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UNIPP Success Stories

Cooperating to promote & protect indigenous peoples' rights



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNIPP Success Stories

**Cooperating to promote & protect
indigenous peoples' rights**

Acknowledgements

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UNIPP Technical Secretariat

Foreword

The United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP, or the Partnership) works to promote progress as regards indigenous peoples' rights and development at country level. In this endeavour, UNIPP is guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO C169).

Launched in 2011, in response to a recommendation from the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), UNIPP combines the individual expertise and networks of five UN agencies: the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Together, they work with indigenous communities, States, human rights mechanisms, civil society and the private sector to improve understanding of and respect for indigenous peoples' rights.

The first global partnership of its kind, UNIPP is uniquely positioned to bring about lasting improvements in indigenous peoples' lives, and enjoys high-level backing. The UN General Assembly and UN Human Rights Council have formally welcomed UNIPP and encouraged others to support it.

Two and a half years since its launch, national programmes are being implemented through UNIPP in Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of Congo, Nepal and Nicaragua, and there is one regional project in South-East Asia. Indigenous peoples in Bolivia, Cameroon, CAR, Republic of Congo and Indonesia have been able to submit recommendations on draft legislation through consultative workshops and/or community fora. Baseline studies are under way to assess the situation of indigenous communities in relation to, among other things, maternal and reproductive health, providing the basis for UNIPP-supported programmes tailored to their needs. In South-East Asia, UNIPP has co-hosted the first ever sub-regional meeting on extractive industries and indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources.

Through initiatives such as these, UNIPP has raised the profile of indigenous peoples' issues, provided space for dialogue among a range of stakeholders with differing interests, and enhanced awareness of and respect for international standards. It has also encouraged the integration of indigenous perspectives in development programme planning within and outside the UN System.

This publication provides an insight into UNIPP's work, highlighting achievements and challenges and indicating the way forward. It is meant to contribute to the deliberations of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which will be held for the first time under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in New York in September 2014, and whose main goal is to share best practices in the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights.



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List of acronyms and abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
ANTUF	All Nepal Federation of Trade Unions
Bartolina SISA	National Federation of Peasant, Indigenous and Native Women of Bolivia
CAR	Central African Republic
CCPIAN UNS	Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples for the United Nations System in Nicaragua
CGIP	Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples
CIDOB	Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia
CNMCB	National Council of Rural Women of Bolivia
CONAFRO	The National Council Afroboliviano
CONAMAQ	National Council of Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyu
CSCIB	Syndicalist Confederation of Intercultural Communities of Bolivia
CSUTCB	Unified Syndical Confederation of Rural Workers of Bolivia
DSCERP	Strategic Paper on Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GTZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO C169	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINFOF	Ministry of Forests & Wildlife
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRO 169	Programme to Promote ILO Convention No. 169
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REPAR	Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Forests
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP RIPP	Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIPP	United Nations-Indigenous Peoples, Partnership
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



X



Introducing UNIPP

Launched in May 2011, the United Nations - Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP) aims to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, taking as a cornerstone their right to participate in decision-making, state duty to consult, and the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). It works primarily at country level, with supporting activities carried out at regional and global level.

UNIPP programmes focus on capacity development, research and documentation, and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned. Founded on the principles of trust and equality, they bring together UN Agencies, indigenous peoples, governments, civil society and the private sector, encouraging dialogue and common understanding through sustainable partnership initiatives aimed at guaranteeing indigenous peoples' rights.

Funding from donors and participating UN organizations is channelled to a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), which is used to pool and disburse resources.

Why UNIPP matters

Numbering over 370 million, indigenous peoples make up five per cent of the world's population, but 15 per cent of those living in poverty. This disproportionate hardship is inextricably linked to a longstanding lack of understanding of, and respect for, indigenous peoples' rights. Indigenous peoples around the world commonly face exclusion from decision-making on issues that affect them; non-recognition and/or non-protection of ancestral lands and resources; lack of access to culturally appropriate social services; and inadequate understanding about their way of life and traditional economies. Women, in particular, suffer multiple forms of discrimination, such as lack of access to education and health care, and are subject to violence, including sexual violence and trafficking.

Yet, indigenous peoples are part of the overall contribution of all peoples to the diversity and richness of the world. Against a backdrop of increased global demand for resources and energy, their specialist local knowledge and skills also put them in a unique position to help address global challenges around human development, human rights, peace and environmental sustainability.

“

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.”

Article 41,
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

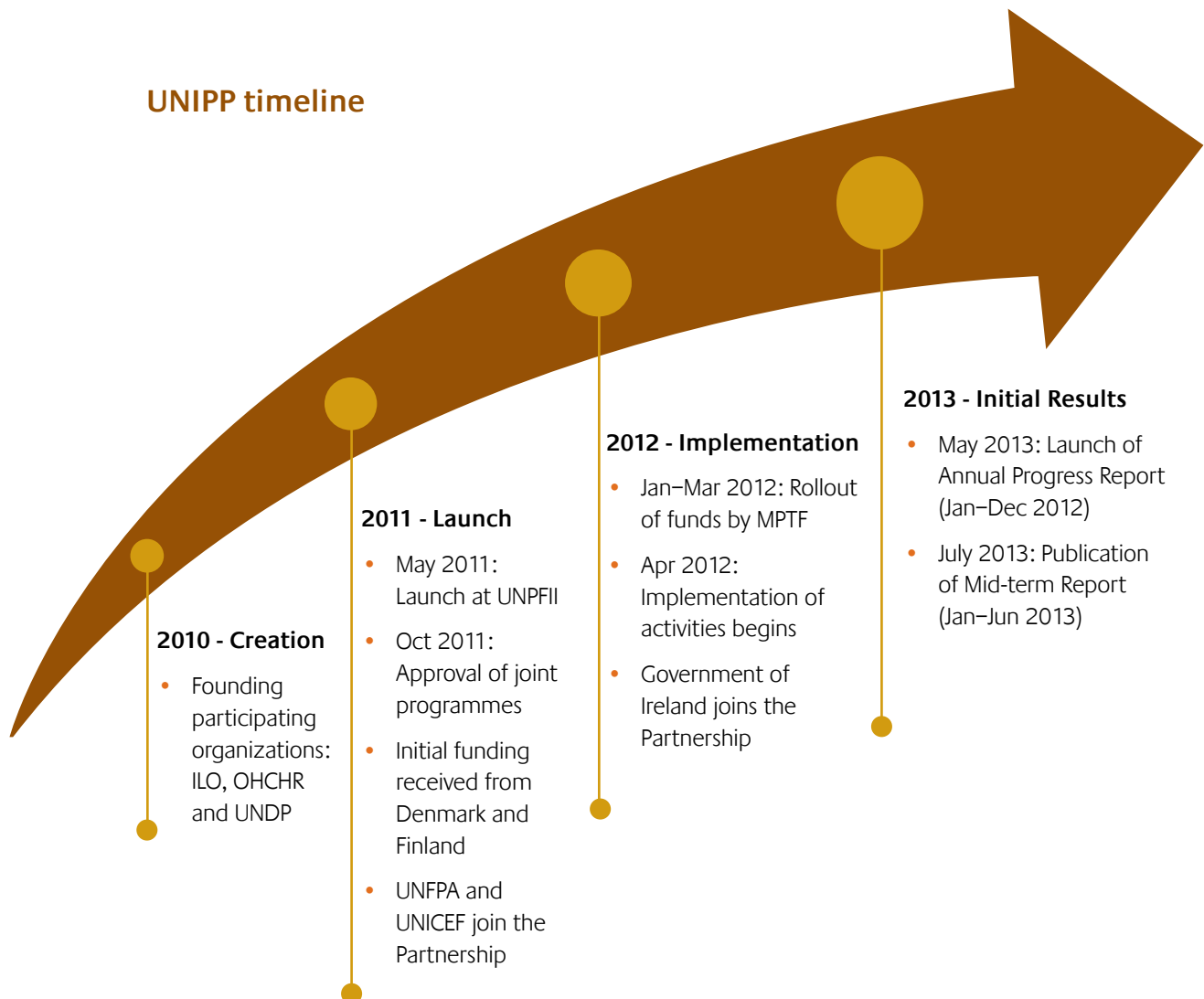
UNIPP's origins

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007. The UNDRIP acknowledges historical processes of discrimination and exclusion and opens a unique window of opportunity for global reconciliation and true partnership between indigenous peoples, governments and civil society at large. Together with the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), adopted by the ILO in 1989, it provides a solid framework for the advancement of indigenous peoples' rights.

Taking advantage of momentum generated by the UNDRIP, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) issued a recommendation that the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) enhance inter-agency coordination to promote and facilitate implementation of international standards on indigenous peoples. To that end, the three bodies formed UNIPP in 2010, thereby establishing the first UN-led global partnership to promote the rights of indigenous peoples at the country level.

In the spirit of the UN's Delivering As One approach, UNIPP welcomes the involvement of fellow UN Agencies, seeking to maximize efficiency by serving as a vehicle to coordinate action by UN country teams around the world. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) took up the invitation almost immediately, joining the partnership in 2011.

UNIPP timeline



UNIPP programmes and principles

UNIPP facilitates partnerships between States, indigenous peoples and UN Country Teams in support of the Partnership's guiding principles. Programmes focus on capacity development and on promoting and establishing consultative and participatory mechanisms. Activities are centred on:

- Information sharing and awareness-raising: allowing national stakeholders to understand and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and key issues affecting them.
- Advocacy and consultation: easing the implementation of national laws or standards, aimed at encouraging the ratification of international instruments, the adoption of new laws and policies or the review of existing ones.
- Ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of relevant legal/policy frameworks: ensuring indigenous peoples enjoy their due rights, e.g. appropriate budget allocations, inclusion in development programmes.

Special attention is paid to marginalized groups, including the distinct needs of indigenous women, children and youth.

UNIPP guiding principles

- ownership and coherence with the principles of indigenous peoples' self-determination, consultation, participation and FPIC
- gender equality and special consideration to indigenous children and youth as appropriate
- partnerships founded on equality, trust, inclusion and mutual accountability of governments, UN agencies and indigenous peoples
- integration of human rights in development processes and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples
- the "Delivering as One" approach, improving the effectiveness and impact of the United Nations Development System at the country level, and promoting greater coherence of the UNDS activities in support of national priorities
- special attention to indigenous peoples having no access to other capacity development measures and support frameworks

Strategic areas of activity

Legislative review & reform

Developing the capacities of State institutions to have indigenous peoples' rights included and recognized within the national legal system, including through constitutional reforms, development of legislation and incorporation at administrative levels both through indigenous specific legislation such as in areas of non-discrimination

Democratic governance / strengthening indigenous peoples' institutions

Supporting their institutional and organizational capacity to fully participate in governance and policy processes at local and national levels

Access to justice

Recognition and strengthening of indigenous customary law and justice systems; addressing discrimination within the national legal system and the inclusion of indigenous customary law and justice systems

Access to land & ancestral territories

Developing and strengthening capacities for land titling, demarcation and use of ancestral territories, including local capacity development initiatives and those aimed at securing greater recognition of indigenous lands

Natural resources & extractive industries

Promoting a framework for conflict prevention, consultation, participation, benefit-sharing and dispute resolution. This area has a special focus on conflict prevention initiatives around ancestral land and use of natural resources, in particular the need to develop capacity of indigenous communities in negotiation skills and dispute resolution in line with international legal instruments

Access to education & health

Promoting indigenous peoples' (including women and children) right to quality, culturally pertinent education that respects indigenous peoples' histories, languages and traditions, and guarantees their right to pertinent, culturally sensitive and quality health services. This would include reproductive health services in order to reduce the high levels of maternal and infant mortality and morbidities which affect indigenous women and newborns

