be carried in the communities may affect them. As a result of the participatory diagnosis plan, it was found that there is a lack of public policies that are adequate and culturally sensitive to the rights and needs of indigenous peoples, especially when they are related to their population or territory.

Following the participatory diagnosis, each of the indigenous communities elaborated their own "integral development plan" based on their urgent needs for the short and long terms, including next steps and the actions necessary to reach their proposed goals. These development plans are geared to contribute for a gradual solution to the different problems that include the need to strengthen their internal capacities, improve the role of their own organizations, fund raising activities, and to better negotiate with the State from the municipal, departmental and national levels.

The Partnership finally supported the realization of meetings through which indigenous peoples' organizations presented their plans to local and national governments, and to bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies. National and Departmental Governments have already expressed their willingness to include indigenous demands in their future planning and budgets. The World Food Programme and bilateral donors such as the Swiss and Swedish development aid agencies have also announced their commitment to support the implementation of these development plans.

The results of the process have been shared with the Vice Ministry of Indigenous Justice which promoted a participatory process for a Law on the Protection of the Indigenous Peoples and Nations in danger of extinction, in a state of voluntary isolation, and non-contacted. This law was approved by the Legislative Assembly in December 2013.

Nicaragua

Background: The goal of the programme in Nicaragua was to strengthen indigenous and afro-descendant peoples' (IAP) access to justice. To do so, it has centred its actions on the capacity building of IAP's organizations and the strengthening of dialogue mechanisms between IAP's and other national actors within the National Judicial System. The programme was implemented by UNDP in cooperation with UNFPA, OHCHR, ILO, IOM and UNV.

Expected outcomes:

1. Capacities of Indigenous and afro-descendant peoples' strengthened, in particular of women, for the effective use of their collective rights as established within the national judicial system and international mechanisms.
2. Effective mainstreaming and integration of indigenous peoples' issues in the United Nations System' programming processes.
3. The national judicial system knowledge regarding indigenous and afro-descendant peoples' rights is strengthened in order to elaborate a common strategy to improve their access to justice.
4. Enhanced knowledge and follow-up on the implementation of international standards of indigenous peoples' rights with an emphasis on access to justice.

Overall progress of the Project

From 2012 to 2014, the State of Nicaragua made significant progress in implementing a national legislative framework which recognizes IAP rights. UNIPP has financially and technically contributed to that effort by supporting capacity development activities led by its main partners: the Supreme Court of Justice and IAP organizations. In addition, it contributed to the integration of indigenous peoples' issues in the UNS programming. It is important to highlight the Partnership's support to two additional State partners from the Executive branch: the Secretary of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Affairs and the Secretary of Development for the Caribbean Coast (SDCC). With the support of the Partnership and in coordination with the CSJ, both Secretaries have implemented actions to strengthen IAP traditional justice systems. These actions underscore that by supporting IAP traditional justice systems, the State of Nicaragua is strengthening its own judicial system and the IAP' access to justice, which can be a mechanism to enhance the fulfillment of the State's international human rights obligations.

At the end, the Partnership has been a catalyst for the State institutions' actions to support IAP justice systems, contributing to national efforts to increase the recognition and respect of IAP rights.

The following section briefly describes the most relevant shifts in the capacity development of the State's judicial system and the IAP network as a result of UNIPP's programme support.

Supreme Court of Justice

- Has developed a curriculum and trained teachers to implement a specialized course on IAP rights and subsequent replication and follow-ups. As a result, more justice operators know about national and international legal frameworks that protect IAP rights and more legal cases involving IAP communities are solved in accordance with national and international legal mechanisms.
- Created new spaces for dialogue between communal authorities and justice system operators by supporting the participation of IAP leaders in the specialized course and its follow-ups.
- Built an alliance with an IP organization. For the first time, cooperated with the Council of Indigenous People of the PCN, tailoring a specialized course to the realities of indigenous peoples from the PCN and defining a methodology in accordance with IAP participants' knowledge.

Indigenous and Afro-descendants' organizations

- Defined an adequate methodology and implemented workshops on IAP rights at the communal level (ILO Convention No. 169 and Law 779).
- Conducted and published studies on indigenous peoples' situation, particularly of indigenous peoples and indigenous women from the PCN; emphasizing their particular needs and priorities of their communities, highlighting their historical invisibility as indigenous peoples to the State compared to the indigenous peoples in the Caribbean Coast.

Secretary of Indigenous & Afro-descendants Affairs

- In coordination with other organizations, developed better tools to monitor State compliance with international recommendations on IAP rights.

CSJ, SDCC and SAIA

- The three institutions initiated a novel collaboration, which is not centred on teaching IAP how to navigate the national justice system, but instead focuses on strengthening IP justice systems. As evidence, there has been an important shift in the State's approach on the issue.

Since 2012, the State of Nicaragua has integrated into various laws and constitutional reforms, the legal provisions of ILO Convention No. 169, in particular those regarding consultation. It is important to highlight the reform to Article 160 of the Nicaraguan Political Constitution, which recognizes the participation of communal indigenous and afro-descendant judges in the resolution of local conflicts. Together with the Autonomy Law, this measure expresses the State's obligation to respect indigenous and afro-descendant peoples customs and customary law (UNDRIP's article 34 and ILO Convention No. 169's article 8, 9 and 10).

Furthermore, in 2014, three other important actions were undertaken by State institutions to strengthen IAP's access to justice:

- The CSJ created a capacity building and training section within the IAEJ specifically focused on training IAP communal authorities on issues such as the relation between positive law and customary law.
- The CSJ, SDCC and SAIA in alliance with Indigenous Territorial Governments from the AWB region collaborated in a program to strengthen Indigenous Justice Systems in that area, with the goal of developing a methodology to be used in the Caribbean Coast.
- As part of the above efforts, the CSJ proposed the conformation of a National Commission to improve IAP access to justice, one of the commission's goals will be to elaborate a common strategy to improve IAP's access to justice.

In addition, an IP women organization in the Wangki region (Wangki Tangni) started to coordinate actions with the CSJ to improve indigenous women access to national and communal justice systems, in particular regarding cases of gender-based violence.

The above actions involved a series of discussions between and coordination of activities to set goals among different State institutions and IAP organizations, all of them supported by UNIPP's joint programme. These actions are fundamental to harmonize IAP justice systems and the national one. By focusing on supporting the above actions, the JP has contributed to the realization of its expected effect: "National positive legal system and indigenous customary legal system harmonized, guaranteeing indigenous and afro-descendant peoples' access to justice, prioritizing women."

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

Outcome 1. Capacities of Indigenous and afro-descendant peoples' are strengthened.

Due to the UNIPP programme more IAP know about their rights. Capacity building activities with IAP were conducted by IAP organizations, which developed a methodology to discuss at the communal level issues such as the relevant provisions of ILO Convention No. 169. The next step was to "bring theory to action" by bringing workshops' content into day-to-day processes at the community level. Organizations like the Council of Indigenous People from the PCN are working to achieve that goal, particularly on issues linked to indigenous women rights and community healing practices. Efforts undertaken by the Council also show that through the Partnership's support, IAP organizations strengthened their own staff capacity, guaranteeing the sustainability of the initiated processes. The Partnership's final evaluation recommended, however, that more efforts should be made to train IAP leaders.

Of particular importance is the Partnership's support to IAP women's actions. One of UNIPP's most important achievements is its work on indigenous women rights, in particular, on issues related to prevention of violence against women. For example, with the Partnership's support, women from the Council of indigenous people of the PCN are discussing within their communities the meaning of and relation between indigenous women's individual and collective rights. Many of these activities were implemented in close cooperation with UNDP Prevention of Violence against Women Programme (VIFs).

Outcome 2. Indigenous peoples issues are mainstreamed & integrated in the UN system programming.

One of its main contributions was mainstreaming IAP's approach in the UNS programming. The evaluator asserted that *"Above all, the joint programme takes its most relevant dimension with the creation of inter-agency spaces of articulation and the support of CCPIAN as a dialogue mechanism with IAP"*.

The Partnership supported the mainstreaming of an ethnic and intercultural approach in the UNDAF 2013-2017 of Nicaragua to the extent that a specific outcome was defined for IA (outcome 1.7). It also supported the consolidation of the CCPIAN technical inputs. The Partnership established a strong coordination with the Human Security Joint Programme (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, and IOM) implemented in the Alto Wangki Bocay region. In the last half of 2014, it offered technical support to the Human Security Programme on issues such as baseline review and communal justice systems.

In order to identify synergies, a mapping exercise of Agencies' programmes and initiatives on IAP territories was carried out during the 2014's second semester. The results of this exercise, along with consultations with national partners, provided inputs for the elaboration of a concept note for the second phase of the Partnership as well as a proposal of a UN joint programming with IAP (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and PAHO). As of the closing of the programme, no resources have been committed by donors to for the Partnership's second phase; thus, the elaboration of the programme document for the second phase was considered unnecessary.

An unexpected activity within output 2, was technically supporting IAP organizations and UN agencies in the revision of the draft document on *"Resolution on the Outcome Document of the WCIP to be adopted by the General Assembly on 22 September 2014"*, which was presented in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in New York, from the 22 and 23 of September of 2014. The meeting was organized by SAIA, with the financial support of the Office of the Resident Coordinator and with technical support of UNIPP. In the same meeting, IAP representatives from different regions of the country were present. CCPIAN members were invited to send their comments electronically; some were also able to participate in the meeting organized by SAIA.

Outcome 3. The national judicial system knowledge regarding indigenous and afro-descendant peoples' rights is strengthened and a common strategy to improve their access to justice is elaborated.

The Programme contributed to strengthen the national judicial system knowledge about IAP rights, and as mentioned before, it has been a catalyst for CSJ collaboration with SDCC and the SAIA. The synergy and commitment generated between these institutions about IAP justice systems aim towards the elaboration of a common strategy to improve IAP access to justice; thus, should be bolstered.

