

Questionnaire to the UN system agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental organizations

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. The Permanent Forum is mandated to provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to ECOSOC and through the Council to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; to raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues with the UN system; and prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

The Permanent Forum's report of the seventeenth session of 2018 includes a number of recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to UN system agencies, funds and programmes (attached).

The report can be found at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/06/Report-on-ForumEnglish.pdf>

The secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2019 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) Update on the promotion and application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and (b) Implementation of the System Wide Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples.

All responses will be placed on the DESA/DSPD website on Indigenous Peoples at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples>

If you have any objections for your response to be made available on our website, please inform our office accordingly.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **29 December 2018** to:

Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Inclusive Social Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Room: S-2954
United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Telephone: +1-917-367-5100
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The eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from **22 April – 3 May 2019**.

Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Discussion on the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages
6. Dialogue with indigenous peoples: collective rights to lands, territories and resources
7. Dialogue with Member States.
8. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
9. Discussion on the theme “Traditional knowledge: generation, transmission and protection”.
10. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
12. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
 - (a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies and other measures;
 - (b) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;
 - (c) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.
13. Regional dialogues between indigenous peoples and Member States.
14. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
15. Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session.
16. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its eighteenth session.

Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:¹

- i. Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.

B. System Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Executive summary:

Please provide an overview of actions taken to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]

In 2018 UNDP continued to implement various activities related to the implementation of the UN at both global and country level.

Global level

Key internal resources were strengthened or developed to ensure that indigenous peoples' rights are mainstreamed across UNDP operations and that UNDP programmes on the ground deliver for indigenous communities.

Standard 6 of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards on Indigenous Peoples (together with the related project-level screening procedure) remains an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance process and further operational guidance was developed to support implementation of this Standard.

Policy guidance entitled "*What does it mean to leave no one behind? A framework for implementation*" was also developed in order to ensure internal conceptual clarity and effective implementation of the principle of "leaving no one behind". The paper fully acknowledges that indigenous status still remains a significant ground for discrimination and integrates considerations related to indigenous rights into its framework.

Through its role as interim custodian of Tier III SDG indicator 16.7.1 on proportionate representation in public institutions, UNDP is promoting an approach to data disaggregation that takes into account indigenous status and identities in order to ensure that indigenous peoples play a greater role in political decision-making – including in parliamentary politics – and that public decision making is more responsive to the aspirations of indigenous communities.

¹ See attached document entitled 'Recommendations addressed to the UN Agencies' to facilitate your responses.

Country level

UNDP has implemented during the course of the year multiple activities aimed at advancing the rights of indigenous peoples at country level either as targeted efforts or as part of broader programmes.

For example, various activities were implemented with a focus on indigenous rights and democratic governance in Latin America. Among other things, these activities resulted in greater access to electoral justice for indigenous communities in Mexico, the development of an integrated national plan for the promotion of indigenous rights in Panama, and further reform towards stronger plurinational and intercultural democracy in Bolivia.

Following the success of the Equator Prize 2017 Award Ceremony, indigenous peoples and local communities recognized with the Equator Prize in 2017 were celebrated in national-level dialogues and ceremonies organized by UNDP Country Offices, partners, and winners themselves, supported by the Equator Initiative. Furthermore, the Equator Initiative supported Equator Prize winners to connect with policymakers, share their stories and share their local solutions to pressing sustainable development challenges.

Regional training workshops were co-facilitated by the Equator initiative in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity and an interactive online platform - Equator Connect - was designed to facilitate exchange on knowledge, resources, successes and challenges faced by indigenous peoples and local communities in conserving, restoring and sustainably managing nature for development around the world.

Indigenous peoples remain a high priority group for the GEF Small Grants Programme during OP6, both for Core and Upgraded Country Programmes (UCPs).