Strengthening UN System coherence

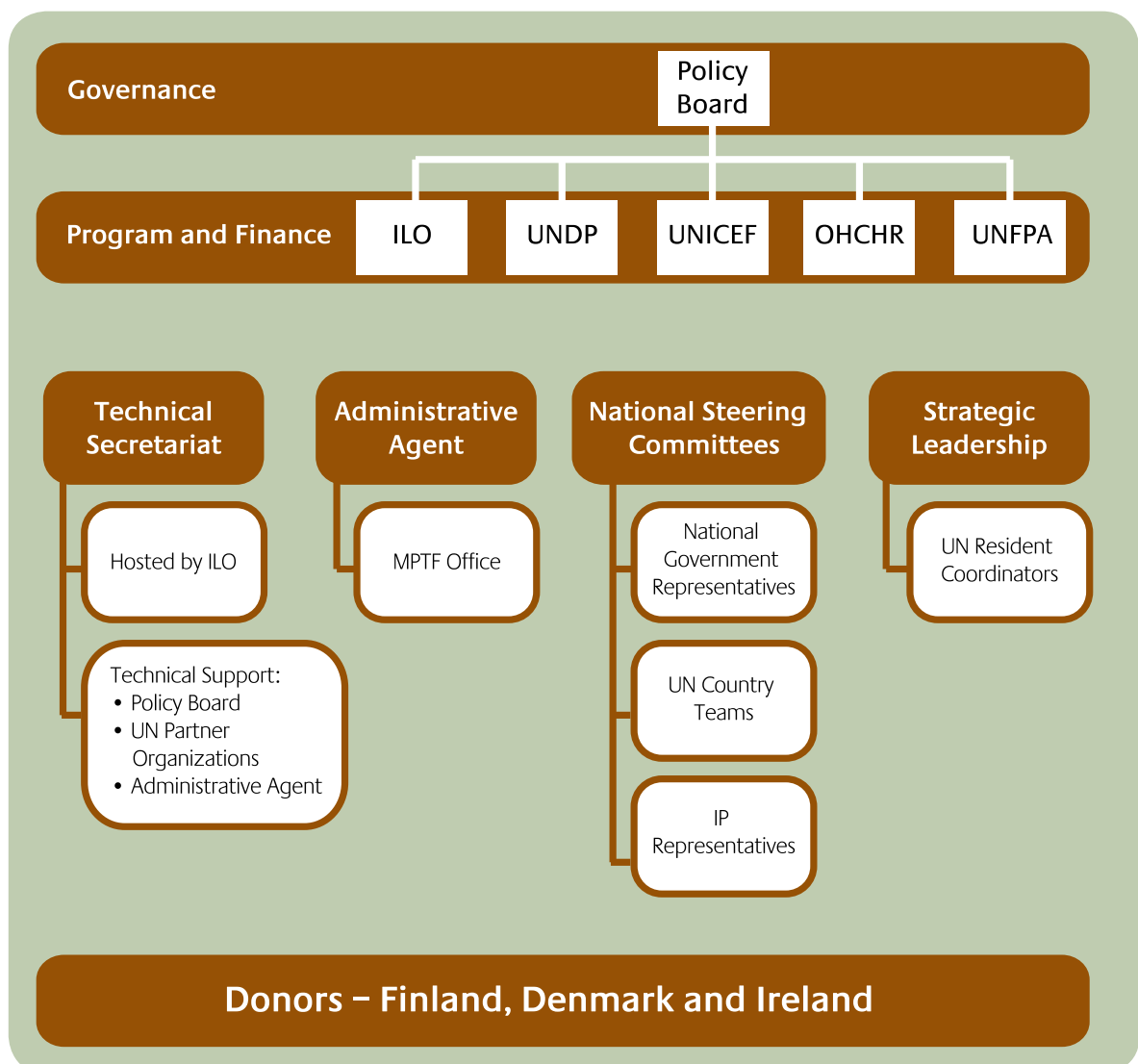
Encouraging UN agencies to adopt a coordinated and coherent approach to programme design and development

Implementation structure

The Partnership is governed by the **UNIPP Policy Board** (the Board), which provides overall leadership and sets the strategic direction of UNIPP. The Board articulates and develops the UNIPP Trust Fund policy, decides the allocation of UNIPP funds and reviews the progress of joint country programmes in accordance with the UNIPP Strategic Framework. The current Board comprises five indigenous experts and five representatives from UN organizations. The UN MPTF is an ex-officio member of the Board.

The **ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA** and **UNICEF** (the Participating UN Organizations), upon entering into a Memorandum of Understanding, assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the implementation of the Partnership in accordance with their expertise and mandates. The MPTF serves as the **Administrative Agent** for the funds as regards donors and the Participating UN Organizations.

The **UNIPP Technical Secretariat**, which is currently hosted by the ILO in Geneva, provides support to the Board, the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent. As a policy requirement, all the UNIPP programmes, both country-level and regional, have been developed within a collaborative framework achieved as a result of coordinated effort and the establishment of **National Steering Committees**, which include representatives of government, the UN and indigenous peoples. In addition, the **UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs)** are entrusted with supporting the overall programme design, with overseeing ongoing UNIPP programme activities, and with playing a coordination role to ensure that UNIPP activities have a direct and lasting impact on the improvement of indigenous peoples’ rights at the local and national level.





UNIPP success stories

UNIPP is only just beginning. Nevertheless, since its launch it has already stimulated or strengthened over 100 initiatives that will have a real impact on indigenous peoples' lives and status. Initiatives that will strengthen their legal footing; broaden their access to basic services such as health care and education; and increase their confidence and opportunities to make their voices heard in political and other decision-making fora.

Of course, activities in support of indigenous peoples' rights existed long before UNIPP. However, with its global network, legal credibility and high-level backing, UNIPP has unprecedented capacity to mobilize long-term funding commitments and powerful partnerships to lasting effect. Many of the projects that pre-date UNIPP would simply have ceased activity without its support, owing to inadequate resources. In developing its joint programmes, UNIPP seeks to use its assets to build on existing mechanisms and activities, drawing on local knowledge and previous experience and lessons learned on the ground. A summary table of key activities initiated or maintained with UNIPP support is included on pp.34-61.

The following pages contain a series of snapshots of UNIPP activity and achievements to date, grouped by strategic area of activity. While far from comprehensive, they illustrate the breadth of initiatives and partnerships with which UNIPP is involved, and the concrete steps it has already taken to ensure indigenous peoples benefit from their due rights.



© UNIPP CAR



© UNIPP Congo

Map of UNIPP activity

Since its launch, UNIPP has:

Raised **US 3.7 million**
for indigenous peoples' issues

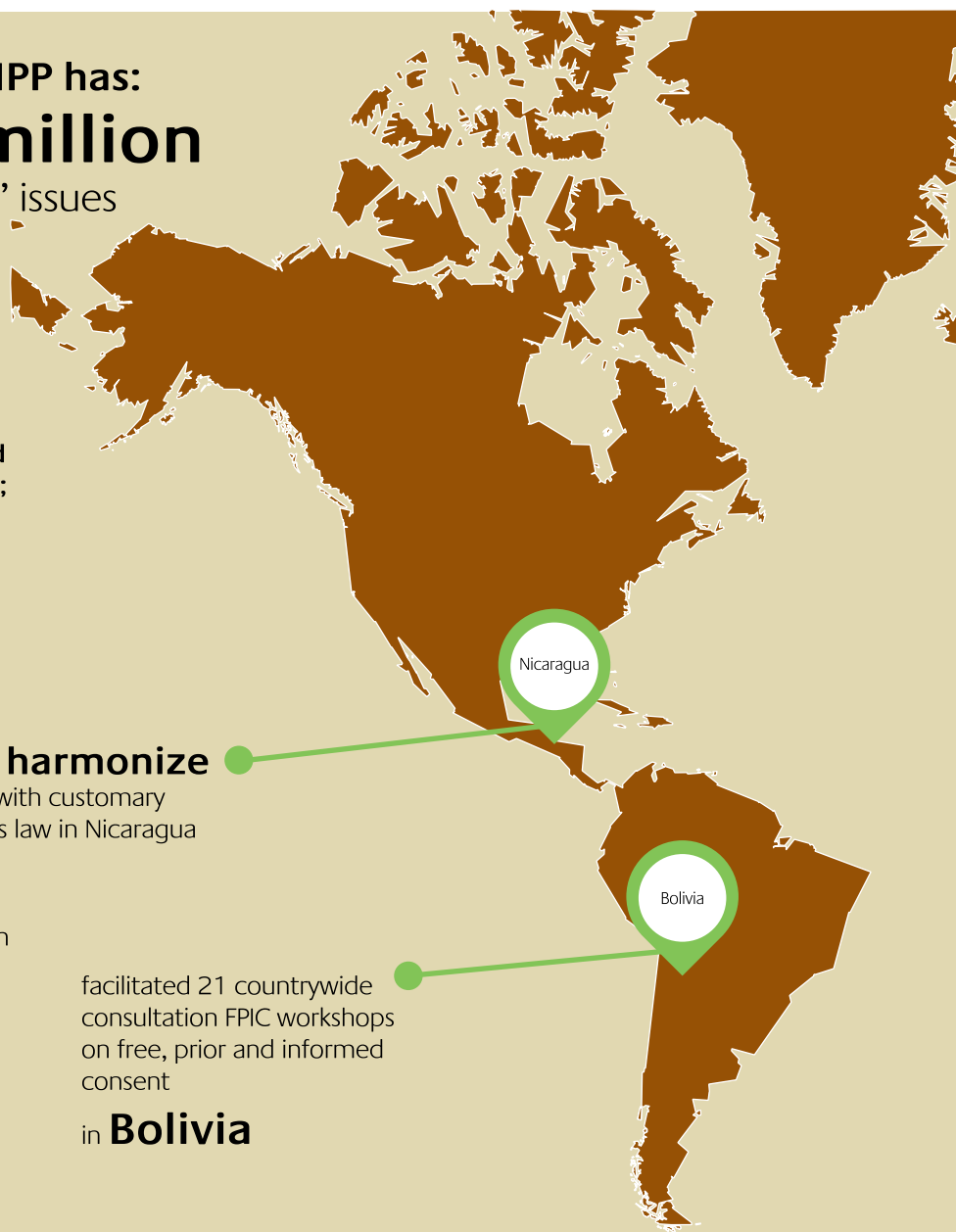
initiated 110 projects and activities with over 100 partners in six countries and one region (South-East Asia); altogether, these areas are home to approximately 100 million indigenous peoples (30% of the world's indigenous population)

worked to **harmonize**
State law with customary indigenous law in Nicaragua

produced **13 studies** on thematic issues of special relevance to indigenous peoples

facilitated 21 countrywide consultation FPIC workshops on free, prior and informed consent

in **Bolivia**



UNIPP South-East Asia Regional Programme



UNIPP Country Programme



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Overcoming language barriers to convey indigenous views

In 2010, CAR became the first country in Africa to ratify ILO C169. The government is now working to incorporate its provisions into national law to ensure lasting benefits for the indigenous population. However, it lacks the resources and capacity to do so, and is drawing on UNIPP support to produce and implement a new draft law on indigenous peoples' rights in consultation with stakeholders.

In the past, CAR's Ba'Aka and Mbororos indigenous population have rarely been included in this kind of political process, owing in part to low literacy levels, which made consultation difficult. To overcome this challenge, UNIPP – in discussion with the Italian non-governmental organization (NGO) Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Mbororos leaders, and an organization representing the Ba'Aka – has adopted an innovative approach: Forum Theatre or 'Theatre of the Oppressed'.

Pioneered by Bolivian theatre director Augusto Boal, Theatre of the Oppressed is a form of drama often used to support political or social change. Led by a neutral facilitator, a scenario relevant to the audience is played out, usually reaching a conclusion undesirable to them. Encouraged by the facilitator, the audience proposes alternative courses of action the actors might take at various points, thereby taking control of and 'rewriting' the play. The process allows the audience to reflect on issues raised in relation to their own circumstances, and to identify ways they might turn the situation to their liking.

In this case, 40 indigenous leaders (men and women) and Ba'Aka and Mbororos participated in a week-long residential course led by an internationally renowned drama teacher, specialized in Theatre of the Oppressed. Through practical exercises and group work, the participants reflected on their circumstances in relation to CAR's political and social development; deepened their grasp of their own rights; and worked collectively to identify solutions.

Then, on 7 July 2013, indigenous and Ba'Aka and Mbororos peoples gathered at a theatre forum for the first time to examine the new draft law, its relation to ILO C169, and its potential effect on their lives. Some 300 people attended, including around 120 indigenous women. A dedicated team was tasked with recording audience input and, subsequently, drafting recommendations on the draft law for submission to the government.

Speaking after the event, Maurice Zegbe, a Ba'Aka leader, commented: "We are very pleased with the initiative [...] which finally allowed us to express our opinions through the theatre, especially with regard to the revision of the legal framework related to the management of resources on our territory." Creeping deforestation, linked to industrial activity, had emerged as a particular concern, as it was threatening their traditional livelihoods. "Now we have a framework for discussions with the government through the consultation, we hope to contribute to change if the [concerns we have raised] are taken into account by the government."



NEPAL

Using ILO C169 as a peacebuilding tool in Nepal

Nepal ratified ILO C169 in 2007, the first country in Asia to do so. It was a landmark occasion, at once answering longstanding calls for ratification from the country's indigenous peoples, while setting an example to fellow Asian countries tackling similar indigenous concerns.

Some six years on, the implementation of ILO C169 continues to face serious challenges, owing partly to misunderstanding and/or misinterpretation among indigenous and non-indigenous peoples alike. UNIPP seeks to address this by identifying which aspects of the instrument are causing confusion and providing clarification through a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document, combined with workshops and awareness-raising activities. The aim is to promote wide understanding of ILO C169 and ensure compliance.

To develop the FAQ, UNIPP appointed two consultants, both experts on indigenous peoples' issues and relevant national/international law, to gather information from stakeholders. Taking into account factors such as geography (low-land and hill communities); socio-economic status; and challenges faced by indigenous peoples in relation to government/international development programmes, they identified seven target districts for consultation. In April 2013, they led a series of workshops in collaboration with District Coordination Councils of the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN). More than 240 indigenous and non-indigenous participants took part, including district-level officials, human rights activists, and representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and the district bar association.