It is important to highlight that three of the four specialized course of IAP rights were replicated by the IAEJ (part of CSJ) without the financial support of the JP. This is one of the positive outcomes of the Partnership, indicating the IAEJ and the CSJ commitment with this educational process and its sustainability. On the long run, these initiatives have the potential of consolidating a group of national experts on IAP rights and communal justice. However, these will depend on supporting the institutionalization of IAEJ work with IAP: mainstreaming issues such as IAP rights and inter-culturality in the IAEJ curricula. UNIPP programme has been a key to supporting the CSJ in stringing its commitment in improving IAP access to justice.

Finally, as part of its collaboration with the Human Security Joint Programme, the partnership financially and technically supported the implementation of the SDCC program on “communal cohabitation and administration of justice” carried out in the Alto Wangki Bocay region by the SDCC, SAIA and the CSJ. The main goal of the program is to strengthen indigenous justice systems in the region.

Outcome 4. Knowledge and follow-up on the implementation of international standards of indigenous peoples rights with emphasis on access to justice is enhanced.

The reduction of the Partnership’s initial budget led to a reconfiguration of this output, which resulted in the partial redefinition of UNIPP activities in Nicaragua. The programme’s evaluator stated: “...the budget did not match the dimension of the expected intervention. The operational budget was insufficient for a programming period of two years, with broad **and** complex tasks. This deficiency resulted from the reduction of partners and resources compared to the initial phase of the programme’s definition. When the Programme was approved a revision of its goals was not carried out”. Confronted with this situation, the leading agency advised the Coordinating Unit to redefine actions carried out under this output.

Among the most important changes were:

- Emphasis on supporting IAEJ coordination with national universities on Indigenous Justice and Judicial pluralism, instead of supporting the design of a comprehensive program on IAP rights. (table 8)
- Support the definition of a module on IA women rights within the IAEJ specialized course, instead of creating a module about women’s rights with an ethnic approach in the comprehensive program.
- Support SAIA in its coordination with other agencies and organizations to develop IAP rights indicator to monitor the implementation of international mechanism’s recommendations, instead of solely focusing on supporting BICU’s observatory of IAP rights. Of particular importance in this case is supporting the alliance between SAIA, BICU’s observatory and other regional and national organizations working on the issue.
- The programme was unable to design and support the establishment of a socio-legal clinic focused on strategic litigation on IAP’s rights.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Background: The programme in the Central African Republic (CAR) aims to lay the legal and institutional foundations for the implementation of ILO Convention 169 and the UNDRIP in CAR. Moreover, the programme aims to raise the awareness of indigenous peoples – especially women – on their reproductive and sexual rights. The programme covers the entire country with a primary focus on areas that are inhabited by the indigenous communities of B'Aka and Mbororo. The programme is implemented by ILO in cooperation with UNFPA.

Expected outcomes:

1. Laws, institutions and mechanisms required for protecting the sexual health and reproductive rights of indigenous peoples are adopted and/or implemented.
2. Key actors involved in the implementation and monitoring of ILO C169 and UNDRIP, especially on the specific provisions relating to sexual health and reproductive rights, see their capacities reinforced.
3. The sexual health and reproductive rights of indigenous communities, and protection against sexual violence within the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in CAR are strengthened.

Overall progress of the Project

In 2010, Central Africa Republic (CAR) became the first African country to ratify ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). It is believed that a successful implementation of ILO Convention No. 169 in Central African Republic could significantly contribute to a better promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights, not only in the country but also in the whole continent.

The UNIPP-funded project in CAR has reached almost 70% delivery rate prior to its closure in mid-2014 due to the ongoing conflict. Most of its activities have been fully implemented and the few remaining activities were already started before the political unrest.

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

Up to May 2014, the project's key achievements include the following:

Outcome 1. Laws, institutions and mechanisms required for protecting the sexual health and reproductive rights of indigenous peoples are adopted and/or implemented.

The Partnership organized a training workshop with a view to present stakeholders with the status of the draft law on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in Central African Republic; as well as sharing and validating the draft reform of the National Committee for the development of this law, especially in relation to the enlargement of its role

and mandate. The process of the preparation of the law included several steps of which the main ones are the following:

- Development of a draft by the former Committee set in place for this purpose, under the supervision of the High Commissioner for human rights and good governance
- Organization of a workshop on the Bill with stakeholders (representatives of government departments, Indigenous people organizations, NGO civil society working on issues of indigenous peoples, organization of employers and workers)
- Organization of sessions for informing and consulting with the indigenous communities in the villages and camps to collect their opinions on the Bill
- Integration of the opinions of indigenous peoples and inputs in the reform

Outcome 2. Key actors involved in the implementation and monitoring of ILO C169 and the UNDRIP, especially on the specific provisions relating to sexual health and reproductive rights, see their capacities reinforced.

The Partnership provided support to the production of a number of radio programs on project activities through which it was possible to raise national opinion on indigenous peoples' rights and inform the new leaders of the country of its international obligations towards the implementation of ILO C169. The radio programs also provided the opportunity to strengthen the knowledge of representatives of indigenous communities on the importance of their participation in national dynamics on the implementation of the ILO Convention No. C169.

Prior to the conflict, UNIPP supported the training of 204 participants (including 67 women) from seven indigenous villages and camps in Convention No. 169 through community sessions with the support of indigenous trainers. Led by trained indigenous leaders, community training sessions are mini training workshops, involving 20 to 30 participants in the villages and indigenous camps. The objective is to disseminate the content of the translated ILO C169 using images and local language (sango), to make the message accessible to members of the indigenous communities that have often never gone to school.

The Partnership was also instrumental in supporting a session of the preparation of the first report the ILO on the implementation of Convention 169 in CAR. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together all information related to the different advances in the implementation of the ILO Convention No. C169 at the national level, with contributions from all stakeholders including participants from the Ministry of Labour, officials of the various ministerial departments dealing with indigenous issues (e.g. Ministries of Water and Forests, Social Affairs, Justice, Mining and Hydraulic, Public Health, Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Handicraft, Rural Development, Decentralization and Regionalization), indigenous and tribal peoples organizations, civil society and executives of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Vocational Training.

Outcome 3. The sexual health and reproductive rights of indigenous communities, and protection against sexual violence within the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in CAR are strengthened.

Under this outcome, the UNIPP has organized two workshops on ILO Convention No. 169 and the issues of sexual and reproductive health, gender and HIV/AIDS with 65 leaders from the B'Aka and Mbororo communities. Seven out of the 65 participants were women. The participants came from the areas of Lobaye, Sangha-Mansour and the Mambéré Kadéï. Representatives from the Human Rights Observatory of Central Africa (OCDH), the network of the local Populations and Indigenous Peoples of Central African Republic (REPALCA) and the Association for the Defense of the Interests of B'aka in Central Africa (ADIBAC) also participated in the workshops. The objective of this workshop is to train indigenous leaders selected in the villages and camps, on the content of the translated into local language, ILO C169 and the themes of sexual and reproductive health, gender, and HIV. This is to prepare them to conduct the same training at the level of their communities (mini community training sessions) while also playing the role of community organizers.

Moreover, UNIPP launched a baseline study on sexual and reproductive health, HIV and gender issues in indigenous communities and conducted pilot interventions on sexual and reproductive health that targeted entire indigenous communities, with a particular emphasis on indigenous women and girls on the occasion of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. This included special service packages and dignity kits that are designed to help reduce the vulnerability of indigenous women by providing them with a minimum of input for their personal hygiene including hygiene towels, soap, condoms and underwear.

The Partnership in CAR also managed to mobilize locally an estimated USD 300,000 as additional resource for indigenous peoples' issues, including more than USD 100,000 from the ILO's own resources. In 2014, the study on indigenous peoples' working conditions in the forestry and conservation sectors was finalized.

Re-allocation of unspent UNIPP funds from CAR to Cameroon (with cost extension until 31 December 2015)

In August 2014, the UNIPP Policy Board decided to re-allocate the unspent funds from the UNIPP funded project in Central African Republic (CAR) amounting to approximately \$30,000 to the UNIPP project in Cameroon.

The re-allocation of funds will specifically look into the situation of the 23,000 mainly women and children indigenous Mbororo-Fulani peoples from CAR who took refuge in Cameroon. These people constitute the majority of refugees from the town of Garoua-Boulaï in eastern Cameroon.

With the new funding re-allocated to Cameroon, UNIPP will be able to shed light on the particular vulnerabilities of indigenous peoples in conflict situations and is likely to inform the post-conflict legal, policy and institutional reforms that the transitional and post-elections Governments are undertaking in CAR.

Cameroon

Background: The objective of the programme in Cameroon is to work for a better understanding of the international instruments related to indigenous peoples and to take these instruments into consideration in the national processes. This includes the strengthening of the capacities of members of government, parliament and civil society and indigenous peoples organizations on indigenous issues as well as supporting the opportunities for indigenous peoples to take part in the management of public life in the areas where they live. The programme is implemented by OHCHR in cooperation with the ILO.

Expected outcomes:

1. The study on the identification of indigenous peoples in Cameroon is finalized and published.
2. New laws on the protection of indigenous peoples are developed, adopted or ratified in accordance with international and regional standards related to indigenous peoples.
3. The views of indigenous peoples are taken into account in the on-going national processes related to environmental and forestry management.
4. Members of government have strengthened their understanding and knowledge of indigenous issues through the implementation of the fundamental principles and rights contained in legal instruments related to indigenous peoples.
5. Members of civil society and indigenous communities have strengthened their capacity to monitor the implementation of principles and rights of indigenous peoples contained in international instruments and national law.