SGP results during the 2017-2018 reporting period include 184 OP5 and 39 OP6 projects which included indigenous peoples, which represents approximately 21.5% of the total SGP completed projects (1,037) in the calendar year. At least 1,657 indigenous peoples have benefitted from higher capacities to conceptualize, organize and implement projects that provide for concrete actions to meet their needs, as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy.

Among other things, SGP projects supported the national system of *resguardos* in Colombia, demonstrated improved techniques in agricultural production in Honduras, worked with the Dao Cham indigenous people in Vietnam to support the further development of herbal bath services, and contributed to the protection of native medicinal plants and traditional handicrafts in Paraguay. Other activities supported bio-corridors and connectivity in Ecuador, indigenous networking in Malaysia and capacity development for indigenous forest dwellers in Cameroon.

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted in November 2015, and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2018 session.² For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

² See Report of the 15th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2016/43) at para. 73.

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1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

Please provide information on any activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives. Please provide information on publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on the UN Declaration and on indigenous peoples. Please also provide links to the relevant websites and other sources.

2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level

Please provide information on actions taken or planned by your agency, fund, programme, entity on the following:

- i.* Measures taken or planned to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including any joint programming initiatives. Please also include information related to include indigenous women in your responses.
- ii.* Support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in national development plans and in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks and Common Country Assessments (CCA/UNDAFs).
- iii.* Support for consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue including under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.

Illustrative highlights of activities on democratic governance and indigenous rights in Latin America

Regional

From May 17 to 18, 2018, the UNDP Regional Center for Latin America and the Caribbean participated in the planning workshop of the Ibero-American Action Plan for the implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The objective of the plan is to promote the alignment between national regulatory frameworks and international standards the rights of indigenous peoples, while promoting venues for participation, dialogue and consultation among States and indigenous peoples.

Mexico

In 2018, UNDP continued its [longstanding engagement with the Electoral Tribunal of Mexico](#) (Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación) with the aim of promoting a bidirectional exchange of good practices and successful experiences related to access to electoral justice and to the promotion of a culture of legality, with a strong emphasis on advancing the rights of indigenous peoples.

Panama

In December 2018, the Government of Panama announced the implementation of the Plan for the Integral Development of Indigenous Peoples with financing from the World Bank. This plan, which represents the national consensus among the 12 indigenous governance structures was

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developed under the UNDP-supported project "[Integral Development Plan for the Indigenous Peoples of Panama](#)".

Bolivia

In Bolivia, UNDP has been supporting processes to advance indigenous autonomy, within the framework of the project "[Strengthening of the Plurinational and Autonomous State and Intercultural Democracy](#)". This initiative, which has had a strong focus on empowering [indigenous women](#) and youth, includes a mix of dialogue and capacity development activities and is being implemented in four autonomous indigenous territories.

GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – Activities related to indigenous peoples

[Indigenous peoples](#) (IPs) remain a high priority group for SGP during OP6, both for Core and Upgraded Country Programmes (UCPs). During the reporting period between 2017-2018, SGP has continued to promote numerous efforts that support indigenous territoriality through bio-corridors and landscape connectivity (reviewed during a global workshop for UCP countries held in Ecuador in April 2018); including indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas ([ICCAs](#)) as a contribution to the CBD Aichi targets. Working at the intersection of the different Rio Conventions, SGP has supported (i) IPs access to sustainable sources of energy (including a micro-hydro case study from SGP Malaysia presented at the UN High Level Political Forum on the SDGs in July 2018); (ii) respect for traditional knowledge (TK), customary law and practices; (iii) efforts to secure rights to land and natural resources, including genetic resources; (iv) shared governance of protected areas through the replication of Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation ([COMPACT](#)) with support from IUCN and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention; as well as (v) in reviewing lessons learned from the [COMDEKS](#) programme conducted with UNU, the CBD Secretariat, and the Government of Japan.