Drawing on findings from the workshops, the consultants drew up a preliminary FAQ addressing the areas of ILO C169 that caused most confusion. In July 2013, they shared this draft at a national-level workshop organized with the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN). This enabled some 40 representatives of various ministries, UN Country Teams and indigenous and non-indigenous organizations to add their input.

The FAQ has yet to be finalized and formally endorsed by the government. Nevertheless, both the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), are keen to be associated with the exercise. Both have indicated their willingness to have their logos in the published document, with the NHRC acknowledging that "this will make us accountable towards indigenous peoples' right".

UNIPP's initiative is timely. Elections in November 2013 should lead to the formation of a Constituent Assembly mandated to draft Nepal's new constitution, part of a peacebuilding process that began in 2006. Given the country's commitment to comply with ILO C169, indigenous peoples' rights will be a focal topic during the election campaign and Constituent Assembly debates. The FAQ will enable all parties, whether for or against indigenous peoples' rights, to better understand how these are enshrined in ILO C169. As such, it is expected to represent an important contribution to the peacebuilding process.

“

FAQ will certainly play a big role to make people understand indigenous peoples' rights enshrined in Convention 169 and of course this will play vital role for peace in Nepal, since indigenous peoples are using more of the C169 and non-indigenous peoples are reluctant to understand C169.”

Harish Chandra Dhungana, District Judge and workshop participant

INDONESIA

Facilitating knowledge exchange and multi-stakeholder consultations for legislative development

Policy makers and experts point to a growing need in Indonesia to address issues concerning the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples. At the time of UNIPP's launch in 2011, the Indonesian Parliament was developing a new draft law on *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* (the Indonesian term for indigenous peoples), which aims to provide a single comprehensive law on the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples in the country. In response to the national demand for capacity building and increased dialogue around legislative development, UNIPP helped to identify and increase awareness of critical *masyarakat hukum adat* issues among various actors with inputs from national and regional experts. It created a forum for multi-stakeholder discussions on those issues that have yet to be reconciled to aid future law- and policy-making.

UNIPP first facilitated a national workshop in 2012 to provide a forum for debate and dialogue on how to better protect the rights of indigenous peoples in Indonesia. This covered a range of issues, including land and conflict; climate change mitigation (REDD+); FPIC; access to justice; protection of indigenous women and children; and the post-2015 development agenda. The workshop involved high-level government officials, parliamentarians and their legal staff, civil society leaders and activists, and indigenous leaders. It also facilitated regional knowledge exchange, with participants from other countries in the region sharing their experiences of working on indigenous peoples' issues.

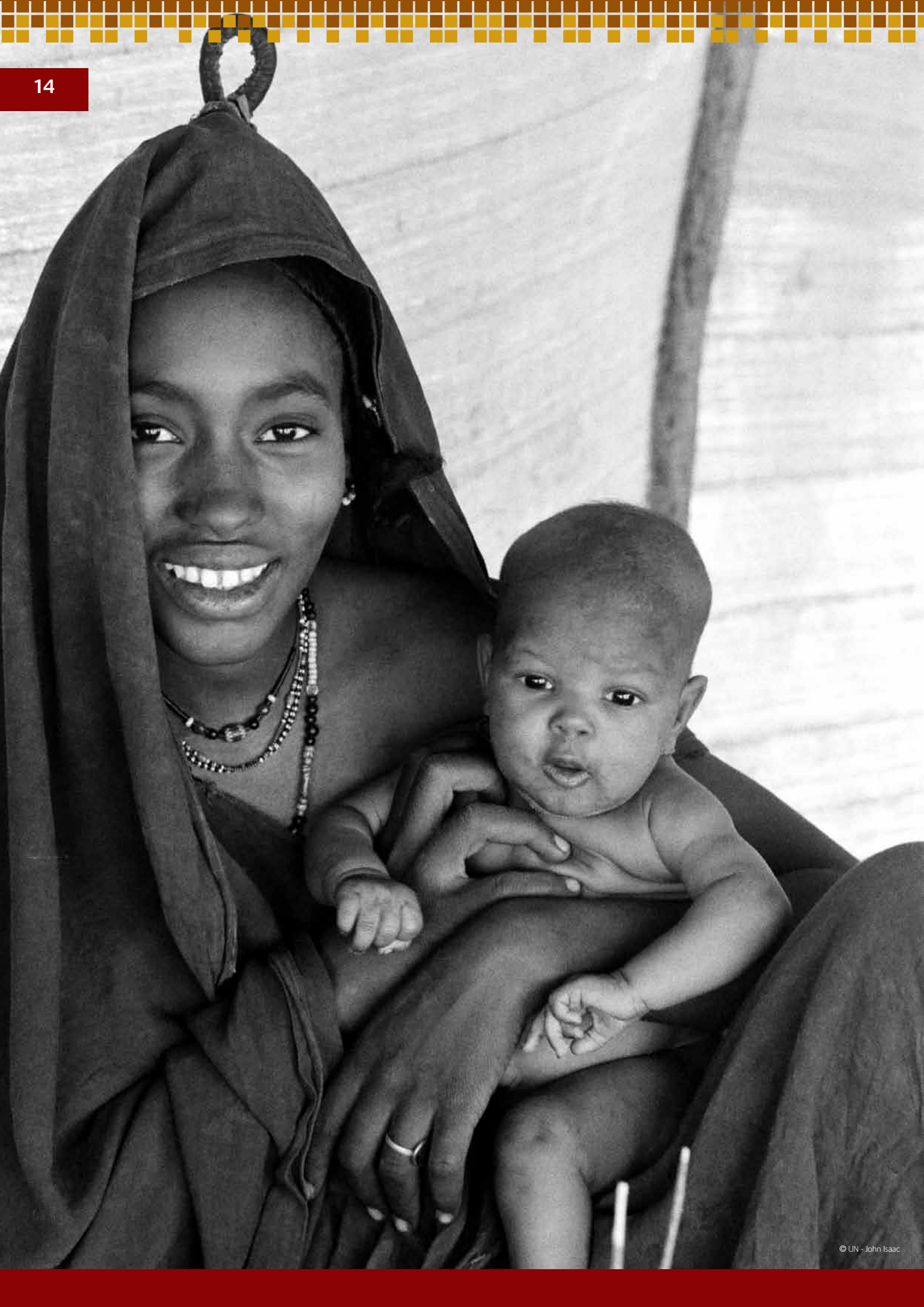
In 2013, UNIPP provided more focused support to the development of legislation. In partnership with the Philippines Parliament and networks of indigenous peoples' and civil society organizations, UNIPP South-East Asia organized a peer-to-peer knowledge-exchange workshop between the Philippines and Indonesia on indigenous legislation and policy-making in the Philippines. The workshop took place in the Philippines with delegates from both countries, among them high-level government officials, Parliamentarians, their expert legal staff, civil society organization leaders and activists, as well as indigenous leaders. The Indonesian delegates were able to learn from the rich experiences the Philippines had acquired in enacting and implementing their laws and policies concerning indigenous peoples over 20 years. After the event, members of the Parliament and indigenous representatives had follow-up consultations. Subsequently, the draft law was formally adopted by Indonesia's House of Representatives, and in May 2013, a Presidential letter was issued appointing relevant ministers to conduct government consultations on the draft law.

Article 3 of the Draft Law from the Legislative Body of the Parliament (as of June 2013) establishes that the proposed law seeks to:

- protect the rights of the *masyarakat hukum adat* so that they can live safely, grow and develop as a community group in accordance with human dignity and protected from acts of discrimination;
- provide legal certainty to the *masyarakat hukum adat* in exercising their rights;
- use the recognition and protection of rights of the *masyarakat hukum adat* as a basis for government and formulation of development programmes; and
- empower the *masyarakat hukum adat*.

As such, the Law on the Rights of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*, once enacted, is expected to provide a solid legal framework for the resolution of issues related to indigenous peoples in Indonesia.





REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Supporting legislative review and the implementation of a landmark law on indigenous peoples

In 2011, the government of 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 seeks to support the enforcement, dissemination and monitoring of this landmark law.

In response to key provisions of the Law, the Congolese government has prepared eight implementing decrees. These cover:

1. recognition of the citizenship of indigenous peoples;
2. establishment/functions of an Interministerial Committee responsible for monitoring and evaluating the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights;
3. protection of sites with cultural or spiritual significance for indigenous peoples;
4. sharing of benefits arising from the use and exploitation of traditional knowledge;
5. measures to facilitate indigenous peoples' access to health and social services and to protect their traditional medicinal practices;
6. procedures to ensure indigenous peoples are consulted on/participate in economic development programmes;
7. measures to facilitate indigenous children's access to education;
8. conditions for official recognition of indigenous villages.

In July 2012, with UNIPP support, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights convened an expert meeting in Brazzaville to examine the draft decrees. Drawing on the expertise of OHCHR and UN Country Teams (particularly UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA), 42 relevant ministerial officials and 24 indigenous representatives from eight Congolese provinces worked to ensure the decrees complied with the principles of the UNDRIP. These have now been submitted for Presidential approval.

Similarly, officials are drawing on UNIPP support to integrate indigenous peoples' rights into the National Development Plan 2012–2016, the Strategic Paper on Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction (DSCERP), and UNICEF and UNFPA Country Programme Documents for 2014–2018. All these measures will help ensure indigenous peoples are not overlooked in Congo's development agenda.

Among efforts to ensure that Law No. 5-2011 is known by at least 30 per cent of Congo's indigenous population, the text is being translated into the most popular local languages (Kituba and Lingala), with key sections of the Act being transformed into film. More than 3,000 key actors, including indigenous leaders, have received training. In parallel, some 15 indigenous community radio stations have benefited from technical support, while 125 print, national television and radio journalists have been trained on incorporating indigenous perspectives into their work, better equipping them to promote the Law and encourage indigenous participation in the 2012 and 2013 electoral processes. Awareness of the Law has already increased significantly among the general population, including an estimated 20 per cent of the indigenous population.

BOLIVIA

Putting FPIC into practice

One of the objectives of UNIPP's project in Bolivia is to see that indigenous peoples benefit from their right to consultation.

From the start, UNIPP has been working closely with the Bolivian government to build the latter's capacities in this field. In 2012 and 2013, for example, it organized two international conferences on the right to consultation in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, bringing together officials from various ministries and representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Ombudsman, Constitutional Court and the Electoral Tribunal, and representatives of indigenous organizations. More recently, Bolivia's Vice Ministry of Decolonization and UNIPP organized the first plurinational meeting of indigenous and public universities on the right to consultation and the elimination of racism and discrimination. Meanwhile, drawing on UNIPP training and technical assistance, the School of Public Management has incorporated indigenous peoples' right to consultation into the school curriculum.



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Over 2013, UNIPP facilitated a series of regional consultations enabling Bolivia's indigenous peoples to examine and comment on a proposed new law on prior consultation. More than 45 workshops were organized throughout the country, during which representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations had the opportunity to become acquainted with, and give their views on, the draft law. This resulted in a revised version taking their input into account. In August 2013, representatives of a large majority of indigenous organizations ratified the revised draft law at a national conference. This new proposal was subsequently submitted to the Legislative Assembly, which was expected to approve it before the end of 2013.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Encouraging indigenous women to find their political voice

One of UNIPP's objectives in the Republic of Congo is to increase the participation of indigenous peoples, particularly women, in local and national governance processes. With local elections scheduled for late 2013, UNIPP supported a multimedia campaign during 2012 and 2013 to promote awareness of the elections and to encourage indigenous women to participate in the voting.

Numerous methods were adopted to ensure the message reached the widest possible audience:

- posters along roads leading to polling stations;
- production and distribution of a *Guide to the rights of indigenous women and their participation in public life*, with key passages in local languages;
- television and radio spots;
- songs;
- drama sketches played out by indigenous actors within their communities;
- lobbying of policy-makers and indigenous leaders;
- community meetings conducted by indigenous leaders.

The campaign was a clear success. Having learned about ways in which they could become politically involved, 18 women opted to run as candidates in the 2013 local elections. On polling day, thousands of indigenous women voted for the first time. In total, 2,773 cast their vote, around four times the number that voted in the last such elections in 2007.



BOLIVIA

Enabling vulnerable indigenous groups to have a say in their future

The Pando Region, in Bolivia's Amazon region, is home to five indigenous peoples: Yaminahua, Machineri, Esse Ejja, Tacana and Cavineño. Of these, 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 resources.

UNIPP partners UNFPA and UNICEF are cooperating with two organizations representing the communities: the Central Indigenous Peoples of the Amazonian Pando (CIPOAP) and the Central Indigenous Women from Amazonian Pando (CIMAP). Together they aim to develop a Comprehensive Development Plan for the indigenous peoples of the Pando that takes indigenous views into account, using participatory diagnostic methodology. This is a free, reflexive and participatory process, based on indigenous peoples' right to be informed and consulted in advance about situations or projects that affect them. It is used to allow potentially marginalized groups to devise and submit proposals to the body responsible for the given project, who can then consider new opportunities and alternative solutions sensitive to the group's particular needs.