Overall progress of the Project

The project for the protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights in Cameroon was a real asset to the agencies involved in its implementation. This project helped to strengthen not only the synergies between the ILO and the OHCHR but also ensured greater visibility of actions in favour of indigenous peoples. The agencies involved have strengthened their partnership with civil society with a proven expertise on this subject like the Centre for Environment and Development, the Research Network for Pigmies Action, the Association of Indigenous Women in Cameroon and the Mbororo Social and Cultural Association.

The joint capacity building and advocacy initiatives in legal reforms on issues related to land, forestry and mining have attracted the attention of various decision-makers on the worrying situation of these communities and allowed for a real mobilization of indigenous communities and civil society organizations.

Actions relating to the extension and implementation of the recommendations of the treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures provided opportunities to the OHCHR and the ILO to raise awareness on these recommendations and to engage in discussions at the local and national levels for their implementation. These discussions led to the creation of a network

among bilateral and multilateral development partners dealing with the specific issue on access to education for indigenous peoples, where exchange of information on progress and significant challenges in this area are taking place. The recommendations coming out from this network's meeting enabled the dissemination, exchange and mapping of actions initiated by the different actors in education of indigenous peoples in order to avoid duplication of work on the ground.

The highlights of some of the key advances of the Partnership on the ground are:

- The appointment by the President of the Republic of a Mbororo Senator in the Senate and a Deputy Senator;
- The strong interest by several private companies like HEVECAM to establish a real exchange framework with indigenous communities to foster better collaboration and space for dialogue between the company and the communities;
- The willingness of the government of Cameroon to identify special measures to promote better access to education for indigenous children pending the adoption of a policy on education of indigenous peoples.

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

Outcome 1. The study on the identification of indigenous peoples in Cameroon is finalized and published.

The Partnership provided technical and financial support to a methodological seminar on the second phase of the study on the identification of indigenous peoples in Cameroon. Through this, the capacity of the experts in-charge of the study was strengthened in the area of international protection framework with a focus on actions initiated by the African Commission on Human Rights and in the light of UNDRIP. Thirty representatives from various ministries participated and the follow-up will be done in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNIPP also provided financial support to two consultants who worked on the study. The first draft was presented to the Government in the spring of 2014.

Outcome 2. New laws on the protection of indigenous peoples are developed, adopted or ratified in accordance with international and regional standards related to indigenous peoples.

A workshop on the on-going issue of land reform involving the rights of indigenous communities led to the important development of support structures to conduct coordinated activities on indigenous peoples' land rights.

In addition, UNIPP also facilitated validation workshops for indigenous peoples on the development of municipal policies on indigenous peoples in the eastern region of Cameroon, which gave them an opportunity to contribute to this development.

The comparative study on the legal framework on the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights in Cameroon vis-à-vis regional and international standards was developed with inputs from the ILO and OHCHR. The result of the study was launched through a national validation workshop in collaboration with the Government of Cameroon, indigenous peoples' organizations and the Forest Peoples Programme with additional financial support from the European Union.

Outcome 3. The views of indigenous peoples are taken into account in the on-going national processes related to environmental and forestry management.

The preparatory workshop on the 3rd International Forum on Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa (FIPAC 3) in Douala, Cameroon in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples Network for the sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems (REPALEAC) has provided synergies among participants and strengthened the existing local and international indigenous network in the country.

In Cameroon, the Partnership organized a workshop on the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the forest law with the active participation of indigenous peoples. A number of recommendations were developed and sent to the Government as a part of the law reform. Several proposals in this collection were incorporated into the new forestry bill. Furthermore, a caucus on indigenous lands and peoples were organized in order to give recommendations on how to include indigenous peoples' rights in the on-going land reform.

Moreover, UNIPP also conducted a workshop on the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the government's Strategy Paper for Growth and Employment (ECSD). In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNIPP organized a workshop on the identification of multi-sectoral strategies for the prevention and elimination of discriminatory practices against vulnerable indigenous peoples.

Outcome 4. Members of government have strengthened their understanding and knowledge of indigenous issues through the implementation of the fundamental principles and rights contained in legal instruments related to indigenous peoples.

From 2012-2013 and under this outcome, UNIPP initiated three capacity building workshops. The first one involved the key departments in charge of the implementation of the concluding observations of the treaty monitoring bodies. The second involved civil society in charge of promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples in Cameroon and the third workshop involved CSOs and development partners with a view to promote ownership and the implementation of international standards and mechanisms on indigenous peoples (C169, UNDRIP, UPR recommendations, and ILO as well as other international and regional treaty monitoring bodies).

Likewise, the partnership initiated several consultations with various stakeholders to conduct follow-up actions that may contribute to the effective implementation of the observations and

recommendations of the supervisory bodies of international and regional treaties and mechanisms

In 2014, a consultation meeting on the strategies and methods of adapting education and culture and indigenous peoples' way of life was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education, the ILO and the Centre for Environment and Development. A consultation workshop on access to education for indigenous peoples with development partners was carried out in collaboration with UNICEF.

The Partnership supported the on-going information campaign and awareness raising meeting with indigenous and local communities on the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD +), highlighting the important role of indigenous peoples in the implementation process. During the meeting, the Partnership assisted indigenous peoples in the formulation of their recommendation and inputs in the strengthening of the REDD plus process.

The Partnership also participated in a study on indigenous peoples in the Congo basin commissioned by the ILO where it contributed in the collection of data and processing of information on indigenous peoples in CAR and Cameroon.

Outcome 5. Members of civil society and indigenous communities have strengthened their capacity to monitor the implementation of principles and rights of indigenous peoples contained in international instruments and national law.

In 2012-2013, the UNIPP developed five posters that will be used in trainings and by partner organizations to raise awareness of indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with international standards; supported a workshop for capacity building of civil society and media in international and regional instruments relating to indigenous peoples and mechanisms for the protection of human rights; and provided financial support to the preparation of an advocacy document on the ratification of ILO C169 by the Parliamentary Network. The document is part of a complete dossier submitted to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

Moreover, the Partnership also provided technical support to indigenous peoples and civil society organizations for the elaboration and submission of a shadow report on the situation of indigenous peoples' rights in Cameroon submitted to the African Commission of Human and Peoples Rights during the examination of the periodic reports on Cameroon. This was preceded by a workshop on the examination of treaty body recommendations addressed to Cameroon and organized by UNIPP in partnership with the government, the Centre for Environment and Development and the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights.

In 2014, and in order to ensure that all key stakeholders are actively engage in the implementation of the Partnership in all levels of its implementation, a consultation meeting was held between the UN agencies and the leaders of indigenous organizations & NGO implementing partners of the UNIPP project in Cameroon to discuss the practical arrangements

for the continuation of project activities for the year 2014. As a result, a joint work plan was developed, outlining the remaining activities of the UNIPP Cameroon for 2014.

In the same vein, UNIPPP carried out a follow-up workshop assessing the implementation of the concluding observations of the UN treaty monitoring bodies and recommendations of special procedures to the State of Cameroon, taking into consideration the rights of indigenous peoples.

Key impacts of the project in Cameroon:

- Increased interest by the media on indigenous peoples' issues and the UNIPP project.
- The Ministry of Basic Education has indicated its intention to define a policy on access to education for indigenous children in Cameroon.
- Increased collaboration among development partners on access to education for indigenous children.
- Enhanced coordination and strengthened collaboration between the ILO, OHCHR and UNICEF by jointly organizing activities on indigenous issues not necessarily financed by the UNIPP funds.
- As an immediate result of the workshop on the implementation of the recommendations of UN Treaty Bodies, the workshop participants assisted the indigenous communities who were victim of eviction from their ancestral lands by a private agribusiness company, HEVECAM. In March 2014, the community members were compensated by the company which rebuilt their homes and provided safe drinking water points.
- Increased requests for capacity building and advocacy campaign on the rights of indigenous peoples and human rights and businesses by various civil society organizations.
- The human rights situation of indigenous peoples is increasingly mentioned in discussions dealing with the theme of human rights and businesses in Cameroon.

Key challenges and unforeseen events

One major constraint that the Partnership faced during its two years of implementation in Cameroon was the lack of a common position among the various government ministries regarding the promotion of the rights of indigenous communities in Cameroon. In addition, the on-going reform processes are long vis-à-vis the available resources to accompany the process.

In December 2014, OHCHR received a note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the on-going study on the identification of indigenous peoples, indicating that only the so-called "Pygmy" communities are considered indigenous peoples in Cameroon, leaving out, for example, the Mbororo communities who self-identify themselves as such.

Republic of Congo

Background: The programme in Congo aims to promote the rights of indigenous peoples focusing on the contribution to the popularization and application of the law on the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights in the Republic of Congo. Concretely, this includes the dissemination and popularization of the law on indigenous peoples' rights (Law No. 5-2011) throughout the country and providing support to the integration of the eight enabling decrees in national programs and development priorities. Moreover, the programme also seeks to improve the access of indigenous peoples to essential services in the two departments of the country: Lékoumou (to the south) and Likouala (to the north) with a special emphasis on the particular needs of women and children. The programme is implemented by UNICEF in cooperation with UNFPA, UNDP, OHCHR and ILO.

Expected outcomes:

1. Law No. 5-2011 on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples is known by at least 30 per cent of the indigenous population.
2. The main articles of the law are enforced through operational mechanisms, policies and programmes. Indigenous issues are better integrated into government programmes and national development priorities (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or UNDAF).
3. At least 10,000 children and indigenous women have access to basic services (health, hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS education, birth registration and housing).

Overall progress of the Project

UN agencies in Congo have actively contributed to the high-level advocacy to strengthen a more favorable environment for the protection and realization of indigenous peoples' rights. Today, thanks to this multifaceted support from UNIPP, the progress in the recognition of indigenous peoples in Congo has gained momentum, thereby placing the country in a leading position on this issue in African continent.