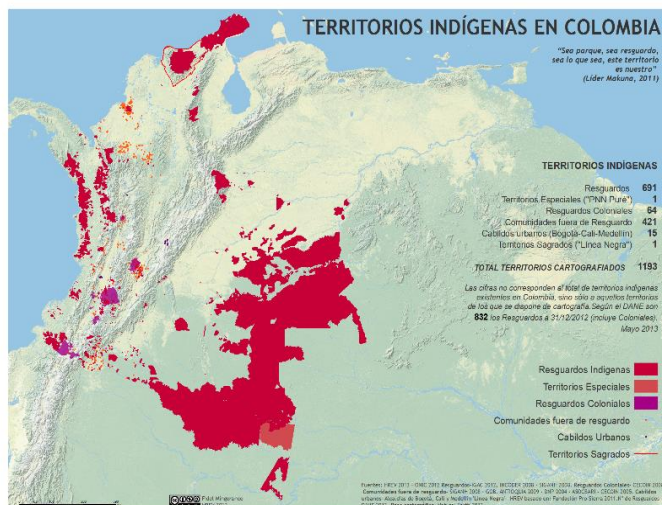
At the national, regional and international levels, SGP has supported an array of initiatives including *inter alia*: (i) participation of IPs in environmental governance by rolling out of the OP6 Indigenous Peoples Fellowship with the recruitment of a cohort of eight national SGP indigenous fellows (Argentina, Cameroon, China, DR Congo, Guyana, Guatemala, Nepal, and Papua New Guinea); (ii) engagement with the CBD Secretariat on traditional knowledge (TK) and the Working Group on Article 8j through the SBSTTA negotiations (Dec 2017 and July 2018 in Montreal); (iii) ongoing collaboration with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with respect to IPs access to climate finance, including [CBR+](#), community-based adaptation ([CBA](#)), and engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF); as well as (iv) support towards the creation of the new UNFCCC IPLCs platform on the contribution of TK to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Results analysis

Data driven analysis

SGP results during the 2017-2018 reporting period include 184 OP5 and 39 OP6 projects which included indigenous peoples, which represents approximately 21.5% of the total SGP completed projects (1,037) in the calendar year. At least 1,657 indigenous peoples have benefitted from higher capacities to conceptualize, organize and implement projects that provide for concrete actions to meet their needs, as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy. Efforts have continued to foster flexible approaches in SGP grant-making, with 28 countries including engagement of IPs in NSCs; 19 SGP country programme strategy (CPS) documents which accept proposals in local and vernacular languages; and nine which use participatory video.

Qualitative analysis



Colombia network of indigenous reserves

SGP Colombia has supported the national system of [indigenous reserves](#) (*resguardos*), a form of collective legal land tenure for indigenous and traditional territories. As part of the OP6 Country Programme Strategy, SGP supported a partnership between an NGO (Camawa) and the *Wounaan* Indigenous Authorities Association in the Chocó biogeographic region on the Pacific coast -- one of the most biodiverse tropical rainforests in the world.³ Given that the *Wounaan* base their cultural identity on their territory, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and effective governance of their territories is of utmost importance. As part of the project, Camawa helped

the *Wounaan* coordinate a process to develop land use zones and regulations for six *resguardos* encompassing 28,411 hectares. In each of the *resguardos*, the indigenous communities selected twelve ‘environmental managers’ to be trained in techniques of biodiversity conservation, environmental planning, and land use zoning. Blending a western technical perspective with *Wounaan* traditional knowledge (TK), the environmental managers were drawn from a cross-section of young people, teachers and students from the local schools; as well traditional authorities, older men and women, traditional medical doctors, midwives, hunters, as well as fishermen and farmers with an intimate knowledge of their territories. Together they developed maps for each *resguardo* including zones for sustainable use, protection and restoration. For each *resguardo*, they also developed a set of proposed regulations on land use, management and conservation of the territory and natural resources. Through a customary assembly involving 300 families (800 men and 700 women), the proposed maps and regulations for the *resguardos* were adopted and approved.