First, representatives from the five indigenous groups met CIPOAP, CIMAP and UNIPP partners to learn about the process and ensure they understood its significance for them. Next, indigenous men, women, children and youth from each group took part in a participatory diagnostic study to assess their situation and needs.

The findings served to highlight the extent to which existing public policies failed to take adequate account indigenous peoples' economic, social and cultural rights and practices, especially those relating to territory. A clear need to strengthen indigenous communities' access to social services, such as education, health, water and shelter, also emerged. The whole process reflected the importance of strengthening indigenous peoples' advocacy capacities, to guarantee them the full social participation to which they are entitled.



After taking part in the study, each participant developed their own comprehensive development plan, setting out their urgent short- and long-term needs; recommended next steps; and the actions they thought necessary to achieve their proposed goals.

The plans have been submitted to local, regional and national public authorities, so that indigenous demands can be factored into local and national planning. They are expected to contribute to developing solutions to various problems currently faced by the indigenous peoples of the Pando, including the need to strengthen a) their own capacities and those of their representative organizations; b) their fundraising activities; and c) their ability to negotiate with the State at municipal, departmental and national level.

CIPOAP and CIMAP are responsible for bringing these plans to fruition in coordination with local and national authorities, thereby allowing these vulnerable communities to pursue their development in a way that takes into account their rights and their own vision.



NICARAGUA

Helping harmonize indigenous and national justice systems

Nicaragua's Autonomous Region of the Atlantic North is home to the miskitu, a bi-national people who live along the Wangki (Coco) river that divides Nicaragua from Honduras. UNIPP is among several organizations supporting local efforts to coordinate and harmonize traditional and national justice systems with a view to better addressing violence against miskitu women. Spearheading these efforts is Wangki Tangni, one of a network of local women's organizations.



Traditionally, miskitu communities have solved grievances using *tala mana* ('blood money'), whereby the perpetrator compensates the victim's family in the form of work or money. However, in the case of rape and violence against women, the victim's own situation is not addressed. Some communal judges have been known to trivialize such incidents, or address them in a way that further undermines the woman's fundamental rights. On the other hand, national law 779 (the Integral Law on Violence Against Women), passed in 2012, provides for heavier penalties on perpetrators of such violence as well as strategies to support victims. Wangki Tangni seeks to ensure indigenous women benefit from the protection and support due to them.

Each year, Wangki Tangni organizes the Forum of Indigenous Women from the Wangki, attended by local indigenous women as well as representatives of women's organizations and NGOs, government officials and members of the national judiciary. Miskito communal judges, known as *wihta* (most of whom are men), also participate. Indigenous women have the opportunity to report violence they face within their communities, share and discuss their concerns, and devise responses in agreement with traditional, governmental and judicial authorities. The event recognizes the value of traditional knowledge and practice in delivering justice, while acknowledging that, sometimes, national judicial norms may be more appropriate.

The forum has convened annually since 2008, each time addressing a different aspect of violence against women. In October 2013, discussions focussed around "Women, violence and health". Close to 900 people participated, among them women leaders, *wihta* and midwives from six miskitu territories. When discussing "Security and struggle against violence towards women: course of action in the judicial and communitarian system", one of two female *wihta* in attendance declared:

"I believe that in cases of rape and violence against women the offender should be penalized by going to jail, following national laws, however, because most wihta are men they tend to settle problems in traditional ways without recognizing women's rights, and in some cases even taking the aggressor's side. Wihta need to know more about women's rights."

Through the forum, miskitu women have established an open, mutually respectful dialogue with members of both traditional and national justice systems; together, they can better understand where practices deemed acceptable under a traditional system are incompatible with the national system. It is a united effort through which miskitu women can stand up for their rights; participate in decision-making that affects them; and count on better protection and support at community and national level.

NEPAL

FPIC mechanism is instrumental to conflict resolution

ILO C169 underscores the value of consultation and participation both as objectives in themselves, and as a means of enabling indigenous peoples to participate fully in decision-making that affects them. The UNDRIP similarly emphasizes the importance of obtaining consent. For indigenous peoples in Nepal, where ILO C169 was adopted in 2007, participation in the Constituent Assembly is seen as key to enabling them to ‘own’ the national constitution and address longstanding structural violence and historical injustices against them. Despite being recognized in the country’s interim constitution, this right to participation has been denied to date. There is therefore huge demand among indigenous peoples for a mechanism to make FPIC standard practice locally and nationally.

Against this background, NEFIN has been working to promote FPIC at community level through a series of awareness-raising sessions. FPIC mechanism committees have already been formed in four districts to provide recommendations to donors and government on applying FPIC in practice.

At a time when indigenous peoples’ rights are moving up Nepal’s development agenda, establishing an FPIC mechanism is likely to result in increased support from the international donor community. International development agencies, NGOs and INGOs active in Nepal adhere to a set of Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) based on the principles of impartiality, transparency, accountability and inclusion – a system established during the country’s internal armed conflict to enable development work to continue within an insecure environment. However there has been reluctance among donors to contribute; several have seen projects stall owing to inadequate prior consultation with indigenous stakeholders. Many feel an FPIC mechanism would help overcome such setbacks.

In April 2013, Nepal’s Supreme Court ordered the government to amend the Constitutional Assembly Act and Regulations to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in accordance with relevant instruments, including ILO C169. The same month, ILO representatives and BOGs signatories took part in an ‘interaction programme’, during which donors learned from leading Nepalese indigenous activist Dr Krishna Bhattachan about the importance of FPIC, and from ILO representatives about the ILO’s experience in this field as well as the UNIPP programme.

In September, stakeholders and UN Country Teams took part in a two-day follow-up workshop led by OHCHR in cooperation with the ILO. A further meeting is planned with a view to taking the development of the mechanism to the next level and thereby supporting ongoing development and peacebuilding efforts.





CAMEROON

Working to obtain land rights for indigenous peoples

As part of its efforts to support ongoing legislative and policy reform initiated by the Cameroonian government, UNIPP is working to ensure indigenous peoples have a say in decisions on land reform.

According to the prevailing law of 1974, a person can lay claim to land provided they can prove that they were already tending/in possession of that land prior to 1974. The law recognizes the construction of property, or farming, as evidence of possession. It does not, however, apply to Cameroon's native indigenous peoples, whose claim to land is often based on less tangible, nomadic activities such as hunting, gathering, fishing and stock-rearing.

In recent years, the government has taken control of large tracts of land deemed 'vacant' under the 1974 law, to transform them into nature reserves, national parks or forestry concessions. For many of the country's indigenous peoples, this represents a violation of their common law rights; they feel they have been dispossessed of their ancestral lands. Some complain of displacement or expulsion from these areas without compensation.

With the aim of ensuring indigenous peoples are not overlooked in the land reform process under way, UNIPP organized a caucus for some 30 indigenous and civil society representatives. They shared their experiences and challenges relating to land tenure and access; looked at existing land legislation; and studied ways in which they could have an input into the revised land law. They also familiarized themselves with Cameroon's obligations to uphold indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with the international treaties to which it was party.

Equipped with this knowledge, these representatives went on to participate in a wider land reform forum involving government officials and members of international organizations and NGOs. The outcome was a statement, which called for the government of Cameroon to:

- take indigenous peoples' concerns regarding land use into consideration;
- adhere to applicable international treaties and standards regarding indigenous peoples' rights;
- invite indigenous peoples to participate in the land reform process.

This work contributed to government-parliamentary dialogue on the issue a few weeks later. Subsequently, an indigenous representative was invited to join representatives from government ministries, international finance institutions, civil society and the private sector at a government-led workshop on land settlement in the framework of developing a national strategy for rural development.

CAMEROON

Incorporating indigenous peoples' views into Forestry Law

UNIPP's project in Cameroon seeks to support ongoing legislative and policy reform initiated by the government in relation to natural resources and social inclusion. These initiatives include a review of existing forestry law; the development of a draft policy on the promotion and protection of marginalized populations; and the implementation of observations/recommendations made by various UN human rights mechanisms.

To help ensure indigenous peoples' views are taken into account in relation to environmental and forestry management, UNIPP has forged a partnership with the Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Forests (REPAR). Together they developed an advocacy paper on indigenous peoples' rights for use during meetings with members of the government and National Assembly.

Following a series of national capacity building workshops on international standards relating to indigenous peoples' rights, which were delivered to key ministerial representatives, indigenous peoples' organizations, the media and the NGO community, UNIPP organized a technical workshop focused on integrating indigenous peoples' needs into the Forestry Law. This led to the development of a report including recommendations and input from indigenous peoples, civil society and development partners. Many of the recommendations seek to promote a deeper understanding of indigenous peoples' fundamental dependence on forestry and wildlife: there is a desire, for example, for the State to formally recognize the social, cultural and symbolic value of forests and fauna to indigenous peoples; the role indigenous peoples play in forestry and wildlife conservation and management; and the significance of subsistence and ritual hunting. Other recommendations focus on the need to respect indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with applicable international treaties, including by ensuring that indigenous peoples and village communities are systematically informed of, and involved in, the management of forests and wildlife. This could include ensuring indigenous peoples receive adequate compensation and relocation support in case of forced displacement from their land or ancestral territories, and that they can access financial or social benefits linked to the exploitation of natural resources.

With support from REPAR, the report was submitted to the Ministry of Forests & Wildlife (MINFOF). In parallel, UNIPP provided comments to the MINFOF clarifying the definition of 'indigenous peoples' in accordance with international standards, while recommending that government apply the principle of consultation more systematically.



At the time of writing, a new draft Forestry Bill had been submitted for Prime Ministerial approval. It is hoped that the final bill will reflect many of the recommendations arising from UNIPP's workshops, thereby paving the way for Cameroon's indigenous peoples to enjoy better recognition of their rights.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Facilitating multi-stakeholder regional dialogue on indigenous peoples and extractive industries

On 24-25 June 2013, in Bangkok, Thailand, the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center (APRC) and UNIPP co-hosted the South-East Asia Sub-Regional Meeting on Extractive Industries and Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Land and Natural Resources. This was the first such meeting led by the UN on this politically and socially sensitive topic, and bore testimony to years of trust-building and partnership work by APRC and UNDP country offices. It attracted over 60 participants from six countries (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and the Philippines), including key representatives of indigenous peoples', civil society and human rights organizations, leading academics and senior government officials. Moreover, the presence of several UN agencies active in the region, with different programme specialities, facilitated multi-disciplinary understanding and helped lay the groundwork for future collaboration.

Bringing together such a diverse mix of stakeholders, each with their own perspective on a complex issue, promised rich discussion but also potential discord. However, united by a shared objective to improve extractive industry governance and protect indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources, participants examined the situation in specific countries and discussed their personal experiences, highlighting key challenges, lessons learned and opportunities. Discussion topics ranged from land reform, international legal standards, and corruption and accountability, to gender-specific challenges, corporate social responsibility and foreign investment. Over the course of the event, participants:

1. surveyed existing and emerging norms, guidelines, and notable initiatives on extractive industries in relation to indigenous peoples;
2. shared key challenges, experiences and lessons learned in protecting customary lands and natural resources in countries within the sub-region;
3. examined critical factors and practical recommendations to improve extractive industry governance, reduce adverse impact and enhance development outcomes for indigenous peoples; and
4. devised proposals to improve the effective implementation of norms and guidelines for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights and improvement of their lives where these are affected by extractive industries.

At the end of the conference, participants reported that they came away not only with a greater understanding of other stakeholders' priorities, but the impetus to take concrete steps to factor these into their thinking and work plans. For example, one participant planned to *"start a new initiative on extractive industries and indigenous peoples in relation to [Indonesia's] Constitutional court decision on Customary Forests"*; another commented:

I will be more cautious in ensuring that (i) indigenous peoples' concerns, especially the minorities, are taken into consideration in decision-making processes for extractive industries; and (ii) coordination and linkage with stakeholders for a more inclusive discussion and agreement/consensus-building, especially in addressing competing priorities of government.

Many felt two days was not enough, and requested that more forums such as this be organized in the future, in order to seek solutions to this critical issue for indigenous peoples in the region. Nevertheless, this was a landmark gathering: an invaluable contribution to building a common knowledge base and a core multi-stakeholder network through which to pursue collaboration on existing regional/international initiatives and forge new partnerships.



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CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: consensus-building | good governance | resource management

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Improving indigenous women's access to reproductive health care

One of the key outcomes expected from the UNIPP Project in CAR is the strengthening of indigenous peoples' sexual health and reproductive rights in accordance with the UNDRIP and ILO C169. This will be achieved through the adoption/implementation of appropriate legislation (*see Legislative review and reform*, p.10), better provision of health services to indigenous communities, and increased protection against sexual violence within the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country.



As an initial step, UNIPP is supporting several baseline studies among indigenous and surrounding communities to assess their respective situations in relation to gender relations, maternal and reproductive health and risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS. Some questions explore if/how attitudes differ between men and women (e.g. to a woman, "What do you do when you are pregnant?"; and to a man, "What do you do when your wife becomes pregnant?"); others the level of health care support available to women during pregnancy and childbirth. Participants are also asked about their experience of sexual or physical violence.