With the successful roll-out of the communication plan on the Law No. 5-2011, more indigenous peoples in Congo are now aware of the existence of the Law. The appeal for support on indigenous issues from various stakeholders, especially the Government has gained momentum resulting in the participation of the latter in the organization or involvement in key events benefitting from UNIPP inputs or support, included the pre-session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous UN-UNPFII issues in Brazzaville, a Parliamentary Day on Indigenous Peoples, the 3rd edition of the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa, the Field Monitoring Visit of the UNIPP Policy Board in conjunction with the celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples in Sibiti District.

Most importantly, the eight draft implementing decrees on the Law no. 5-2011 were developed however, their publication by the responsible administrative authority is still pending.

Indigenous issues are clearly stated in the national agenda, particularly through the National Development Plan 2012-2016, the National Policy for Social Action, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the UNICEF Country Programming for 2014-2018 and the National Action Plan to Improve the Living Conditions of Indigenous Peoples from 2014 to 2017.

On the ground, efforts are noticeable in the provision of services for the access of indigenous children to an integrated package of a registration of birth, ORA (Observer, Réfléchir, Agir) preparatory schools, health care and information for HIV prevention / AIDS, particularly in targeted areas of intervention (Likouala and Lékoumou departments).

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

Outcome 1. Knowledge of the law of protection of indigenous peoples and visibility of indigenous issues.

Overall, under the leadership of UNICEF Country Office there was a genuine deepening of political and social recognition of the issue of indigenous peoples. The communication plan for the extension of the Law No. 5-2011 was approved and circulated to key stakeholders but its implementation is still far from a reality. This law is now widely known nationally, including indigenous peoples themselves. It was disseminated mainly through the distribution of brochures, film showing, publication of studies reports and interviews made in the national and international media.

For indigenous peoples, knowing the law provides the means to exist but there is still a challenge to have a critical mass of indigenous leaders and social mobilizers that could guide the indigenous movements, in ensuring that the objectives of the law is within reach. Indigenous peoples leadership is paramount and this is an importantly area where UNIPP could play a vital role.

Awareness raising on indigenous issues through key events such as the organization of the Africa pre-session meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the rotating celebration of the International Day of Indigenous Peoples and the holding of the 3rd edition of the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa have all contributed towards the positive discourse among key stakeholders in Congo.

Outcome 2. Implementing provisions of the law and the integration of indigenous issues into national development programs and priorities.

The implementation of Law No. 5-2011 remains a major challenge. If the law has no concrete and effective measures, it can fall into a collective oblivion. The text of the eight decrees prepared with inputs from UNIPP member agencies cover: 1) establishment of the Inter-ministerial Committee for monitoring and evaluation; 2) the right to citizenship and special

measures to facilitate the granting of civil status documents; 3) administrative recognition of indigenous villages; 4) facilitating access to social and health services; 5) procedures for consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making institutions; 6) access methods in sharing benefits arising from the use and exploitation of traditional knowledge; 7) protection of cultural property, sacred and spiritual sites; 8) special measures to facilitate the access of indigenous children to education.

Due to the delay in the signing of the eight enabling decrees that other planned activities, especially the capacity building of key actors in the enforcement of the law, have not been realized. In this regard, member agencies of UNIPP partner agencies have initiated a joint advocacy campaign and remain committed to providing further support to the process.

In the same manner, social mobilization on discrimination against indigenous people remains a huge challenge. For the first time, however, two cases involving indigenous peoples were made subject to legal proceedings before the courts (District courts of Sibiti and Ouesso). The judgments are yet to be pronounced.

Irrespective of the need to make further progress in the field of regulation, as mentioned in the earlier section of the report, indigenous peoples concerns are now clearly enshrined in the national agenda and, particularly through the National Development Plan 2012-2016, the National Policy for Social Action, Congo's National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the UNICEF Country Programming for 2014-2018 and the National Action Plan to Improve the Living Conditions of Indigenous Peoples from 2014 to 2017.

The previous National Plan (2009-2013) successfully addressed the new developments (adoption of the law for the protection of indigenous peoples included in the National Development Plan 2012-2016), which was recently updated following the holding of the indigenous caucus. In this context, the observations and recommendations of indigenous representatives from all the departments of the country were raised, and the views of indigenous peoples were also taken into consideration at the national consultation session (200 participants). As a result, the National Action Plan for the improvement of the quality of life of indigenous peoples for 2014-2017 was adopted on a consultative and participatory basis.

Furthermore, a platform for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plan was subsequently developed. The process was led and coordinated under the leadership of the Ministries of Social Affairs, Justice and Human Rights and with the involvement of key partners such as RENAPAC- the main indigenous network in the country, and experts from other ministries, including representatives of cooperation agencies based in the country. The consultation has resulted in having a common understanding of indigenous issues, progress and current challenges, and renewed commitments among key stakeholders. The National Action Plan remains the main framework for consistency and a reference point for interventions. However, the plan has to be distributed, widely disseminated and coordinated in its implementation.

Outcome 3. Facilitation of indigenous peoples' access to basic services (health, hygiene and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, education, birth registration, housing).

On the ground, great efforts were made to meet the pressing needs of indigenous peoples, especially the provision of basic services and access of indigenous children to an integrated approach to birth registration, ORA preparatory schools, health care and information for the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the targeted areas of intervention (Likouala and Lékoumou Districts). The impact is still very limited, due to the geographical isolation of most indigenous peoples in the country and the lack of infrastructure in remote areas of the Congo where most indigenous peoples live. This challenge is compounded by the low participation of other actors on the ground and the lack of available financial resources.

To illustrate, in the department of Lékoumou, the decentralized Action Plan on indigenous peoples for 2013-2017 has been developed. It urges all local authorities and communities to have a common framework for concrete answers to the pressing and urgent needs of indigenous peoples. In 2014, UNICEF supported the process that enabled the start of the operational phase. To strengthen its involvement in the implementation of the Action Plan, a joint mission by two UNIPP member agencies (UNICEF and UNDP) supported the launching of the activities which include a census in the District of Zanaga and Sibiti, the selected priority areas of intervention. The said launch event made possible the sharing of experiences of various stakeholders in implementing the operational mechanisms of the Plan and strengthened the skills of the Management Team.

The result of the census was validated and now offers basic data to better plan interventions on the ground and the subsequent monitoring of progress. For example, it was found out that of the 7,132 households surveyed, 1,284 households are indigenous. Of the 33,572 people counted, 5,470 self-identify as indigenous peoples (i.e. 16.30%); of the 4,378 children aged 0 to 59 months 1,343 are indigenous; of the 2839 children without birth certificates, 1,816 are indigenous children; of the 1,015 children in school, 682 are indigenous.

In 2013 in Lékoumou district, as the lead agency of the Partnership in Congo, UNICEF extended its scope of work in the Department of Lékoumou, providing support in the implementation of decentralized action plan for improving the status of indigenous peoples.

To begin its work, UNICEF carried out a census in the district to better plan its interventions on the ground and the subsequent monitoring of the progress of its work. UNICEF found that there are 2,839 children without birth certificates, of which, 1,416 girls were counted; 6772 students, including 1,161 indigenous children who received school supplies by the programme. Ultimately, the ongoing processes in Lékoumou with the census, the decentralized monitoring and joint modeling approach area around indigenous issues is particularly innovative for the country UNICEF Office.

In the department of Likouala, in collaboration with the departmental coordination team and with the additional financial support from the NatCom UK, indigenous peoples have continued to benefit from an integrated package of essential services delivered by the multidisciplinary teams deployed strategically in the landlocked corridors of the district (Impfondo-Dongou and Impfondo-Ipendja-Enyellé-Mokabi). Thus, in practice, 426 children have been vaccinated; 2116 children have been dewormed; 982 indigenous children (405 girls) have enrolled in ORA centers; 146 children (6-12 years) non-registrants have been identified; about 422 children have been identified as undeclared status, 15 have received a birth certificate and registration is underway for others; Finally, about 5,000 people (3,000 indigenous) have been sensitized on the fight against discrimination and good family planning and practices.

Moreover, with the support of another local NGO, sanitation facilities (latrines) and drinking water have been installed in the school localities of Enyellé District. The communities were sensitized on the consumption of drinking water and latrine use. Members of the community have been trained, involved and appropriated in maintenance and management structures. These water and sanitation facilities benefit more than a thousand Bantu and as well indigenous peoples, including 780 indigenous adults and 156 indigenous students.

The Partnership also participated in the monitoring workshop focused on Equity and Non-Discrimination in the Plateau Department, from 9 to 15 April 2014. With the involvement of local authorities in the administrative, health and civil sectors, the meeting was a good opportunity for dialogue among social partners to identify bottlenecks and relevant causes and corrective actions for the improvement of health conditions, especially among indigenous peoples. Recommendations were adopted for the inclusion of indigenous peoples with specific and tailored interventions, such as a qualitative survey to better understand who is not covered and who has no access to basic services; systematization of advanced strategies to reach indigenous children; the establishment of a working group to make it more operational; and effective registration of indigenous children at birth.

Finally, on the initiative of UNICEF, the terms of reference for the evaluation of interventions on the National Action Plan on the improvement of the quality of life of indigenous peoples have been developed and validated. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity, on behalf of the entire government, in collaboration with the resident coordinator of UN agencies in Congo, will provide leadership to conduct this evaluation. The evaluation will focus on the establishment of a critical review of the implementation of interventions since 2008 and analyze good practices, successes and challenges encountered, and draw lessons learned. It will allow for the acquisition of knowledge necessary to transform the situation of target populations, besides addressing issues around accountability of stakeholders and decision-making. Moreover, the evaluation can be used to replicate good practices in areas or territories where there is a high concentration of indigenous peoples in other departments. Finally, the result of the said evaluation will be used as a basis for the development of a joint program between the government of Congo and United Nations agencies (UNIPP 2nd phase) and other development partners to contribute towards the improvement of indigenous peoples' quality of life in the country.