In Honduras, a recently completed SGP project implemented by twenty-five indigenous *Lenca* women, has demonstrated improved techniques in agricultural production, control of forest fires, limiting infestations of invasive weevils, and ways to increase family incomes through strengthening the production of *Lenca* [clay handicrafts](#).⁴ The SGP project helped to establish 20 locally-produced compost systems (*abonerías*) to generate 200 tonnes of organic fertilizer, and (in coordination with USAID) installed a 400-meter irrigation network for horticultural production. The Institute of Forest Conservation in Honduras later also donated 3,000 plants to establish a community nursery and reforest three micro-watersheds. Outputs arising from the SGP project include greater practical knowledge and environmental awareness in landscape management and restoration techniques. With regards to the production of handicrafts, a series of workshops were also organized on improved furnace technology leading to the redesign of two separate ceramic kilns, one for



Lenca indigenous clay handicrafts

³ COL/SGP/OP5/Y5/STAR/BD/2015/08

⁴ HND/SGP/OP6/CORE/BD/17/03

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burning and another for smoking. Through the introduction of the energy-efficient kilns, firewood consumption was reduced by 50%, and respiratory diseases amongst indigenous *Lenca* women have greatly diminished. In addition, an exchange was supported with other indigenous artisans at the national level, leading to increased income through the sale of improved quality handicrafts by the indigenous-led enterprise.

In Vietnam, SGP has worked with the *Dao Cham* indigenous people in Nam Dam village located in the '[Dong Van Karst Plateau](#)' Geo Park. The village, which has 47 households where 235 *Dao Cham* IPs live, has a long tradition in using medicinal herbs for health care. With the advent of the Nam Dam Community Co-operative, the development of herbal bath services started to garner increasing



Dao Cham indigenous people of Nam Dam village

interest from the public for its therapeutic and health benefits. In the face of a growing number of tourists and visitors, the herbal bath infrastructure used by the indigenous co-operative was rudimentary, the planning for the bathing services short-term, with insufficient attention paid towards the sustainable use and conservation of the medicinal herbs and plants. In this context, the SGP Vietnam country team worked with the *Dao Cham* to develop a project to: (i) support the sustainable collection of forest herbs according to [GCP-WHO standards](#); (ii) professionalize the herbal bath services; and (iii) pilot the implementation of fair and

equitable access and benefit sharing (ABS) arrangements obtained from the herbal baths, together with a pilot commercial brand.⁵

Over the course of the SGP project, the *Dao Cham* IPs (70%-90% who were indigenous women) assessed the plants' genetic diversity through the application of sustainable use criteria for the collection of wild medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs). The IPs were trained to conserve the MAPs most at risk of extinction in the wild through multiplication in nurseries (using seeds or cuttings); field trials in cultivating and domesticating some of the MAPs (*Angelica sinensis*, artichoke, honeysuckle); as well intercropping techniques within the forest (*Sambucus javanica*). Following completion of the SGP project, it is expected that the *Dao Cham* community will continue to improve the medicinal plant garden, making it a place for cultural knowledge exchange, as well as sustainable ecotourism. The Nam Dam community cooperative has also become known as a "new type of cooperative", able to make full use of the local strength and local decision-making enabling the *Dao Cham* to become masters of their own destiny. The Nam Dam cooperative has over 20 active members, and is increasingly demonstrating the role of MAPs in local economic development. The cooperative is in the process of designing and upgrading its equipment, as well as preparing a dossier to register the production facility at the highest level of the Food and Hygiene Standards (FHS) certification.