Findings from these studies (ongoing at the time of writing) will enable UNIPP to design programmes that respond to specific needs identified by indigenous

communities themselves. These will include initiatives to provide indigenous women and girls with better life skills and capacities concerning reproductive health.

In parallel, UNIPP has developed tailored materials in pictorial form so as to raise awareness of indigenous peoples' rights, particularly their sexual health and reproductive rights, even among those who do not read or write. These visual aids illustrate scenarios in which these rights are challenged, and are used during meetings with indigenous communities both to build understanding and to stimulate reaction and discussion. Community members' opinions are captured, so that they can be used to inform CAR's ongoing legal and institutional reforms.



CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: gender relations | maternal health | HIV/AIDS prevention | legislative review

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Improving access to essential services in Congo's Lékoumou, Likouala, Pool and Sangha regions

As part of supporting the implementation of Law No. 5-2011 on the promotion and protection of indigenous rights, UNIPP seeks to ensure that at least 10,000 children and 15,000 indigenous women have access to basic social services: health services (including vital immunizations, safe birthing facilities and HIV/AIDS treatment); hygiene and sanitation; birth registration; housing; and education.

In 2012-2013, UNIPP has been working to improve indigenous peoples' access to social services in the administrative department of Lékoumou, in Congo's north-east. In cooperation with the County Council and the Director General for Social Affairs, UNIPP organized a workshop attracting over 50 experts, including representatives from the High Court of First Instance, religious groups, indigenous peoples, Bantu peoples and local NGOs. This resulted in the adoption of a decentralized action plan for 2013–2017 aimed at improving the quality of life and well-being of Lékoumou's indigenous peoples. The plan addresses four strategic areas: Education; Health, Hygiene, Water and Sanitation; Economic Development and Human Rights and Citizenship; and Access to Basic Services.

Pilot initiatives are already under way in Lékoumou's rural Zanaga and urban/semi-urban Sibiti districts. The first phase was launched in October 2013, with a community mapping exercise targeting both Bantu and indigenous households. This will establish the scope of the services currently available, and any differences in the access to, or use of, such services by indigenous and non-indigenous households. The information gathered will also provide a baseline against which to measure the impact of any initiatives UNIPP develops to enhance access to social services in the coming months.

Once the existing situation has been established, a community survey will be carried out aimed at better understanding any factors that inhibit or prevent indigenous communities from accessing basic services to which they are entitled. After developing an action plan based on the findings, relevant local authorities, such as health workers, teachers and social workers, will work with support from local NGOs to respond to identified needs and so improve the quality of life of vulnerable women and children in Sibiti and Zanaga.

More widely, UNIPP plans to address high maternal and infant mortality rates among indigenous communities by mentoring a number of indigenous traditional birth attendants over a three-year period. During this time, the birth attendants will work alongside government-appointed health workers within their communities. Recognizing the role of traditional birth attendants and better coordinating their work with national health services will enhance indigenous women's experience of pregnancy and reduce their exposure to life-threatening complications.



Participants involved in developing 2013–17 decentralized action plan, Brazzaville, August 2013 © UNICEF



NICARAGUA

Strengthening UN System coherence

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). The CCPIAN is made up of 12 members: six indigenous representatives (three from the autonomous regions and three from the Pacific, Centre and North of the country); three Afro-descendant representatives from the Caribbean Coast; and three eminent individuals known for their experience, knowledge and commitment to indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples' rights. It offers advice to UN agencies working in Nicaragua to help them:

- better incorporate the rights of indigenous peoples into UN programmes, in accordance with UN Development Group guidelines and international instruments such as the UNDRIP;
- 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 the programme's executive and advisory boards, thereby upholding the UN's commitment to respect indigenous peoples' right to FPIC.

Moreover, the fact that the CCPIAN plays a consultative role for all UN agencies active in the country has helped bring about a more holistic approach to UN programming: the various activities led by different agencies are better coordinated and more complementary. As such, the CCPIAN is playing a key part in strengthening programme coherence, helping ensure that UN agencies in Nicaragua truly Deliver as One.



Resource mobilization

As well as 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.

Supporting UNIPP

Word is getting out about UNIPP. Governments, indigenous organizations and UN Country Teams in areas neighbouring existing UNIPP programmes regularly approach UNIPP seeking assistance, indicating that the Partnership is responding to real needs.

UNIPP has been fortunate to enjoy strong support from the governments of Denmark, Finland and Ireland in its start-up phase. Nevertheless, it urgently requires additional funding if it is to broaden its reach and fulfil its objectives, to bring about lasting improvements in the lives of the world's indigenous peoples.

The UN MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), which provides real-time data on UNIPP's finances, enables donors to see for themselves that UNIPP funds are being managed in a transparent and accountable manner.

Prospective donors are invited to contact UNIPP's Technical Secretariat for more information.

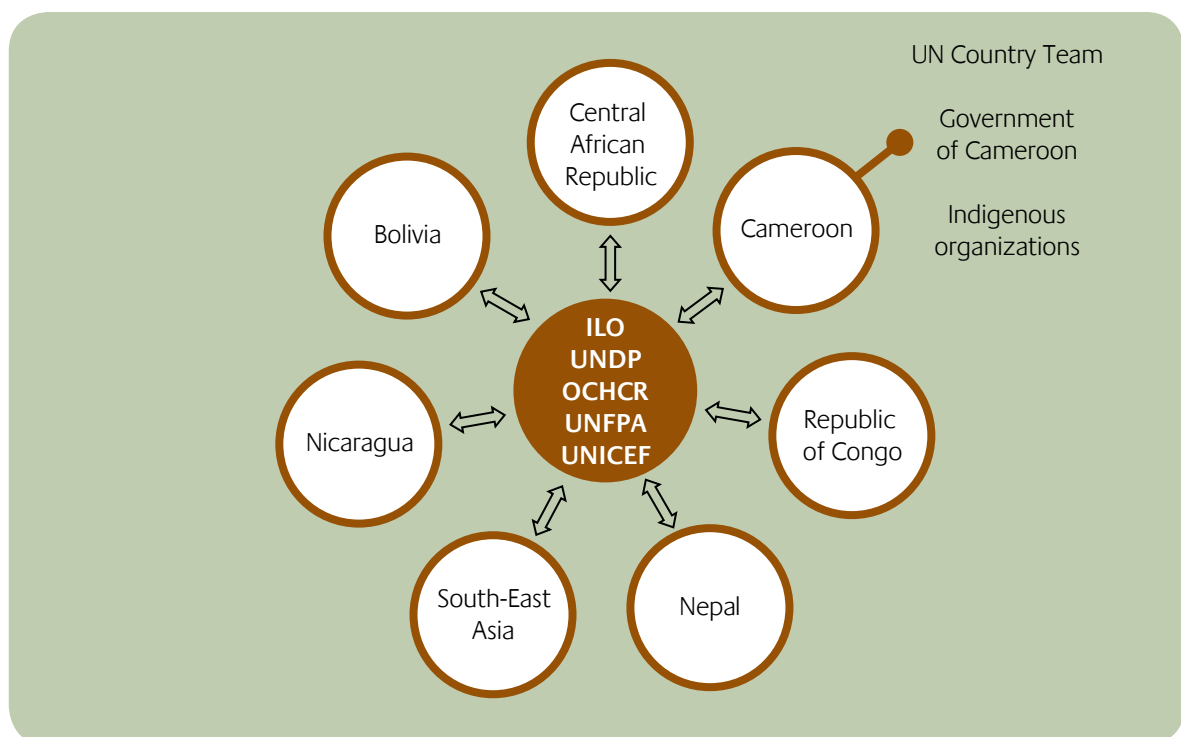
Partnership: an open invitation

Embodying the spirit of consultation and participation, UNIPP's strength lies in the combined expertise and experience of its partners. Of the five lead Agencies, the OHCHR and the ILO are normative and expert organizations on the main international instruments on the rights of indigenous peoples, while UNDP is the leading agency on human development and UN reform. The involvement of UNFPA and UNICEF has enhanced UNIPP's ability to develop tailored initiatives for indigenous women and children, who are among the most vulnerable of all indigenous peoples.

Yet it is cooperation with partners outside the UN System – indigenous peoples; government officials; civil society organizations; corporations; and of course donors – that gives UNIPP the capacity to broaden its reach and develop programmes that have real and lasting impact on indigenous peoples' lives. In jointly designing UNIPP projects, these groups have forged alliances that will be essential in ensuring States adhere to international standards relating to indigenous peoples.

UNIPP programmes have already brought together more than 100 partners through 110 projects around the world, and new partners are always welcome.

UNIPP partnerships



Building on success

Some two years since its launch, UNIPP has already succeeded in making indigenous peoples' issues more visible to a broad cross-section of society, while strengthening consultation mechanisms that encourage the participation of indigenous peoples in national development. It has provided space for dialogue and common understanding among national actors such as governments, human rights and indigenous organizations, and civil society, and has helped improve cooperation within the UN system. Several government development programmes have taken indigenous issues into account for the first time, and UN Country Teams are, increasingly, integrating these issues into their own work plans. Ongoing research on indigenous issues, conducted through consultation and baseline surveys, will help lay the foundations for future work and engagement with new partners.

The UNIPP impact measurement matrix (p.34-61) charts progress made, while providing a framework for future areas of programme focus. It indicates what UNIPP can achieve given adequate support.

Now is the time to build on this early momentum: to consolidate existing programmes and partnerships and apply the knowledge and experience gained individually and collectively to increase UNIPP's impact and reach around the world.





Key programme-based UNIPP indicators against baseline

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>1. Ratification of an international instrument specifically on indigenous peoples (IPs), e.g. ILO C169; or endorsement/ domestication of the UNDRIP by the government, e.g. through policy statement, legal framework, etc.</p>	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of ILO C169 (1991); endorsement of UNDRIP (2007) • Domestication of UNDRIP: Act No. 3760 (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIPP project/activities based on implementation of provisions of UNDRIP, ILO C169 and specific recommendations by UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement of UNDRIP (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on international protection framework for IPs • Outcomes of ongoing study on identification of IPs will be used by State to determine further action
	Central African Republic (CAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement of UNDRIP (2007) • Ratification of ILO C169 (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government-led review of national laws, regulations and programmes to assess compatibility with UNDRIP/ ILO C169; associated UNIPP study • National implementation plan in development
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement of UNDRIP (2007) • Adoption of Law No. 5-2011 on the Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples' Rights (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of 8 implementing decrees of Law 5-2011 (signature pending) • Translation of Law 5-2011 into local languages
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of ILO C169; endorsement of UNDRIP (2007) • Government expert committee established to devise National Action Plan for implementation of ILO C169 • Continued lack of clarity on implementation of UNDRIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequently Asked Questions document (FAQ) on ILO C169 in development • Government ability to report on ILO C169 strengthened • Consultation on National Action Plan for implementation of ILO C169
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (CERD) (1969) • Endorsement of UNDRIP (2007) • Ratification of ILO C169 (2010) – extended to cover Afro-descendants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIPP project/activities based on implementation of provisions of UNDRIP, ILO C169 and specific recommendations by UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of UNIPP's main target countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam) have ratified ILO C169 • Endorsement of UNDRIP (Indonesia, Philippines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIPP project/activities designed in line with provisions of UNDRIP, ILO C169 and specific recommendations by UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
2. Recognition of IPs in the national legal framework (e.g. national constitution)	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of rights of IPs in constitution (1995) Official recognition of 37 indigenous groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of law on right to consultation (approval expected Dec 2013)
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clarity around identification of Cameroon's IPs; study initiated in 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation & study under way to identify IPs (focusing on actions initiated by African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) in accordance with UNDRIP and ILO C169) Supporting 7 municipalities in the country's Eastern Region in developing draft local policies on IPs Government strengthening rights of IPs in context of wider government-initiated law reform process
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial decree on protection of indigenous communities' cultural heritage and their representation in National Transitional Council (2003) The Forest Code (2008) is the first piece of national legislation to define and recognize the rights of indigenous forest peoples in CAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting and signature of 8 implementing decrees of the Law No.5-2011 Translation of Law No. 5-2011 into the Kituba and Lingala languages Approval of communication plan around extension of Act on promotion and protection of IP rights (Aug 2013) Legal gap analysis of existing laws concerned with the recognition of IP rights in Congo Legal and technical assistance to help launch a decentralized action plan for 2013-2017 aimed at improving the living conditions of IPs in Lekoumou district
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 5-2011 National Action Plan on Improvement of Quality of Life of Indigenous Peoples (2009-2013) - developed by Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Family, UNICEF and National Network of Indigenous Peoples of Congo (RENAPAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting and signature of 8 implementing decrees of the Law No.5-2011 Translation of Law No. 5-2011 into the Kituba and Lingala languages Approval of communication plan around extension of Act on promotion and protection of IP rights (Aug 2013) Legal gap analysis of existing laws concerned with the recognition of IP rights in Congo Legal and technical assistance to help launch a decentralized action plan for 2013-2017 aimed at improving the living conditions of IPs in Lekoumou district
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFDIN Act (2002) 20 point agreement between NEFIN, IPs Joint Struggle Committee and the government on 7 Aug 2007 IP rights mentioned in interim constitution (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue and interaction strengthened between IPs and government; collaborative approach on development programmes 	