Nepal

Background: The programme in Nepal provides support to the implementation of ILO Convention No. 169, UNDRIP and other relevant instruments on indigenous peoples' rights. This happens through capacity building of the Government of Nepal, indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders at local, district and central levels. The programme is implemented by ILO in cooperation with OHCHR.

Expected outcomes:

1. Key messages and responses to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on ILO C169 are developed and disseminated widely through a variety of appropriate materials and mechanisms.
2. Political leaders, government officials, indigenous peoples' organizations, indigenous youth, UN agencies and other international partners, the media and non-indigenous civil society are better able to understand, promote and/or apply ILO C169 through training, advocacy campaigns and exposure visits.
3. In response to lobbying, the government incorporates the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and the UPR recommendations.
4. A Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guideline mechanism is developed for donors.

Overall progress of the Project

Following the ratification of the ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (No. 169) by Nepal in August 2007, the Partnership has been instrumental in maintaining the momentum towards the application of the provisions of the Convention and to protect, realize and promote the rights of indigenous peoples in Nepal. Based on the outcome indicators, the Partnership has been successful in achieving most of its objectives, though there is a continuing need to support key stakeholders in this process

Some of the key achievements of the Project can be summarized as follows:

- Understanding of and awareness on the provisions of Convention 169 enhanced to a considerable extent through tailor made capacity building measures and awareness programmes for different target groups at local, regional and national levels.
- FAQs developed through a participatory process was endorsed and published by the Government of Nepal.
- The Partnership has made the inter-agency thematic group- Social Inclusion Action Group (SIAG)- proactive to promote the ILO Convention No.169 among the member agencies in terms of coordination of activities, mutual collaboration and dissemination of information, best practices and lessons learnt.
- As a result of persistent follow up by the Partnership, a high level Task Force was formed by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD). The Task Force is expected to receive a mandate to work as a Coordination Committee to facilitate the

process of approval and implementation of National Action Plan (NAP) for the application of indigenous peoples' rights within the framework of the Convention (No. 169). The Basic Operating Guidelines' group of donors has committed to facilitate implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP), as appropriate, once it is endorsed by the Government of Nepal

- The Government of Nepal has finalized its report on the implementation of the ILO Convention No. 169, which was overdue for many years, and is currently in the process of submitting the report to the ILO.

The Project has been successful in generating evidence-based, lively and meaningful discussion and deliberation among policy makers, indigenous peoples' organizations, national experts and development partners. Consequently, Nepal is expected to receive further development assistance for its inclusive economic growth and development wherein the application of the provisions of the ILO Convention No. 169 is expected to be an integral part of development cooperation.

The Project activities helped to increase participation by indigenous peoples and government representatives in international processes related to indigenous peoples' rights, including in the sessions of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and technical expert meetings. Indigenous peoples' organizations in Nepal have been increasingly able to use international human rights instruments to claim their rights as a result of several capacity building measures conducted by the Project.

Due to the complexity of Nepalese society, the presence of a multitude of cultures, languages and ethnicities and its geographic remoteness, Nepal faces a daunting challenge in promotion, realization and protection of indigenous rights. As the country is currently passing through a political transformation and is overwhelmingly involved in drafting its new constitution, the issues of indigenous rights and its incorporation into the new constitution have been highly debated. The prevalent scenario of the country presents both opportunities and challenges for development partners in their efforts to establish Nepal as a democratic, equitable and peaceful society as a whole.

Despite programmatic challenges faced by the Project due to the political instability, the key objectives were achieved leading to a better prospect of future cooperation among the MOFALD, the ILO and UNIPP.

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

The key outcome of the project was to enhance the capacity of stakeholders at local, district and central levels for the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights in Nepal. To this end, the Project has achieved remarkable progress through the implementation of capacity development activities, dissemination of information through various types of media and awareness campaigns.

Outcome 1. Key messages and responses to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on ILO C169 are developed and disseminated widely through a variety of appropriate materials and mechanisms.

Key messages and responses to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about the Convention were developed and broadly disseminated through interaction programmes and discussion forums at local, regional and central level. These programmes were led by national indigenous experts who were able to provide technical support as well as share international experiences that were relevant to the formulation of an effective and reader friendly set of frequently asked questions and responses. Again, the target groups for these programmes were strategically chosen so that they could provide adequate inputs to make the FAQs as relevant to the Nepalese context as possible.

The draft FAQs benefited from feedback and suggestions from ILO experts based in the headquarters and in the field. The FAQs was then submitted to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for further review. Subsequently, MOFALD established a high level Task Force (TF) comprising of representatives from 23 government ministries with a mandate to finalize the FAQs. The FAQs has been endorsed and published by the MOFALD and is being widely disseminated throughout the country.

Outcome 2. Political leaders, government officials, indigenous peoples' organizations, indigenous youth, UN agencies and other international partners, the media and non-indigenous civil society are better able to understand, promote and/or apply ILO C169 through training, advocacy campaigns and exposure visits.

A series of capacity building measures- tailor-made for various groups like media, youth, women, political leaders, Constituent Assembly members, government, civil society and UN agencies and other development partners- were held. Due attention was given to make these programmes inclusive while designing them. Both indigenous and non-indigenous peoples were focused on as selected target groups. In order to reach out to a diverse group of audience, various forms of media like local print media and FM radio were used. Further, a number of intensive trainings were provided to government officials, lawyers and security agencies in order to sensitize them on access to justice. These programmes were very successful in enhancing a positive perception of the provisions of the Convention 169 among the targeted groups. Furthermore, it was expected to create a chain effect on the general public in terms of mitigating the gaps in understanding the provision of the Convention.

Additionally, the ILO Handbook on Convention 169 was translated into Nepali and widely disseminated throughout the country to key stakeholders including government agencies and indigenous peoples' organizations. This proved to be very effective in enhancing the understanding of the Convention in addition the FAQ.

A two and a half day residential workshop on reporting on ILO Convention No. 169 implementation for stakeholders was held with the technical support from the ILO Sub-regional Office in New Delhi. A periodic report prepared by MOFALD was presented to the participants

of the workshop for inputs. Moreover, the comments addressed by the ILO supervisory bodies to the Government of Nepal was thoroughly reviewed. Following finalization of the FAQ, the TF's expected mandate is to work as a Coordination Committee in the near future to facilitate the process of approval and implementation of National Action Plan (NAP).

A workshop was conducted with the Nepal Bar Association (NBA) and Madhesi and Indigenous Lawyers Association (MILA) with a view to enhance their capacity and understanding on indigenous issues. These workshops helped to foster mutual dialogue among the indigenous and non-indigenous members of the NBA and the MILA. The MILA workshop developed the "Kathmandu Declaration 2014" which raises awareness of indigenous peoples' issues and rights in the context of the judiciary and litigation.

The project also conducted a workshop with All Nepal Trade Union Federation (ANTUF) - one of the major national trade union federations in Nepal- in the central and the mid-western region of the country in order to promote awareness on indigenous rights. The workshop was attended by central and district level trade union leaders and cadres.

There was also some progress in facilitating coordination on indigenous issues among donors that have subscribed to Basic Operating Guideline (BOG). A one-day meeting with the BOG group, in which major donors including UN agencies in the country took part, was held with a view to explaining critical aspects in relation to the application of the Convention in Nepal and its proper integration into the BOG and related coordination within the group. Likewise, series of discussions were held within the Social Inclusion Action Group (SIAG) - a thematic group consisting of UN agencies and other development partners - on the promotion and application of indigenous peoples' rights.

Outcome 3. In response to lobbying, the government incorporates the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and the UPR recommendations.

Two trainings on the indigenous peoples' rights were conducted for the UN Country Team, bilateral donors based in Kathmandu and the Nepalese civil society organizations, in partnership with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Nepal. As an outcome of these trainings, collaboration was established with the interlocutors-ILO Nepal and others and with the Ministry to work towards the finalization of the National Action Plan on Indigenous People's Rights, which was also one of the outcomes identified in the current UNDAF for Nepal.

Some preliminary activities in the form of consultation were carried out with a view to establish working groups for the promotion of Convention No. 169 and for effective implementation of the recommendation of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples issues and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Outcome 4. A Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guideline mechanism is developed for donors.

The two trainings conducted on the Indigenous Peoples' Rights for the UN Country Team, bilateral donors based in Kathmandu and the Nepalese civil society organizations, in

partnership with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Nepal had a strong focus on the principle of free prior and informed consent, in preparation for the future development of the guide.

South East Asia Regional Project

Background: The key objectives of the programme in South-East Asia were to identify the main challenges, opportunities, best practices and lessons from legal and policy reforms on forest land tenure from the Asia Pacific region, including how national laws and policies link to international human rights standards, to formulate effective strategies to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples' access and control over land and natural resources. Moreover, the programme sought to support legal reforms and related policy development on indigenous peoples' access and control over land and natural resources in target countries by mobilizing strong advocacy initiatives and facilitating participatory dialogues to advocate for legislative reform. The programme was implemented by UNDP.

Expected outcomes:

1. International guidelines, best country practices, challenges and lessons learned, which are relevant to legislative reform and policy development concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples over their lands and natural resources, are identified.
2. Advisory services, consultation, knowledge exchange, capacity development, and technical assistance are facilitated at the national and regional levels to support increased multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Overall progress of the Project

With co-funding from UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center, UNIPP supported the South-East Asia regional project, which was launched in July 2012. UNDP APRC serves as the lead agency and the OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia as the co-implementing organization. This regional project benefitted from the experiences and network of its predecessor, UNDP APRC' Regional Indigenous Peoples' Programme (RIPP).