Preparation of a traditional herb bath



⁵ VNM/SGP/OP5/Y4/STAR/2015/05

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In a related project on MAPs in Paraguay, an SGP planning grant entitled 'Preparation and adjustments of the protection project of native medicinal plants and traditional handicrafts' was implemented to assist an indigenous-led organization from the *Comunidad Indígena El Estribo* (Región Occidental) to submit and administer their own proposal.⁶ On the basis of the review of the IPs concept, the SGP Paraguay country team and National Steering Committee (NSC) noted that whilst the basic idea was good, focused as it was to the conservation of medicinal plants, and led by indigenous women, the project still appeared weak in its formulation, presentation, and work-planning. In order to build the capacity of the IPs, a participatory planning process was prepared and carried out making it possible to address internal governance issues identified within the villages of the indigenous communities. With the support of the SGP planning grant, the indigenous women's group organized a group assembly, undertook an organizational self-strengthening process, and are in process of resubmitting a full proposal for consideration by the SGP Paraguay NSC.

Intersection issues

As part of its OP6 landscape and territorial strategy, the SGP Ecuador Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) has supported a series of projects supporting bio-corridors and connectivity conservation in four distinct geographic clusters. In the case of the *Cotacachi Cayapas Biocorredor*, stakeholders in the landscape ratified a covenant to create a new conserved area for conservation and sustainable use (known as ACUSMIT in Spanish) which covers some 123,967 hectares, and includes a high percentage coverage of montane rainforest. In drawing up the agreement, the stakeholders in the landscape deemed it necessary to create a 'General Council' to oversee the daily management arrangements for the conserved area. After being constituted, the General Council formed 13 'management boards' led by indigenous peoples and peasant communities. The ACUSMIT bio-corridor has put in place a zoning ordinance, management plan, and produces an annual technical report. The zoning map stipulates that 55% of the total area will be strictly protected, an area equivalent to 61,983 hectares. Moreover, the General Council aims to register the bio-corridor and territory as an ICCA (Indigenous peoples' and community conserved territory and area) at the international level through the [Global ICCA Registry](#) administered by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

In Cameroon, the SGP country programme has completed a capacity development (CD) project geared towards involving all stakeholders in the operationalization of the OP6 landscape strategy, including IPs as forest dwellers in the target geographic area.⁷ Through the CD project, IPs representatives were actively engaged and participated in a series of workshops including the presentation of the SGP OP6 Country Programme Strategy, and training on the formulation of SGP project concepts and proposals. The strengthening of IPs capacities resulted in two follow-on grants (both under implementation) provided to: (i) an indigenous organization led by an IP woman supporting family agriculture with pygmy Bagyéli widows and unwed child-mothers in forest corridors in the district of Lokoundjé; and (ii) a second project with Bagyéli IPs as direct beneficiaries on the community mapping of ICCAs (*terroirs coutumiers*) in Edéa-Kribi with an IP woman acting as field technician.⁸ In addition, the strengthening of the IPs capacities also empowered new and emerging IP leaders to talk to a wider audience, including administrative authorities, to defend their rights.

⁶ PRY/SGP/OP5/Y6/CORE/BD/2017/13

⁷ CMR/SGP/OP6/Y2/CORE/CD/16/01

⁸ CMR/SGP/OP6/Y2/CORE/LD/16/04; CMR/SGP/OP6/Y2/CORE/CC/17/02

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Indigenous Bagyéli forest dwellers in the OP6 CPS target landscape, Lokoundjé, Cameroon

In relation to sustainable energy access for IPs, SGP Bolivia has supported indigenous *Chiquitanos* from the Bahía Negra Community in the center of the [San Matías Integrated Management Natural Area](#) to install photovoltaic (PV) systems to address their rural water and energy needs. Located at the cusp of two fragile interconnected ecosystems (Tropical Dry Forest and Pantanal), water resources in the municipality of San Matías are abundant, where many of the indigenous communities live along the banks of rivers and lagoons. At the same time, many of these IPs paradoxically suffer from a lack of access to a reliable supply of clean drinking water in their homes. In this context, the SGP project distributed 19 photovoltaic (PV) systems to IPs affiliated with the Chiquitana Indigenous Center Dawn Robore (CICHAR): thirteen for domestic lighting purposes; and another six in public spaces (church, educational unit, and four in public spaces located in Santo Corazón).⁹ The SGP project contributed to the organization of a ‘water management committee’ for the operations of the PV system, enabling the drilling and installation of a solar pumping system, installation of water tanks, rehabilitation of a defunct distribution network, and installation of additional faucets. As a result of the SGP project, anthropogenic pressure on the river ecosystem has been reduced, and the IPs now have access to safe drinking water leading to a significant decrease in bacterial and waterborne diseases.