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of IP rights in constitution (1995) (Art. 5); constitution establishes autonomy in the communities on the East Coast of Nicaragua, known as the 'Atlantic Coast'. Arts. 89, 90, 91, 180, 181, Rights of Atlantic Coast Communities (Constitutional Reform 1987) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of various legislations relevant to indigenous peoples (Law on Traditional Medicine in 2011 and Law 799 on Violence against Women)
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional recognition in: Malaysia (1957); Philippines, Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) (1997); Cambodia, Land Law (2001) In some countries (e.g. Vietnam, Laos), IPs referred to as ethnic minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia: Draft national law on IP rights in development
3. Availability/ existence of specific guidelines and policies relating to IPs	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to Right to consultation in Hydrocarbons Law No. 3058 (2005) and Executive Orders Nos. 29033 (2007) and 29574 (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Technical Commission mandated to develop legal framework governing right to consultation Drafting law to protect highly vulnerable IPs (approval expected Dec 2013)
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several laws under review (e.g. forestry, land reform, mining) Draft policy on IPs in development (Ministry of Social Affairs with World Bank support) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft local policies on indigenous peoples developed by 7 municipalities Dialogue with Ministry of Social Affairs on inclusion of IPs in Strategy paper for Growth and Employment Development of strategy paper on Inclusion of Vulnerable Social Groups in Major Development Projects, with FPIC focus (Ministry of Social Affairs) Ministry of Social Affairs established body in charge of promotion and protection of IP rights (2013)
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial decree on protection of indigenous communities' cultural heritage and their representation in National Transitional Council (2003) A Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union and CAR provides a framework based on principles that include respect for indigenous rights and for environmental legislation (21 Dec 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With High Commissioner for Human Rights, IPs and NGOs, development/revision of draft Bill of Rights on promotion of IPs in CAR (in circulation prior to vote in transitional parliament)

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 5-2011 (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of Decentralized Action Plan (2013–2017) on IP living conditions in Lékoumou district • IP issues integrated into National Development Plan (2012–2016) • Revision and adoption of National Action Plan to improve IP living conditions 2014–2017 (Aug 2013)
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs included in 9th & 10th Five Year Plan; Local Self-Government Act (1999); Three Year Interim Plan (2007); amendments of Nepal Civil Service Laws, Military Act and Police Regulation (2007); Ordinance on Inclusion in Public Service (2009) • Civil Service quotas for indigenous representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment of laws with ILO C169 initiated in Government's 2nd Interim Plan • State budget allocated for promotion of ILO C169 • District Coordination Committee formed following new policy based on NEFIN / Government agreement
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 28 – Statute of autonomy of Atlantic Coast regions of Nicaragua (1987) • Law 162 – on official use of language of Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua communities (1993) • Law 445 – on communal property regime for indigenous and ethnic communities on Atlantic Coast and Bocay, Coco & Indio Maíz River (2002) • Law on Ancestral Traditional Medicine (Law 757 - 2011) • Law on decent and fair treatment of indigenous/Afro-descendant people (Law 759 - 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to advance the approval process of the “Municipal Crime Prevention Act on Human Trafficking”, and the integration of IPs into the second phase of the “Economic Reintegration Program for Vulnerable Migrant Population” under way in Municipality of San Lucas
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development (RIPP) established in Sept 2004 within the framework of <i>UNDP's Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i> (2001) & guided by principles of UNDRIP and further strengthened by UNDC's adoption of Guidelines to mainstream IP issues into the work of UN Country Teams (Feb 2008) • Philippines: IPRA (1997) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: Draft national law on IP rights • Laos: Drafting of new Legal Sector Reform Master Plan (incl. IP issues) • Philippines: further implementation of IPRA

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
4. Disaggregated data and information on IPs in the country	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 and 2012 population censuses and annual housing surveys showed number of people who self-identified as indigenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted a participatory study on the situation of Highly Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Cameroon” (2005) - participatory study undertaken by ILO within context of ethnic audit of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs); 350 Baka and Bagyeli men and women consulted in over 48 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the conformity of the Cameroonian legal framework with international and regional standards of protection and promotion of IPs under way (2013) • Comments provided to MINFOF, clarifying definition of “indigenous peoples” in accordance with international standards, and recommending that government apply the principle of consultation more systematically
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the African Commission’s Working Group on indigenous populations/communities based on research/information visit (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIPP studies on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP sexual health and reproductive rights (incl. HIV/AIDS prevention) - working conditions of IPs in nature conservation/forestry - gender relations in indigenous and surrounding communities
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National surveys: Demographic and health survey (2011); Situation of children and indigenous women in the Congo (2006); indigenous peoples’ institutions, values and practices: lessons for the implementation of indigenous children’s and women’s rights (2012) • UNICEF: report on social norms and practices of IPs in Congo (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on IPs’ legal and socio-cultural organizations and their impact on implementation of rights of indigenous women and children
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 census: disaggregated data based on ethnicity published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 census: “membership of an indigenous or Afro-descendant community” and “language use” recorded for the first time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work under way to introduce questions reflecting indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples’ situation in national census
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIPP publications: <i>Bridging the Gap: Policies and Practices on Indigenous Peoples’ Natural Resource Management in Asia</i> (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced a forthcoming publication on rights of IPs to their lands and natural resources, particularly vis-à-vis extractive industries • Reviewing overall situation of “indigenous peoples” in South-East Asia regarding protection of IP rights to land and natural resources and advocacy initiatives

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>5. Existence of national institution specifically dealing with indigenous issues</p>	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 IP Education Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Technical Commission established with mandate to develop legal framework governing right to consultation • Draft laws on right to consultation and protection of highly vulnerable IPs propose that specific posts are created to manage indigenous issues within the body mandated to implement these laws • UNIPP working closely with Ministry of the Interior and Bolivia's Plurinational Legislative Assembly
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Commissioner for Human Rights and Good Governance (specialized public institution attached to Presidency) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity of Committee for Development of National Law on Rights of Indigenous Peoples to implement and monitor ILO C169/UNDRIP • Creation of Ministry of Indigenous and Religious Affairs (April 2013)
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENAPAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of national institutions through UNIPP training activities
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFDIN • NHRC strategic plan covers IPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHRC established division on collective rights, gender and social inclusion, which covers IP issues
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary for Development of Atlantic Coast (2007) • Secretary for Indigenous and Afro-descendant affairs (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close coordination with Secretary of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Affairs in activities planned by the programme
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines: National Commission on Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines: UNIPP working closely with House of Representatives' Committee on National Cultural Communities, National Commission on Human Rights (HRC) and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>6. Recognition of indigenous customary legal system</p>	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal representation of judges from ordinary courts/ indigenous justice systems in constitutional court • Bill on administration of justice for IPs and peasant communities submitted to Congress (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on customary decision-making and dispute resolution in indigenous communities
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-recognition of IP customary rights to traditional land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of revision of law on Decentralization, discussion with Government to legalize system of administration/management of indigenous territories (considering IP customs/traditional social hierarchy)
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 5-2011 recognizes indigenous customary law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Law No 5-2011
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct, specific recognition of traditional legal and political systems (preservation of traditional courts/social systems in some communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with ILO C169, Supreme Court issued directive to ensure effective participation of IPs in Constituent Assembly
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reference to application of indigenous justice in national constitution • Law 28: The autonomy statute for the Regions of the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua recognizes special regulations pertaining to administration of justice in autonomous regions “which reflect the particularities of the cultures of the Communities of the Atlantic Coast” (Constitution, Art. 18) • Penal Code (Law 641) provides for certain crimes/misdemeanours committed by members of indigenous/ethnic Atlantic Coast communities to be judged based on customary rights, provided this does not contradict the national constitution (Art. 20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to improve coordination of indigenous justice systems with Supreme Justice Court (in accordance with penal code and Law 28): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - course led by Institute of Higher Judicial Studies on “Human rights and Indigenous and Afro-descendant community rights in Nicaragua” (participants included 15 indigenous/Afro-descendant representatives.) Two follow-up courses on territorial rights conducted in Autonomous regions of the Atlantic north and Atlantic south (for both national justice operators and communal/territorial traditional judges); 12 indigenous and Afro-descendant representatives participated in each activity - 24 justice operators working in indigenous/Afro-descendant territories nationwide (mostly <i>mestizos</i>; some IPs/Afro-descendants)
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act 1997 (IPRA Law) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia: Draft law on IP rights (<i>Masyarakat Adat Bill</i>) focuses on customary law - Indonesia: Constitutional Court has accepted Judicial Review of Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry (Undang-Undang Kehutanan or UUK) submitted by Indigenous Peoples’ Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), UNIPP’s main partner in Indonesia. Constitutional Court has decided that “Customary Forest is forest in the ancestral domain/ indigenous peoples territory”. This is to replace the article in the Forestry Law, saying : “customary forest is State Forest in indigenous territory”

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
7. Inclusion of IP rights in country policies, development programmes and strategies	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP organizations consulted during development of 2008–2012 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). MDG monitoring results include disaggregated data according to ethnic origins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013–2017 UNDAF includes promotion of right to consultation as a key objective to implement IP rights
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to Promote ILO Convention No. 169 (PRO 169) active in Cameroon since 2001, in collaboration with OHCHR, activities primarily focused on research into legal framework for the protection of the rights of IPs, and on the integration of IP needs and priorities into the PRSP process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDAF refers to IPs in relation to growth, poverty and vulnerability IP issues widely discussed and included in national agenda for post-2015 MDGs Inclusion of IP views in national Strategic Document for Growth and Employment, in collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VPA between European Union and CAR provides a framework based on principles that include respect for indigenous rights and for environmental legislation (21 Dec 2010). Improved forest governance and reforms of legal framework are at the heart of this agreement In context of PRSP, the thematic group “Governance and the Rule of Law” (made up of government together with the private sector and civil society) is developing action plans that will take indigenous participation into account, including awareness raising on rules and principles of indigenous rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned activities on hold pending improved political/security situation
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO, in collaboration with OHCHR, provided technical assistance to Ministry of Justice in drafting Law on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Research undertaken by PRO 169 on best practices for implementation of the principles of ILO C169 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous peoples’ rights taken into account in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF Country Programme Document 2014–2018 - UNDAF 2014–2018

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDAF: relevant activities included under Outputs 9.2 & 3.2 Decent Work Country Plan (DWCP): included under Priority 3: <i>Promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work</i> (indicator 3.1.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development(MOFALD), development of National Guidelines on Consultation and FPIC Key messages and responses to FAQ on ILO C169 identified and documented for joint publication by ILO, MOFALD, NHRI National/local stakeholders trained in ILO C169 Capacity building to monitor/ implement International Labour Standards
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples for UN system in Nicaragua (CCPIAN-UNS) formed (2008) Ethnic perspective included in UNDAF Mid-Term review (2010) and CCA/UNDAF process (2013–2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued efforts to strengthen CCPIAN-UNS Supporting integration of IPs into second phase of “Economic Reintegration Program for Vulnerable Migrant Population” under way in Municipality of San Lucas
8. Protection of IP customary land rights (e.g. land titling, demarcation)	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA, 1996), Community-Based Agrarian Reform Renewal (2006) INRA granted collective titles to 190 IP organizations, covering total area of 20 million hectares (20% of total titled lands) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft law on prior consultation recognized indigenous peoples rights to their customary land and traditional authorities
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing land and forestry law reform Mapping of IP territories by several NGOs, contributing to better recognition of indigenous villages by local authorities Fight against land grabbing due to mining projects or industrial plants on IPs ancestral lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of IP rights in new draft forestry law Caucus on IP and land rights
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal arrangements around delineation of agro-pastoral areas served as interim solution to conflicts between farmers and Mbororos herders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening recognition of indigenous customary law in management policy of land and territories traditionally occupied by IPs Promotion of effective consultation with IPs, in accordance with applicable rules

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of some collective and customary property rights in land law, subject to compatibility with registered title deeds Forestry Code provides for some form of collective private ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 8 enabling decrees of Law No. 5-2011 are five relevant to customary land rights of IPs: 1) protection of sites with cultural or spiritual significance for IPs; 2) sharing of benefits arising from use and exploitation of traditional knowledge; 3) measures to facilitate IP access to health and social services and to protect their traditional medicinal practices; 4) procedures to ensure IPs are consulted on/participate in economic development programmes; and 5) conditions for official recognition of indigenous villages
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of access to land/forest due to land reform and forest legislation and nationalization Land Reform Commission formed (2008) with 1 indigenous representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of FAQ (see above) covers respect of these rights
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law 445 and its regulation in 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 workshops conducted with indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders and justice operators regarding indigenous and Afro-descendants' peoples' territorial rights in Caribbean Coast
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thailand: recognition of customary natural resource management by local communities; failure to include IPs in land reform processes Cambodia: inclusion of IPs in land law from 2001 Recognition of IPs' ancestral domain through the issuing of a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) is provided for by the IPRA. Since 2012, 141 CADTs have been approved, covering 3.5 million hectares of indigenous ancestral lands and over 843,000 indigenous people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia: Constitutional Court ruling that IPs are legal subjects and will regain their rights over customary forests previously seized by the State (2013). Around 40 million hectares of IPs' territories under this provision

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>9. Existence of specific programmes for indigenous women, children or youth</p>	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Registration Service targets indigenous women and children • Employment programmes exist for indigenous women in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans and cooperation agreement signed between UNIPP and the five Highly Vulnerable Indigenous Groups in the Pando region include specific actions targeted towards indigenous women, children and youth • Draft law on prior consultation with IPs is developed and disseminated in a participatory manner, with emphasis on participation of indigenous women
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRO 169 targeted indigenous women and youth in its capacity building activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF/Government cooperation programme for 2013–17 designed to include specific projects on indigenous women, girls and youth • Other agencies encouraged to introduce similarly specific projects
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of maternal and child mortality and HIV/AIDS; women often victims of sexual violence; problems with birth registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on gender relations in indigenous and surrounding communities • Developing capacities/life skills in reproductive health among indigenous girls/women
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context of the drafting of Law No. 5-2011, ILO and OHCHR provided training on IP rights for government officials, NGOs and indigenous representatives, with a focus on encouraging the participation of indigenous women and youth in consultations on the draft law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep rise in number of indigenous women voting in 2012 legislative elections following campaign to promote electoral participation • Guide drafted on indigenous women and their participation in public life
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of indigenous women in politics and Constitutional Assembly (nationwide policy applied to ensure 33% of representatives are women, however, no special provision for IP women) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on recent information, no such provisions or quotas included in First Past The Post system. Of 64 Constituent Assembly IP members, 5 are women.