For the period of 2012-2014, the regional project specifically focused its intervention on key issues concerning IP rights to land and natural resources through legislative and policy frameworks. Main project activities include: critical analysis and advisory support for government, IP, CSO, and UN partners on political and legal contexts and strategies for IP engagement; legislative and policy review; national and regional knowledge exchange and consultation meetings; organization of multi-stakeholder dialogues and capacity building workshops support to APRC practice teams and UN Country Teams in critically addressing IP issues in their policies and programmes; and small grants to IP organizations.

As the only regional project of UNIPP, UNDP-OHCHR Southeast Asia project was specifically designed to provide regional perspectives and a neutral forum for multi-stakeholder and cross-practice dialogues with a practical solution-finding approach to address the national legal-policy challenges and grievances of IP populations, which are appropriate to the complex socio-political situations in Southeast Asia, particularly in Indonesia and the Philippines, where IP issues have been most articulated and advanced in the region.

Progress towards specific activities, results and impacts

Outcome 1. International guidelines, best country practices, challenges and lessons learned, which are relevant to legislative reform and policy development concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples over their lands and natural resources, are identified.

Facilitated the South-East Asia Sub-Regional Meeting on Extractive Industries and Indigenous Peoples' rights to land in Bangkok with more than 60 expert participants from 5 countries in the region, including IP leaders, leading academic researchers and civil society leaders, as well as high-level officials from the Governments, Congress, and National Human Rights Institutions. The meeting resulted in the production of a number of country reports and recommendations by different stakeholders and across practices on how to improve EI governance and better protect indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources.

Prepared a new publication, "Extractive Industries and Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Challenges and Developments in South-East Asia". It includes country chapters focusing on Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Myanmar. The publication provides a synthesis of the latest international normative guidance, country situations, critical challenges, notable developments, as well as recommendations in protecting the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands and natural resources, particularly vis-à-vis extractive industries in the South East Asian region.

Outcome 2. Advisory services, consultation, knowledge exchange, capacity development, and technical assistance are facilitated at the national and regional levels to support increased multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Provided support to the inclusion and highlighting of indigenous issues in the new UNDP Global Programme as well as regional UNDP programme on extractive industries and sustainable development through the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre. Indigenous peoples are clearly featured as a key target group of support, and it paves the way for future UNDP programmes and projects targeting indigenous peoples as part of their new extractive industries initiatives around the world.

Provided support to the Asia consultation with the UN Special Rapporteur that included indigenous representatives, NHRI officials and CSO experts and activists from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines that took place in Malaysia. During the meeting, an informal Asia

Network on Extractive Industries and Energy was established, to bring the key indigenous and civil society actors together in the region to document cases and share information for research and political advocacy. UNIPP supported the follow-up meeting of this new network at the June Bangkok meeting on EIs and IPs.

Organized an innovative Peer-Peer Knowledge Exchange between the **Philippines** and **Indonesia** on indigenous legislation and policy-making, in partnership with the Philippines Parliament and IPO-CSO networks. It provided a forum for the Indonesian delegates to learn from the 20 years of rich experiences in the Philippines in enacting and implementing IP legislation. Following the knowledge exchange, Indonesian participants from the House finalized the draft law in consultation with leaders from the Indonesian indigenous organization AMAN. Subsequently, the draft law was formally adopted by the House, and the President Letter was issued in May 2013, appointing relevant ministers to conduct internal consultations on the Bill.

Facilitated the mobilization of political support and the government consultation process on the Indigenous Rights Bill in **Indonesia**, through an established partnership among UNDP Indonesia, Parliament expert staff and AMAN. This partnership group undertook informal advocacy and strategic consultations with the Ministry of Forestry, which has been appointed by the President as a leading agency in the government discussions on the Bill.

Supported the indigenous peoples Legislative Priority Agenda Setting and Advocacy for the newly-elected 16th Congress in the **Philippines**, as well as exercises in political mapping and development of advocacy campaigns, in order to tackle the remaining challenges in the country to protect the rights of indigenous peoples as guaranteed in the national law. The activities has been performed in continued partnership with the Philippines Congress and Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples, involving major IP groups, CSOs, the Parliamentary IP Committee, and the Commission on Human Rights.

Facilitated participatory consultations at the local level to discuss the draft National Land Use Policy in **Lao PDR**, in connection with the main issues and challenges of ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups concerning their land and natural resources. The project funded two rounds of consultations between the National Assembly (Organizing Committees), government officials and local communities (including representatives of IPs) to discuss the draft National Land Policy. In addition, the programme commissioned a local expert study to review the draft Policy from the perspective of international standards and best practices relating to indigenous peoples, and the recommendations from the study were forwarded to the National Assembly. A revised National Land Use Policy reflecting the recommendations and comments received was discussed at the National Assembly.

4. Overarching Impacts and Success Stories

During its implementation, the Partnership has set a momentum and has shown great potential and success in:

1. Supporting efforts to fill the implementation gap of international standards at the country level

While the Partnership is global in scope, UNIPPs primary focus is at the national level, where supporting legislative review and reform on indigenous peoples is one of the key thematic areas of its work.

For example, in 2011, the Republic of Congo adopted Law No. 5-2011 on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Populations, becoming the first African country to adopt a specific law on indigenous peoples. UNIPP supported the implementation, dissemination and monitoring of this landmark law. In response to key provisions of the Law, the Congolese Government has prepared eight implementing decrees covering the following areas: use of traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing; protection of cultural heritage and sacred sites; special measures on access to education and health services; procedures for consultation and participation in decision-making; procedures for consultation and participation concerning development programmes; protection of traditional medicine; establishment of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the promotion and protection of indigenous populations; and the right to citizenship.

In July 2012, with UNIPP support, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights convened an expert meeting in Brazzaville to examine draft implementing decrees. Drawing on the expertise of OHCHR and UN Country Teams (in particular, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA), relevant ministerial officials and indigenous representatives from Congolese provinces worked with the aim to ensure that decrees would be in line with the principles of the UNDRIP. UN partner agencies continue to provide support for the review and adoption of the decrees.

2. Enhancing visibility of indigenous peoples issues and standards at the country level

By forging strategic partnerships, UNIPP has succeeded in enhancing UN country-level support for the implementation of international standards and in making indigenous peoples' issues more visible to a broad section of society. In doing so, consultation mechanisms and participation of indigenous peoples in national development were strengthened. Indeed, national development programmes have taken indigenous issues into account for the first time.

3. Building on and strengthening existing individual and joint initiatives and projects at the country and regional levels

UNIPP builds on and strengthens existing individual and joint initiatives and projects at the country and regional levels by providing a coherent policy and programmatic framework that encourages cross-fertilization. UNIPP has done this by using its modalities for joint programmes which has enabled rapid initiation of programme implementation and channeling of funds.

In its joint projects in Nepal, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Bolivia, Nicaragua and the regional project in Southeast Asia, with a specific focus on Indonesia and The Philippines, UNIPP has built on existing mechanisms and activities of its partner organizations, drawing on local knowledge, previous experiences and lessons learned on the ground. Furthermore, many of the projects that pre-dated UNIPP at the country and regional levels would simply have ceased activity without its support.

4. Strengthening UN System coherence and effectiveness and participation of indigenous peoples

By encouraging coordinated and collaborative UN support to countries, UNIPP has enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the organizations' collective input. With the UN Resident Coordinators in their strategic leadership of the UN Country Team and relationships with national authorities, playing an important role in the Partnership, UNIPP has taken on board the opportunities offered by United Nations coordination processes through the UN Resident Coordinators' systems and UNCTs (including CCA/UNDAF), thereby making the Delivering as One principle a reality.

In 2009, Nicaragua's UN offices supported the creation of the Consultative Committee of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples (known by its Spanish abbreviation, CCPIAN). Throughout the implementation of the UNIPP joint programme CCPIAN offered advice to the UN agencies working in Nicaragua on:

- Better incorporate the rights of indigenous peoples into UN programmes, in accordance with UN Development Group guidelines and international instruments;
- Adopt a more intercultural approach to planning, monitoring and evaluating their programmes;
- Strengthen UN programmes by drawing on lessons learned and examples of good practice provided to the CCPIAN by State institutions, civil society and community-based organizations on the basis of their own activities related to indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples' issues.

Today, the concerns of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples in Nicaragua systematically influence both the design and implementation of UNIPP's programme there, with programme objectives and activities discussed and agreed jointly by the CCPIAN and UN agencies. CCPIAN members also serve on programmes' executive and advisory boards, thereby upholding the UN's commitment to respect seeking free, prior and informed consent from.

5. Working with UN mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples and follow-up to recommendations of the UN and ILO supervisory bodies and mandates

As a collaborative framework UNIPP is a commitment to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Convention No. 169. The work of the UN and ILO mechanisms and mandates in guiding Member States as regards the realization of indigenous peoples' rights is also guiding UNIPP in the design of its joint programmes.

UNIPP has worked with and supported follow to recommendations of the Permanent Forum, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), and the Special Rapporteur, as well as recommendations emanating from the UN human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review, and the ILO supervisory mechanisms.

- UNIPP's joint project in Congo follows-up on the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur's country visit in 2010.
- Targeting indigenous women is one of the highlights of the UNIPP joint project in Nicaragua supporting the country in its follow-up to recommendations received by during its UPR processes.
- In Bolivia, UNIPP has been working with the Highly-Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Region of Bolivia as issues highlighted by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
- In Nepal, UNIPP supported follow-up to the comments by the ILO supervisory bodies.
- The Southeast Asia focus on indigenous peoples' access to land, territories and issues related to extractive industries complements the study and report made by the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN Special Rapporteur.

During its Policy dialogue meeting held in conjunction with the 13th Session of the UNPFII in May 2014, UNIPP's Policy board had an interaction with the Chair of UNPFII (Ms. Dalee Sambo), the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples (Ms. Victoria Tauli Corpuz), and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on Indigenous Peoples rights (Chief Wilton Littlechild). The representatives of the three UN mechanisms all emphasized the importance of joint action of agencies to follow up on their recommendations and the need to strengthen dialogue and interaction between them and UNIPP.