Similarly, in relation to energy access for IPs, SGP Malaysia has supported the *Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS)*, the Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia, an umbrella network of 21 community-based NGOs that have IPs issues as their focus. The SGP project sought to provide off-grid renewable electricity to remote rural indigenous communities in the State of Sarawak, Borneo, eager to assert and exercise their rights to protect and conserve their forest and river resources through a bottom-up and indigenous-led approach. In this context, the SGP project worked with JOAS to identify appropriate strategies including community-based renewable energy projects, catchment area protection, ecosystem and environmental protection, as well as diversified local economic activities (cottage industries) for the long-term benefits of the IPs.¹⁰

As the main project proponent, JOAS leveraged existing technical expertise from one of its member organizations (TONIBUNG) to build a 20KW micro-hydropower system to provide the village of Long San’s 800 residents with 24-hour, renewable power for domestic use and cottage industries. The development of the micro-hydro system helped *inter alia* to: (i) develop the village of Long San as a base to train additional micro-hydro project developers from other indigenous villages, as well as past SGP projects; (ii) assist JOAS’ media team to develop several short films/video clips highlighting the micro-hydro development process, community-based model, and impacts on local livelihoods,

⁹ BOL/SGP/OP6/Y1/FSP/CC/17/25

¹⁰ MAL/SGP/OP5/Y3/SP/STAR/CC/14/01

contextualized within the Malaysian IPs political context; and (iii) support JOAS to advocate for more equitable energy solutions, calling for roundtable discussions involving local and international policy-makers in relation to the 2030 SDGs.

Lessons learnt and way forward

During the reporting period, as part of the SGP Grant-makers+ focus on social inclusion, SGP continued the roll-out and implementation of the OP6 [Indigenous Peoples' Fellowship programme](#) through the announcement, selection and recruitment of national IP Fellows in eight target countries (Argentina, Cameroon, China, DR Congo, Guyana, Guatemala, Nepal, and Papua New Guinea). The national IP Fellows are expected to be co-hosted in most cases together with the SGP country team in the UNDP Country Office, and will focus on matters pertaining to flexible SGP proposal formats; use of indigenous and vernacular languages in project formulation; SGP strategic initiatives including the Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) partnership with the UN-REDD programme (i.e. Cameroon, DR Congo, Guyana); Global ICCA Support Initiative (i.e. Argentina, China); and Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) to climate change in small island developing states and mountain environments (i.e. Guatemala, Nepal, PNG).

In parallel, the global SGP IP Fellows for climate change (Ms. Zara Oussain, Ms. Edna Kaptoyo) and biodiversity (Ms. Edith Bastidas, Ms. Athing Lungharwo) continued to implement projects in their home countries, as well as to engage in international policy dialogues. For example, Ms. Bastidas shared the experience of her indigenous community in Nariño on TK and access and benefit-sharing (ABS) during the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) global dialogue in Medellin, Colombia (March 2018), and the UNPFII in New York. Ms. Lungharwo took part in the CBD SBSTTA negotiations in Montreal (Dec 2017) speaking during a series of side events and plenary sessions, as well as at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) during a consultation on biocultural indicators at the UNPFII (April 2018). Both Ms. Kaptoyo and Ms. Bastidas also took part in a series of events organized in tandem with the GEF Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG) during the GEF Assembly in Danang, Vietnam, at the end of June 2018.