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programmes often include action plans to address indigenous/ethnic community needs, but information lacking on specific programmes for indigenous women, children and youth Within UN system, lack of specific programmes for indigenous women, children and youth, but programmes for indigenous populations in general: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Programme on Childhood, Nutrition and Food Security (Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua 2010-2012) Joint programme on Cultural Revitalization, working with indigenous women's organizations and economic enterprises (2010-2012) Support provided by certain organizations to Forum of indigenous women in the Wangki (since 2008), and to eradicate violence against indigenous women, children and youth in Wangki Region World Bank loans to support education, including indigenous communities, benefiting indigenous children and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender included in regional social audit along Caribbean Coast Micro-enterprise projects for indigenous women in San Lucas Support to Afro-descendant organizations working with women/youth migrants in Managua Support to indigenous councils from Pacific, Centre and North of Nicaragua to , e.g. produce video on indigenous women's access to justice; identify forms of violence affecting indigenous women; publish the book <i>We exist: the struggle for self-determination of indigenous peoples from the pacific, centre and north of Nicaragua</i> Monitoring of Action Plan for Women in Alto Wangki strengthened Support to several workshops/events (including Forum of indigenous women in the Wangki) on e.g. eradication of violence against indigenous women and their families; improving indigenous women's access to justice Youth initiatives: enabling participation of youth leaders in Ibero-american meeting of indigenous and Afro-descendant youths in Montevideo, Uruguay, to design post-2015 development and social investment agenda support to ICT workshop for indigenous/Afro-descendant youth Support to production of television programs on indigenous rights; access to justice and juridical pluralism, focusing on indigenous women
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RIPP Programme initiated Regional Leadership Course for Young Leaders in Governance, developed in recognition of crucial role of youth in shaping our future, and the need to provide young leaders with the technical and substantive know-how to serve as excellent leaders in their field RIPP Programme on Indigenous Women in Decision-Making has been identified as 'good practice' by UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Indigenous Women and is included in a compilation on "Indigenous Women and United Nations System" launched at 6th session of UNPFII in May 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIPP has incorporated gender into all areas of its work and indigenous women and youth are targeted in all UNIPP activities and initiatives in the region

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
10. Existence of conflict prevention initiatives around ancestral land and use of natural resources and extractive industries	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to consultation referred to in Hydrocarbons Law No. 3058 (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting law on right to consultation (approval expected Dec 2013) Facilitating Third International Conference on the right to consultation in coordination with Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of officials from various ministries and representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Ombudsman, Constitutional Court and the Electoral Tribunal, and representatives of indigenous organizations Organizing 21 countrywide consultation workshops on FPIC Researching traditional forms of decision-making and dispute resolution in indigenous communities
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory mapping projects developed by NGO Centre for Environment and Development (CED); map of permits produced for mining in forest zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CED, the Forest Peoples Programme and a network of NGOs called on the Cameroonian government to consider the implications of a racially discriminatory new Forest Law on Cameroon's Forest Peoples (Jan 2013). CERD has since invited the government to take better account of IPs in the process
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal arrangements led by community leaders, often resulting in payment of fines and delineation of agro-pastoral areas to prevent clashes between Mbororo pastoralists and Bantu farmers. However, this initiative is still very limited and informal at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signatory to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which covers customary rights and local and indigenous communities Development of community mechanisms for prevention and peaceful settlement of agro-pastoral conflicts involving indigenous Mbororo
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of information on Land Reform Act BS 2027 (Nepali calendar); many IPs lost their land and territories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPs encouraged to participate in land reform policy drafting Ministry of Land Reform and Management has formed committee to draft land reform policy but there is a lack of IP representation on the committee

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norms for peaceful cohabitation designed by some indigenous and Afro-descendant territories in Atlantic Coast, but no national proposals • Lack of conflict prevention initiatives regarding extractive industries • Existence of community forestry plans in some indigenous territories to establish norms of forest use and prevent conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a specialized course on indigenous and Afro-descendant human rights UNIPP has strengthened the knowledge of justice operators and indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders regarding national and international frameworks that protect indigenous and Afro-descendant territorial rights • Work under way to support drafting of law on FPIC (with links to extractive industries)
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007 RIPP launched inter-linked multi-dimensional strategy to provide space for dialogue between policy makers and IPs' on land, natural resource management and cultural sustainability • Results and momentum of Community Dialogues and Regional Dialogue shared, and informed Global Dialogue at 7th session of UNFPII (22 April 2008). UNDP RIPP organized the interactive Global Dialogue: Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples' Bio-Cultural Diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asia Sub-Regional Meeting on Extractive Industries and Indigenous Peoples' Rights, hosted by UNIPP (2013) • Strengthening Asia Indigenous Peoples' Network on Extractive Industries and Energy • Support to Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for 2014 World Conference (leading to adoption of Asia Declaration for World Conference)

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>11. Existence of and access to culture-sensitive health and education services for IPs, including on reproductive health</p>	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Education Councils promote programmes specifically adapted to IPs Health Ministry promotes “Family and Community Intercultural Health” services Government ‘Night Watch’ programme (impregnated mosquito nets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted a participatory study on the situation of Highly Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon, resulting in the development of a Comprehensive Development Plan on Indigenous Peoples in the region
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of maternal and child mortality and HIV/AIDS; women often victims of sexual violence; problems with birth registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting policies on indigenous peoples in 7 municipalities; one of the key provisions of these policies is access to culturally sensitive/education services UNIPP baseline study conducted on IP sexual health and reproductive rights, covering prevention of HIV/AIDS
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 5-2011 guarantees access to health services without discrimination, but implementation is weak: IPs have very poor access to health services and education ORA schools/some church schools offer education adapted to IP needs, but this is rare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to social services for IPs in target districts Conducted listing operation of target populations (Oct 2013) in Lékoumou area
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General education law (2006) recognizes Regional Autonomous Educational System (SEAR), a participatory, decentralized and autonomous educational model responding to needs/priorities of people in Atlantic Coast region General health law (Law 423, 2002) established that autonomous regions can define a health model based on their traditions, culture and customs, within the framework of national policies, plans and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproductive health of indigenous youth (particularly women) in the Pacific Coast, Centre and North of the country now included as discussion topic in workshops run by one of the organizations supported by UNIPP
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Pacific, Centre and North of Nicaragua: in line with law on ancestral traditional medicine, efforts ongoing to strengthen links between midwives, traditional healers and local medical system 	

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
12. Budget allocation to IP-focused programmes	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Development Fund finances social/economic projects in indigenous communities PRO 169 (Regional Programme in Latin America) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIPP played instrumental role in mobilizing additional resources in the form of a financial contribution of US\$ 1.5 million (est.) from the European Union and the Danish Embassy in La Paz; this allowed UN agencies such as UN Women, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme to participate more actively in the partnership
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank funds National Participatory Development Programme (NPDP), which takes IP rights into account PRO 169 project under way since 2001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIPP participated in workshop launch of second phase of development plan for Pygmies and provided guidance for the development of the business plan to be implemented during this phase
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% of decentralized development fund received by local authorities intended for socially excluded groups (not properly implemented) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocated for IPs in 2012 (114 million Nepali Rupees to NFDIN) Of District Development Committees' total budget, 15% is allocated to issues relating to marginalized people, women, IPs and children Introduction of new local policy (Aug 2013) providing for 4 members from IP organizations and one vice-chairperson from an indigenous community
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocated to regional authorities in the Atlantic Coast and, since 2010, to indigenous and Afro-descendant territories (mostly tax returns for exploitation of natural resources: timber, fishing, etc) Lack of information regarding budget for IP-focused programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action on this issue

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
13. National mechanism for consultation, participation and operationalization of FPIC	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national confederation of indigenous organizations and traditional authorities serves as main conduit for national consultation processes in relation to issues around participation and operationalization of FPIC (Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia, National Council of Rural Women of Bolivia, National Council Afroboliviano and National Council of Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyu) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Technical Commission established and mandated to develop legal framework governing right to consultation; the law proposal includes the installation of a Consultative Plurinational Council to monitor implementation of the law, and the creation of a Consultation General Direction in the Executive Body Facilitated creation of Comprehensive Development Plan for five indigenous communities (including three defined as highly vulnerable) through an agreement with the two organizations representing them: CIPOAP and CIMAP Developed a Participatory Diagnostic Plan, together with Guidelines on a Participatory Methodology for Consultation based on Minutes of Consent for Consultation agreed by the Machinery and Yaminahua indigenous peoples
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development by Ministry of Social Affairs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy paper on Inclusion of Vulnerable Social Groups in Major Development Projects (focus on FPIC) Draft decrees on recognition of rights of vulnerable indigenous populations in structural projects (yet to be enacted)
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of national guide on consultation with/ participation of IPs postponed owing to current political situation In context of current legal and institutional reforms, UNIPP working with government on consultation with IPs in accordance with ILO C169

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>14. Level of understanding of IPs among relevant national stakeholders</p>	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRO 169 active since 2001, providing training and capacity building and carrying out research into legal framework for protection of rights of IPs in Cameroon, and on the integration of IPs' needs and priorities into the PRSP process. On the basis of the findings arising from this research, a National Seminar was held in 2005, whose recommendations provided the basis for the development of a national project for capacity building on indigenous issues, and for the integration of indigenous issues into the PRSP process In October 2006, PRO 169 officially started work, collaborating with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning, UN agencies, and NGOs working on indigenous issues Other activities in Cameroon have included research on best practices for implementation of ILO C169 in the field of IPs' bilingual and intercultural education, and various training activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting 7 municipalities in the country's Eastern Region in developing draft local policies on IPs Training of media and civil society on IP rights Organizing caucuses on IP and land rights with a view to incorporating IPs' inputs into the land reform process
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO seminars on Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2010), targeting representatives of governments, IP organizations and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing training of government officials, IPs, trade unions and employers' organizations
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO, in collaboration with OHCHR, provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice in drafting Law No.5-2011. Assistance provided in the form of training on IP rights for government officials, NGOs and indigenous representatives, support to workshops organized for the purposes of consultations on the draft law, and technical comments on the draft law Research undertaken by PRO 169 on best practices for implementation of the principles of ILO C169 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support in strengthening the capacities of some 200 indigenous community radio stations, in order to raise awareness of Law No. 5- 2011 and the 2012 and 2013 electoral processes

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	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some capacity building through PRO 169: "Inclusion of IP rights in the Constitutional and State Reform Processes in Nepal" (2008–2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and regional level consultative meeting conducted with IP organizations, IP leaders, UN Country Teams and Government officials during development of FAQ Training conducted on International Labour Standards reporting on PRO 169 among IP organizations, IP leaders and government officials One-day central and regional level awareness training on PRO 169 and UNIPP Work Plan for All Nepal Federation of Trade Union (ANTUF)
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of autonomous Atlantic Coast region (late 1980s) has led to greater recognition of indigenous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialized course offered by Institute of Higher Judicial Education with UNIPP support aims to increase knowledge and respect of indigenous communities among national justice operators Support to the Council of IPs of the Pacific, North, and Centre of Nicaragua with the publication of the book <i>We exist: the struggle for self-determination of indigenous peoples from the pacific, centre and north of Nicaragua</i>