6. Enabling work in partnership through a catalytic fund

In addition to galvanizing national and regional processes in support of indigenous peoples, UNIPP-supported projects have served as catalysts in mobilizing additional funds for similar initiatives. UNIPP initially invested US\$ 1.7 million of seed resources. Since then, a further US\$ 3.7 million has been raised for, and invested in, indigenous peoples' issues.

In Bolivia, for example, UNIPP was instrumental in securing a financial contribution of approximately US\$ 1.5 million from the European Union and the Danish Embassy in La Paz. This support enabled UN agencies such as UN Women, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme to become more actively involved in local initiatives for indigenous peoples, thereby strengthening the notion of partnership upon which UNIPP is founded.

The additional funds will help extend the scope of activities designed to promote and enshrine indigenous peoples' rights at the country level.

5. Lessons Learned

The Partnership has built a momentum where knowledge and experience gained individually and collectively have increased the Pits impact and reach around the world. The increasing demand for assistance from governments and indigenous peoples' organizations is an indication that UNIPP has successfully created a shared vision on indigenous issues on which future action can be built but also needs continued support and commitment.

UNIPP is committed to learning from its successes and weaknesses and to share and apply that learning for the benefit of future work in partnership. Some of the key lessons learned include the following:

- UNIPP has a vital role in strengthening the UN system's coherence and aid effectiveness as making further progress on Delivering as One. By pooling together the individual and collective expertise and resources of the five participating UN agencies, UNIPP has bolstered coordinated and coherent action at the country level and has ensured a more efficient delivery of action on indigenous peoples under the respective UNDAFs.
- The impartiality and legitimacy of the UN system delivering as One is valued at the country level by national actors and this has allowed the UNIPP to bring diverse actors together and created a climate of trust for dialogue, conflict and dispute resolution, and for building democracy, diversity and inclusive development.
- The Partnership, served as catalyst for action in the UN system in support of national institutions and organizations towards the advancement of indigenous rights – through dialogue and advocacy with diverse national actors.
- Through its experts and specialists, UNIPP can contribute to making dialogue more productive and leading to results. Furthermore, through the UN system's international network of offices and human and technical resources, it can play a role in global sharing of information and experiences on advancing indigenous peoples' rights.
- Delivering as One does not require large amounts of funds; instead, the availability of even modest amounts of flexible funding at the right moment can help to make a difference. It can also leverage much larger amounts of resources from donors, especially from programme country governments, to make change sustainable.

6. Constraints and challenges

The realization of the rights of indigenous peoples is a challenging and long-term and complex task. Both the challenges and the areas to be covered by interventions are diverse and beyond the skills and mandates of individual UN agencies. Success lies in expanded strategic partnerships.

Although indigenous peoples are recognized, as such, in most, if not in all of the countries in which UNIPP has been working it was nevertheless a challenge to mobilize all the national stakeholders to move forward together. Coordination of intervention efforts at the national level remains the greatest challenge.

The process of reforms at the country level takes time and resources, often requiring efforts for reprogramming activities. Issues relating to indigenous peoples are often seen as politically sensitive. These constraints have had a negative impact on some activities, including delays.

Indigenous peoples live mostly in remote and isolated areas. Sufficient financial and technical resources are paramount in order to reach especially the most vulnerable groups particularly women and children. It is essential to ensure complementarity and synergy of actions as well as diversified funding sources.

Indigenous peoples' and their organizations and networks tend to lack capacity in many respects. Nevertheless, it is essential to ensure their involvement as key actors in all stages, in all studies, planning, programming and decision making. This work process requires patience, resources and time.

It is challenging to engage with development partners and donors in real time. In some countries, joint field missions are difficult to perform because of conflicting work schedules of focal points on indigenous issues.

7. Building on success, recommendations for the way forward

Taking advantage of the momentum generated by UNIPP in promoting the rights of indigenous peoples at the country level and in the spirit of the UN's Delivering as One approach, UNIPP has expressed the need to broaden the Partnership and welcomes new UN partners to join. A UN partnership for indigenous peoples must maximize efficiency by serving as an effective platform for joint and coherent action by UN country teams around the world. The combination of headquarters based network of technical focal points and national coordinators or focal points has been successful and could be further strengthened.

UNIPP will continue to strengthen its role in facilitating partnerships between States and indigenous peoples, through coordinated action at the country level, with UN Country Teams as a driving force, in line with the Partnership's guiding principles. Programmatic focus on capacity

development and on promoting and establishing mechanisms for consultation and participation of indigenous peoples should remain a priority.

In addition to addressing governance issues and related rights, such as the right to consultation and participation, it is possible to link the indigenous people's issues with other broader policy areas such as migration, education, employment and decent work, health, rural development, climate change, conflict and natural disaster, HIV/AIDS, etc. This can enable different UN agencies' programmatic actions to also focus on indigenous peoples and thereby strengthen the collaborative work carried out within the UN, as well as facilitate the mobilization of funds within the agencies.

The need is need for seizing the momentum, especially the political and programmatic impetus that the World Conference has provided and the on-going processes leading to the Post 2015 development agenda. The World Conference Outcome Document fleshes out critical programmatic guidance and requests the Secretary-General requests "the Secretary-General, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and Member States, to begin the development, within existing resources, of a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration. UNIPP can play a role in sharing its experience and with the wider UN system in this connection. The WCIP outcome document's support for UNIPP is encouraging and a clear indication of the for Member States consideration for the Partnership and its role. The participation of indigenous peoples in the Partnership at various levels is a key to UNIPP's success; indigenous need to continue to be active partners in the Partnership.

A renewed UNIPP strategy could focus on:

- Leveraging political will for addressing indigenous issues both at the national, regional and global levels, building on the WCIP commitments;
- Effectively responding to the needs of UN Member States and the situation and aspirations of indigenous peoples, while promoting the rights set out in UNDRIP, ILO Convention No. 169 and the broader body of human rights treaties;
- Reinforcing the catalyst role of the Partnership within the UN system, and bringing together different actors and promoting dialogue among them;
- Drawing on the WCIP outcome document for identifying areas for strategic and coherent intervention;
- Emphasizing strengthening of joint programming on indigenous issues, under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinators;
- In the design joint programmes, ensuring consultations in order to obtain FPIC of indigenous peoples and providing for their participation in implementation
- Ensuring effective technical backstopping from the headquarters level and strengthening interaction between headquarters technical focal points and focal points and project coordinators at the country level;

- Increase focus on results, develop a clear narrative of change and document success stories, good practices and lessons learned; and
- Learning from other UN trust funds such as the Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund and the UN Disability Fund.

8. Financial performance 2014

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2014**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/IPPO0>

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2014, 3 contributors have deposited US\$ 1,984,745 in contributions and US\$ 5,221 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 1,989, 966.

Of this amount, US\$ 1,320,000 has been transferred to 5 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 1,205,335 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 19,847. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the UN Indigenous Peoples Partnership as of 31 December 2014.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	136,560	135,170	1,984,745
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	458	342	5,221
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	137,018	135,512	1,989,966
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	-	-	1,320,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(30,508)	(30,508)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	-	(30,508)	1,289,492
Administrative Agent Fees	1,366	1,352	19,847
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	180,000	200,916	515,916
Bank Charges	9	6	48
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	181,375	171,765	1,825,304
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(44,357)	(36,253)	164,663
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	245,273	200,916	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	200,916	164,663	164,663
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	-	(30,508)	1,289,492
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	657,196	253,055	1,205,335
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			84,157

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
DENMARK, Government of	1,466,396	-	1,466,396
FINLAND, Government of	331,255	135,170	466,425
IRISH AID	51,924	-	51,924
Grand Total	1,849,575	135,170	1,984,745

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest

to the AA. As of 31 December **2014**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **5,221** and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ -, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **5,221**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	4,879	342	5,221
Total: Fund Earned Interest	4,879	342	5,221
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	4,879	342	5,221

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the AA has transferred US\$ **1,320,000** to 5 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013			Current Year Jan-Dec-2014			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ILO	435,810		435,810		(30,508)	(30,508)	435,810	(30,508)	405,302
OHCHR	167,895		167,895				167,895		167,895
UNDP	496,380		496,380				496,380		496,380
UNFPA	131,360		131,360				131,360		131,360
UNICEF	88,555		88,555				88,555		88,555
Grand Total	1,320,000		1,320,000		(30,508)	(30,508)	1,320,000	(30,508)	1,289,492

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2014** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **1,289,492** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **1,205,335**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **93** percent. All agencies had delivery rates exceeding 90 percent. The agency with the highest delivery rate was UNICEF at 99.33 percent.