Consultative Workshop on the Draft GCF Indigenous People Policy

Held on 3rd August 2017 at Sarova Panafric Hotel - Nairobi

Under the Grant-makers+ role, the SGP continued to engage with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Ms. Vicky Tauli-Corpuz, to support the involvement of indigenous voices in the Green Climate Fund (GCF). During the second half of 2017, SGP assisted the global advocacy group of IPs to engage with the public consultations pertaining to the development the GCF Indigenous Peoples' Policy launched in Aug 2017, leading eventually to its successful approval when officially

submitted to the GCF Board (Feb 2018). With the support of the SGP, discussions have also continued between UNDP and other GCF accredited entities to share the lessons learned on the operational delivery modality of the SGP with regards to facilitated access for IPs to international climate finance (i.e. meeting at IFAD with the UN Special Rapporteur, Rome, March 2018).

During the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York in April 2018, in its role as a GEF corporate programme, the SGP convened and/or engaged in a series events involving inputs by

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the SGP Global IP Fellows and partners including *inter alia*: (i) consultation with the Nia Tero Foundation and WWF International on the proposed directions for the GEF7 'Inclusive Conservation' programme and grant-making modalities with IPs; (ii) informal meetings of the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) in relation to GEF7 strategic directions; (iii) side event on ICCAs; (iv) participation in the Inter-Agency Support Group on IPs (IASG); as well as (v) consultation on Biocultural Indicators of well-being organized by the AMNH. As part of the Global ICCA Support Initiative, SGP also convened with partner organizations in Washington DC (i.e. Rights & Resources Initiatives, World Resources Institute, National Geographic) to discuss an ambitious scaling up of the mapping of ICCAs with regards to the CBD 2020 Aichi targets and post-2020 CBD negotiations.

Indigenous Peoples and the GEF: engagement and side events at the GEF Assembly, Danang, Vietnam, June 2018

Indigenous peoples have long been sustainable stewards of lands and seas, adapting to shifting climates for generations. The SGP helped to organize a series of activities at the 6th GEF Assembly in Da Nang, Vietnam, including a side event on 24 June 2018 featuring GEF projects that have engaged and empowered indigenous peoples in the conservation of their territories. The GEF CEO (Ms. Naoko Ishii) opened the side event referring to points of entry for IPs as part of the GEF7 programming directions, including the need to create "a coalition of diverse groups". These entry points include (i) the GEF7 programming direction on 'Inclusive Conservation' (under the biodiversity focal area); (ii) Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon and Congo Basins; (iii) as part of the 'Food, Land Use and Restoration' Impact programme; (iv) under the newly entered-into-force Minamata Convention on mercury; as well as (v) potential with regards to the greening of



supply chains under the GEF7 Commodities work in sectors such as oil palm and rice. The Vietnam SGP National Coordinator (Ms. Thu-Huyen Nguyen) introduced a partnership with an SGP grantee from the *Co Tu* ethnic minority, who presented a range of biodiversity food,

medicinal and cosmetic products (available for participants). The SGP Global IP fellow for climate change (Ms. Edna Kaptoyo) highlighted her advocacy work related to indigenous peoples, conservation and engagement with climate finance in Africa. Mr. Giovanni Reyes presented the priorities of the global ICCA Consortium, including ambitious efforts underway to map the contribution of ICCAs to the CBD 2020 Aichi targets. Ms. Juliana Jupun (*Mesa Indigena*) described the efforts of IPs to translate the Paris Accord framework in simple language at the national level in Guatemala, as well as to engage with the newly constituted UNFCCC Platform on Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples. Ms. Lucy Mullenkei, Chair of the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG), provided an update on the activities of the IPAG, including (i) the need to review the implementation of the 2012 GEF Guidelines on IPs; (ii) the process underway to update the GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards standards; as well as (iii) revisit the IPAG White Paper on IPs access to finance. The GEF Secretariat (Mr. Claude Gascon) provided closing remarks noting that ICCAs and IPs territories include a high percentage of the world's biodiversity, as well as carbon stocks, noting that new opportunities are emerging to work more closely with foundations and the philanthropic sector to leverage higher levels of non-GEF co-financing during GEF7.