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
15. Existence of resource platform mechanisms for knowledge-sharing on IPs	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 institutes of Indigenous Language and Culture TECA INIAF (indigenous knowledge in agriculture) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIPP/ School of Public Management agreement to incorporate IP issues into school curriculum
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament/Government Dialogue Forum organized by REPAR (2011) Development of the Pastoral Code by Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch (Aug 2013) of inter-sectoral committee by Ministry of Social Affairs to: monitor initiatives involving vulnerable IPs to increase their effectiveness; promote indigenous rights nationally; help share information/ best practice; maintain comprehensive overview of activities
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of APPACA CAR (composed of 4 NGOs working on IP rights and High Commissioner for Human Rights and Governance) to share information and experiences and coordinate activities
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for Ethnic and Alternative Development Studies (CEADS). CEADS's Academic Council has regularly organized discussions and lecture series on contemporary issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network established including NEFIN, NFDIN, NHRC, Lawyers Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) and ILO (2012); the group has focused on training stakeholders in International Labour Standards reporting
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1980s: CIDCA (Centro de investigación y documentación de la costa atlántica) 1990: Founding of 2 universities from Autonomous Regions (Caribbean Coast): URACCAN and BICU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University Network on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples established (2012), comprising 6 institutions Strengthening of CCPAN-UNS and the Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, North, and Centre of Nicaragua
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP RIPP's Indigenous Young Leaders Network & joint collaboration with Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation, the largest network of indigenous organizations in Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge sharing with IPs, civil society organizations and UN agencies on key strategic areas for UN support in 2013

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
16. Mobilization of financial resources on indigenous issues among UN Country Teams at country level	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRO 169 has been working in Bolivia for over a decade and has carried out training on the right to consultation Bolivia included in ILO forced labour and child labour eradication programmes No information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 1.5 million mobilized from key donors - enabling UN Women, WHO and WFP to participate in UNIPP
	CAR		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 300,000 (est.) mobilized for UN-run indigenous peoples' programmes
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRO 169 & OHCHR joint initiatives in Congo since 2001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 500,000 mobilized for indigenous peoples' programmes
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRO 169 active since 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous peoples/ILO C169 mentioned in Basic Operating Guidelines (BOG); BOG group members (including international donors) have strengthened their knowledge on IPs' issues
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to land management, titling, cultural revitalization, risk management, gender equity and dissemination of international instruments on indigenous rights (focusing on Caribbean Coast peoples) Introduction of CCPIAN-UNS Ethnic perspective incorporated into UNDAF Mid-Term review (2010) and CCA/UNDAF process (2013–2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of CCPIAN-UNS US\$ 300,000 (est.) mobilized from UN agencies for programmes on indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP RIPP established (2004) PRO169 active in Cambodia and Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 110,000 mobilized for indigenous peoples programmes through UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
17. Supported/ followed up implementations of the UN treaty bodies, UN special mechanisms on IPs and ILO supervisory bodies	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit from UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN rules and recommendations promoted by ILO/OCHCR experts at numerous forums
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports submitted by Cameroon to several treaty bodies and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) • CERD recommended adoption of draft law on IPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops with government and civil society on: implementation of treaty monitoring bodies' observations; ownership/implementation of international standards • Action plan for implementation of treaty body recommendations in preparation for submission to actors involved in implementation • UNIPP technical support provided to NGO group that submitted an alternative report to ACHPR and Peoples' (Oct 2013) in relation to the Government's submission • Cameroon welcomed visits from the Special Rapporteur on the right to food in 2012 and the independent expert on minority issues in 2013
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop on international instruments on IP rights organized by BONUCA (UN Centre for Human Rights in CAR) with ILO and government (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop in development for preparation of first report on ILO C169 implementation in collaboration with Ministry of Labour and High Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit from UN Special Rapporteur (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical support to the country's hosting of the Pre-meeting session of UNPFII (March 2013) resulting in the drafting of the National Action Plan to improve the quality of life of IPs • UNIPP activities based on recommendations from Special Rapporteur • National Action Plan 2014–2017 updated through national consultation, including with IP caucus (Aug 2013)
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit from UN Special Rapporteur (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National-level seminar on recommendations from UN Special Rapporteur and UPR process • IPs working with MOFALD and NHRI to prepare government report on implementation of ILO C169
	Nicaragua	Multiple observation missions by treaty bodies and UPR	Support of CCPIAN-SNU, a space for consultation recommended by UNPFII and other bodies
	South-East Asia	Regional visit from UN Special Rapporteur (2007)	Support to Asia consultation with UN Special Rapporteur (Malaysia, 2013)

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support	
18. UN+ national working group on IPs	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council for Dialogue among Indigenous, Native, Peasant Peoples and UN System mandated to consult/maintain dialogue with key IP organizations None None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Intercultural Technical Group coordinating implementation of UNIPP activities with government, IP organizations and other public institutions UNIPP and REPAR developing advocacy paper on IPs Discussions to create UN Country Team working group on IP rights (in 2014) 	
	Cameroon			
	CAR			
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of CCPIAN-UNS (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of and support to CCPIAN-UNS and the National Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, North, and Centre of Nicaragua 	
	South East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippines: UN Interagency Technical Working Group on Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIPP activities in the Philippines are being implemented in collaboration with UN Interagency Technical Working Group on Indigenous Peoples 	
19. Participation/representation of IPs in political institutions	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular Participation Act (1994) enabled indigenous participation in local-level politics Indigenous president (Evo Morales, elected in 2005 with support from the country's main indigenous organizations) In Bolivia, where indigenous peoples are the majority of the population, of the 130 MPs 41 are indigenous, but only nine of them are women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the Third International Conference on the right to consultation in coordination with Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of officials from various ministries and representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Ombudsman, Constitutional Court and the Electoral Tribunal, and representatives of indigenous organizations 	
	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of indigenous participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Mbororo deputy Senator elected in recent senatorial elections During recent legislative/municipal elections, and through education conducted by NGO partners in UNIPP project (CEFAID), 15 indigenous 'pygmy' representatives (including 3 women) elected as councillors in municipalities in South and East Cameroon 	
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of indigenous representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 indigenous representative of Mbororos community serving General Rapporteur on National Transitional Council; discussions under way regarding representation in other local administration roles 	

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indigenous members within National Assembly or departmental/district-level administrative bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep rise in number of indigenous women voting in 2012 legislative elections following campaign to promote electoral participation
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of 601 Constitutional Assembly members elected in 2008, 218 are indigenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 2013 Constitutional Assembly election, out of 240 Constitutional Assembly members (first-past-the-post system), 64 are IPs. Of those 64, only 5 are women. The final results are yet to come.
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low indigenous representation in higher decision-making positions, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 vice ministers (within secretary of indigenous and Afro-descendant affairs and ministry of agriculture) Afro-descendant/indigenous professionals from the Caribbean coast working in the Secretariat for development of Nicaragua's autonomous regions A few judges and magistrates of the supreme court Between 2006 and 2009, of the total 92 members of the National Assembly, 3 were indigenous and 2 of these were women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening indigenous traditional governance, customary law and the judicial system through training of 320 indigenous leaders, traditional leaders and councils of elders in electoral processes In 2013, of 92 members of the National Assembly, 2 were indigenous and 1 Afro-descendant (including 2 women)
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong regional indigenous umbrella organizations and NGOs, including AIPP Low capacity among indigenous women's groups Philippines: Indigenous peoples, through the Republic Act No. 7941 or the Party-List System Act have access to proportional representation in the election of representatives to the House of Representatives through a party-list system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippines: UNIPP has entered into partnership with the Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples (CGIP) mandated to develop a consolidated view of the issues faced by the various indigenous groups in the country. CGIP enjoys strong support from the House of Representatives' Committee on National Cultural Communities and the National Commission on Human Rights (HRC)

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
<p>20. Capacity of IP organizations</p>	<p>Bolivia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous organizations active since late 1960s, with increased activity since Popular Participation Act (1994) Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia (CIDOB) and National Council and Markas of Qullasuyu Ayllus (CONAMAQ) succeeded in putting construction of road through national park on national political agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation agreements established with 6 major IP organizations to reinforce their involvement in drafting of law on right to consultation Organized a South-South exchange visit involving government representatives of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, to allow them to draw upon lessons learned from their experience in drafting legislation in consultation with IPs and its subsequent implementation. The exchange visit led to capacity building activities (dialogue seminars) that benefited 220 representatives from government ministries, indigenous organizations and civil society actors Established partnership with School of Public Management, under which UNIPP provides training and technical assistance to ensure IPs' right to consultation is incorporated into 2013 school curriculum In partnership with Vice Ministry of Decolonization, organized first Plurinational meeting of indigenous and public universities on right to consultation and elimination of racism and all forms of discrimination Three NGOs have sent shadow report to ACHPR before the examination of Cameroon's periodic review
	<p>Cameroon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRO 169 active since 2001, conducting seminar on rights of IPs with the OHCHR. Following this, activities focused primarily on research into the legal framework for the protection of the rights of IPs in Cameroon, and on the integration of IP needs and priorities into the PRSP process Other activities have included research on best practices for implementation of ILO C169 in the field of IPs' bilingual and intercultural education, and various training activities Long-established organizations working on indigenous issues have contributed greatly to building capacity; some are indigenous NGOs (AIWO-CAN and MBOSCUDA), while others have developed strategies that involve IPs at ground level 	

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APPACA CAR project linked with 2 indigenous partner organizations (ADIBAC and Group Mbororos), which participate in project implementation and follow-up activities once appropriate training given UNIPP implementing several activities in cooperation with RENAPAC
	Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO, in collaboration with OHCHR, provided technical assistance (e.g. training on IP rights for government officials, NGOs and indigenous representatives; support to workshops organized to enable consultation on the draft law; and technical comments on the draft law) to Ministry of Justice in drafting Law No. 5-2011 RENAPAC established (2007) 	
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good capacity within NEFIN and LAHURNIP; increased participation in international processes (UNPFII, CERD) Relatively weak capacity among indigenous women's organizations UN Special Rapporteur recommended improving IP and government capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued capacity building of IP organizations through UNIPP Organizations have capacity to tackle existing and emerging issues collectively, including in cases of religious and employment-related discrimination against IPs
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific indigenous organizations have existed since the 1970s. Main issues for mobilization were land and language rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous/Afro-descendant organizations trained in relevant legislation National Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, North, and Centre of Nicaragua (umbrella organization for indigenous peoples in that part of the country) recently formed Organizational strengthening of National Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, North, and Centre of Nicaragua (particularly inclusion of initiatives for indigenous women)
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South-East Asia: AIPP Indonesia: AMAN Philippines: CGIP composed of several indigenous peoples' federations, including KAMP, KASAPI, ECIP, KATRIBU and FPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South-East Asia: AIPP is UNIPP's key indigenous partner in South-East Asia Indonesia: AMAN is UNIPP's key indigenous partner in Indonesia Philippines: CGIP is UNIPP's key partner in the Philippines Through UNIPP, the Asia Network on Extractive Industries and Energy was established in 2013

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
21. Linkages with regional/sub regional relevant mechanisms and processes	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation of ACHPR to harmonize national legislation with regional/international standards on IP rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIPP participation in 54th session of ACHPR, during which Cameroon's periodic report was considered UNIPP supported the participation of two ACHPR members (Commissioner Maiga, President of the Working Group on IPs, and Commissioner Asuagbor, another member of the Working Group) in a national workshop on evaluating the implementation of treaty body recommendations, as well as an expert workshop on the study relating to the identification of IPs in Cameroon Several follow-up consultations initiated with various stakeholders, to contribute to the effective implementation of observations and recommendations made by supervisory bodies of international and regional treaties and mechanisms
	CAR Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-finding visit by Working Group of African Commission on Indigenous Peoples Visit by Working Group of African Commission on Indigenous Peoples/ACHPR (2011); regional workshop with support from African Union (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Group of African Commission on Indigenous Peoples involved in UNIPP initiatives Pre-meeting session of UNPFII hosted in Brazzaville (Mar 2013)

Indicator	Programme	Prior to UNIPP	With UNIPP support
	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of some IP organizations in UNPFI, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP); shadow report sent to CERD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication with: Special Rapporteurs on Indigenous Peoples/Religion; CERD; EMRIP, UNPFI by LAHURNIP and other organizations Follow-up of International Labour Standards reporting
	South-East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional consultations with Special Rapporteur (2007 and 2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing a knowledge-sharing platform and facilitating a consultation with representatives of IPs, civil society organizations and UN agencies on key strategic areas for UN support for 2013. Consultations focused on the importance of IP rights in relation to mining and other extractive industry-related conflicts and human rights violations, and the relevance of implementing the new Government Administrative Order on FPIC Support to Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for 2014 World Conference (leading to adoption of Asia Declaration for World Conference) Support to the Asia consultation with the Special Rapporteur (held in Malaysia), in which indigenous representatives, NHRI officials and CSO experts and activists from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines participated Consolidating and strengthening synergies between ongoing regional and international discussions and initiatives on extractive industries and IPs, in connection with EMRIP



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