Table. 5 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Cumulative	
ILO	435,810	405,302	278,227	97,037	375,264	92.59
OHCHR	167,895	167,895	164,920	(8,649)	156,271	93.08
UNDP	496,380	496,380	371,986	89,713	461,699	93.01
UNFPA	131,360	131,360	89,375	34,767	124,142	94.51
UNICEF	88,555	88,555	47,773	40,187	87,960	99.33
Grand Total	1,320,000	1,289,492	952,281	253,055	1,205,335	93.47

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UN Indigenous Peoples? Ptnrshp						
00082054	UNIPP Nicaragua Indigenous peo	UNDP	170,000	170,000	168,016	98.83
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	OHCHR	33,705	33,705	33,307	98.82
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	UNDP	36,380	36,380	36,380	100.00
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	UNFPA	51,360	51,360	45,167	87.94
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	UNICEF	48,555	48,555	47,974	98.80
00082266	UNIPP Cameroon Promotion & pro	ILO	104,000	104,000	85,413	82.13
00082266	UNIPP Cameroon Promotion & pro	OHCHR	76,000	76,000	68,106	89.61
00082267	UNIPP CAR Promotion des droits	ILO	140,000	109,492	109,492	100.00
00082267	UNIPP CAR Promotion des droits	UNFPA	40,000	40,000	39,091	97.73
00082418	UNIPP South-East Asia Legal &	UNDP	250,000	250,000	217,766	87.11
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	ILO	30,000	30,000	29,201	97.34
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	OHCHR	40,000	40,000	39,536	98.84
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	UNDP	40,000	40,000	39,537	98.84
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	UNFPA	40,000	40,000	39,884	99.71
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	UNICEF	40,000	40,000	39,986	99.97
00083477	UNIPP NEPAL Implementation of	ILO	161,810	161,810	151,158	93.42
00083477	UNIPP NEPAL Implementation of	OHCHR	18,190	18,190	15,322	84.23
UN Indigenous Peoples Partnership: Total			1,320,000	1,289,492	1,205,335	93.47
Grand Total			1,320,000	1,289,492	1,205,335	93.47

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 6 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Bolivia						
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	ILO	30,000	30,000	29,201	97.34
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	OHCHR	40,000	40,000	39,536	98.84
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	UNDP	40,000	40,000	39,537	98.84
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	UNFPA	40,000	40,000	39,884	99.71
00082606	UNIPP BOLIVIA Desarrollo Legis	UNICEF	40,000	40,000	39,986	99.97
Bolivia Total			190,000	190,000	188,143	99.02
Cameroon						
00082266	UNIPP Cameroon Promotion & pro	ILO	104,000	104,000	85,413	82.13
00082266	UNIPP Cameroon Promotion & pro	OHCHR	76,000	76,000	68,106	89.61
Cameroon Total			180,000	180,000	153,519	85.29
Central African Republic						
00082267	UNIPP CAR Promotion des droits	ILO	140,000	109,492	109,492	100.00
00082267	UNIPP CAR Promotion des droits	UNFPA	40,000	40,000	39,091	97.73
Central African Republic Total			180,000	149,492	148,583	99.39
Congo						
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	OHCHR	33,705	33,705	33,307	98.82
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	UNDP	36,380	36,380	36,380	100.00
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	UNFPA	51,360	51,360	45,167	87.94
00082265	UNIPP CONGO Application loi &	UNICEF	48,555	48,555	47,974	98.80
Congo Total			170,000	170,000	162,828	95.78
Nepal						
00083477	UNIPP NEPAL Implementation of	ILO	161,810	161,810	151,158	93.42
00083477	UNIPP NEPAL Implementation of	OHCHR	18,190	18,190	15,322	84.23
Nepal Total			180,000	180,000	166,480	92.49
Nicaragua						
00082054	UNIPP Nicaragua Indigenous peo	UNDP	170,000	170,000	168,016	98.83
Nicaragua Total			170,000	170,000	168,016	98.83
United Nations						

00082418	UNIPP South-East Asia Legal &	UNDP	250,000	250,000	217,766	87.11
United Nations Total			250,000	250,000	217,766	87.11
Grand Total			1,320,000	1,289,492	1,205,335	93.47

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 7 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	
Training of Counterparts (Old)	-	-	-	
Contracts (Old)	-	-	-	
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	187,495	40,068	227,563	20.19
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	11,156	5,779	16,935	1.50
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	4,553	1,377	5,930	0.53
Contractual Services (New)	256,712	75,280	331,992	29.46
Travel (New)	174,132	18,408	192,541	17.08
Transfers and Grants (New)	(4,506)	40,050	35,544	3.15
General Operating (New)	260,397	56,141	316,538	28.09
Programme Costs Total	889,939	237,103	1,127,042	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	62,341	15,952	78,293	6.95
Total	952,281	253,055	1,205,335	

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December **2014**, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **1,352** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2014**, US\$ **19,847** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **15,952** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **78,293** as of 31 December **2014**.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In **2014**, direct costs amounting to US\$ 200,916.

Annex - List of UNIPP Publications and Studies across the countries/region

UNIPP has developed a number of publications and communication materials for information sharing, awareness raising and resource mobilization purposes. These materials include:

1. The United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership: Delivering as One for indigenous peoples' rights (Leaflet)
2. United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership: Delivering as One UN at the country level in partnership with indigenous peoples and governments (Poster)
3. UNIPP Success Stories: Cooperating to promote and protect indigenous peoples' right
4. Publication of the Participative Diagnosis of Indigenous Peoples in Pando (Bolivia, 2013)
5. Study about the forms of violence that affect indigenous women in the Pacific, Centre and North of Nicaragua and an action plan against gender violence in the Pacific, Centre and North of Nicaragua (Forthcoming in Spanish)
6. Publication of the second edition of the book: "Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples: Nicaraguan basic legislation" (Forthcoming in Spanish)
7. "Survey and Analysis of cases presented by indigenous and afro-descendant people in the court system and judicial sentences that have used indigenous and afro-descendant peoples international and national legal instruments" (Nicaragua, forthcoming in Spanish)
8. Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents. Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (in Nepali).
9. Frequently Asked Questions on Indigenous Peoples in Nepal and ILO Convention 169 (Forthcoming in English and Nepali)
10. Indigenous peoples and governance – challenges on land and extractive industries: A sub-regional study on South-East Asia (Forthcoming in English)
11. Documentary on the initiatives for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples in Cameroon
12. Video and e -magazine produced and design by women from the Council of IP from the PCN describing the challenges faced by indigenous women from the PCN to access justice;
13. Publication of Nicaraguan legislation on IAP;
14. Assessment of violence which affects indigenous women from the PCN; elaborated by IP women from the PCN;
15. Systematization of legal sentences incorporating C169;
16. Elaboration of the methodological design of the specialized course on IAP rights within the IAEJ.
17. Elaboration of a UNIPP Programme Brochure
18. Anteproyecto de Ley Marco de Consulta Previa, Libre e Informada. Comision Nacional sobre el derecho a la consulta. Ministerio de Gobierno.
19. Ley N°450 de Protección a Naciones y Pueblos Indígenas Originarios en Peligro de Extinción, en situaciones de Aislamiento Voluntario y No Contactado. Ministerio de Justicia
20. Normas internacionales de derechos de los pueblos indígenas. OACNUDH.
21. Diagnóstico participativo de los Pueblos Indígenas del Departamento de Pando (Esse Eja, Tacana, Cavineño, Yaminahua y Machineri). UNICEF-UNFPA.

22. Estudio participativo del sistema de toma de decisiones de la Capitanía Alto Parapeti. OACNUDH.
23. Estudio participativo del sistema de toma de decisiones de la Organización del Pueblo Indígena Mosen, OPIM. OACNUDH.
24. Estudio participativo del sistema de toma de decisiones de la Nación Jach'aKarangas. OACNUDH.
25. Documento de sistematización del proceso de construcción participativa del anteproyecto de ley de consulta previa libre e informada. Equipo Multidisciplinario Ministerio de Gobierno.
26. Reporte de consultoría sobre el Anteproyecto de ley de la consulta previa en Bolivia. Jay Hartling. Consultora, PNUD
27. Informe de Jornadas de Trabajo sobre Derecho a la Consulta Previa Bolivia. Hernán Coronado. Consultor, OIT.
28. Análisis del Anteproyecto de Ley de Consulta Previa Libre e Informada: Documento consensado en la Comisión Nacional (Cochabamba, agosto, 2013). Iván Lanegra. Consultor, OIT.
29. Consulta previa: documento conceptual. Iván Lanegra. Consultor, OIT.
30. Análisis de las propuestas realizadas por las organizaciones Confederación de los Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia (CIDOB) y el Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ), la Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní, y la CNMCIOB "BARTOLINA SISA" al Anteproyecto de Ley Marco de Consulta". Iván Lanegra. Consultor, OIT.
31. Tres opiniones legales consolidadas sobre: (i) Proyecto de Ley de consulta previa libre e informada; (ii) Ley de protección a los pueblos indígenas en situación de alta vulnerabilidad; (iii) Proyecto de Ley de Minería. OACNUDH.
32. Currículo del curso de especialidad Derechos de los Pueblos indígenas en el Sistema Universal de Derechos Humanos e Introducción al Peritaje Cultural. OACNUDH-OIT y Universidad Indígena Boliviana Productiva Comunitaria Intercultural Guaraní y Pueblos de Tierras Bajas – ApiaguaikiTüpa. 2014.
33. Currículo del Diplomado sobre Derechos de los pueblos indígenas en Bolivia. Equipo Multidisciplinario Ministerio de Gobierno y Escuela de Gestión Pública Plurinacional.
34. Informe de monitoreo del proceso de consulta del proyecto "Desarrollo y explotación campo Incahuasi (Bloque Ipati y campo Aquio (Bloque Aquio) Alto Parapeti". OACNUDH
35. Informe de monitoreo proceso de consulta al "Proyecto LOOP 12"X61, 5 Km. Tramo 3 Abapo-La ponderosa, Oleoducto Camiri-Santa Cruz 2 (OCSZ2)Takovo Mora". OACNUDH.
36. Análisis comparativo de tres informes sobre el proceso de consulta en el TIPNIS. OACNUDH.
37. Planes de gestión de la CIPOAP – CIMAP y de cinco pueblos indígenas de Pando. UNICEF-UNFPA.
38. Cartilla de sistematización de la metodología de consulta previa, libre e informada utilizada para el diagnóstico participativo de la CIPOAP – CIMAP. UNICEF-UNFPA.
39. Documento de diseño de levantamiento de línea de base educativa y lingüística en cinco pueblos indígenas. UNICEF.
40. Documento sistematizado: Propuesta para la incorporación de los derechos las mujeres indígenas en el anteproyecto de ley marco de consulta. ONU Mujeres.