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<https://www.thegef.org/content/indigenous-peoples-advisory-group>

CBD COP14 Nature/Culture Summit, Egypt, November 2018

Together with partners, SGP helped organize the [Nature Culture Summit](#) with indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), including a field trip to Ras Mohammed National Park and two days of lively discussions. The Summit closed with a cultural reception celebrating the 25th anniversary of SGP (closing event for the SGP year-long anniversary campaign) together with the 20th anniversary of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network ([IWBN](#)). The reception featured a video on SGP's achievements, launch of the SGP anniversary publication, remarks by the Global Manager, SGP Egypt National Coordinator (Mr. Emad Adly).



Building on the earlier Summits organised at three previous CBD COPs in 2016 (Mexico), 2014 (South Korea), and 2012 (India), the GEF SGP was invited by the CBD Secretariat to assist with the organisation of the Nature/Culture Summit (*Biological and Cultural Diversity for Biodiversity and Human Resilience: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement*) at the COP14 in Egypt from 22-24 Nov. The SGP co-organized two of the Summit streams, including one on the role of

Community Conservation in relation to the emerging post-2020 CBD framework. The panel discussion focused amongst other things on the suggestion that [‘Nature Needs Half’](#), and the role for culture, and traditional/sustainable lifestyles with regards to the [“Nature sparing” vs. “Nature sharing”](#) approaches. Building on the work of the Action Group on Knowledge Systems and Indicators of Well-being, the session explored indicators that link biological and cultural diversity through the lens of the relationship between human beings and nature. Panelists highlighted several examples of IPLCs who actively use indicators linking biological and cultural diversity as proxies of well-being and environmental health. The stream shared, compared, and contrasted place-based indicators across organizations and scales, including with reference to the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing recommendations to the overall Summit declaration.

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On the basis of the Nature Culture Summit discussions, the resulting [The Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration on Nature and Culture](#) (attached) incorporated language encouraging support towards the recognition of the importance of self-determined conservation by IPLCs as a contribution to the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Targets; 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); as well as the emerging post-2020 target-setting agenda as part of a 'Whole Earth' approach. Ms. Ghanimat Azhdari from the ICCA Consortium in Iran was nominated to present a 3-minute summary statement on behalf of the Summit during the COP14 plenary on Sunday 25 November. Presentations from the Nature/Culture Summit

can be accessed [here](#).



At the opening, the SGP was represented by the SGP Global Manager ([Ms. Yoko Watanabe](#)). The Executive Secretary of the CBD ([Ms. Christiana Pasca Palma](#)) and Minister of Environment of Egypt ([Dr. Yasmine Fouad](#)) spoke in support of the importance of the IPLCs in conserving biodiversity. The Nature/Culture Summit closing remarks by the SGP Global Manager and the SGP National Coordinator for Egypt (Mr. Emad Adly) were posted on [Facebook live](#) and have been seen by close to thousand people so far. The event was a very warm celebration with over 250 participants - friends and colleagues - including cultural performances from local communities in Egypt. IISD coverage of this event can be found [here](#).

3. Supporting indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- i. Has your agency/organization taken any measures to incorporate indigenous issues into policy and programming to implement the 2030 Agenda in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?
- ii. Has your agency/organization/entity supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including at the national level? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses.
- iii. Please provide information on any reports or other documents in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned for the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of small-

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scale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination).

UNDP supporting SDG data disaggregation in relation to indigenous peoples

Goal 16 of the SDGs seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.7 calls for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Indigenous peoples are consistently under-represented in decision-making processes. UNDP is the interim custodian of Tier III SDG indicator 16.7.1 on proportionate representation in public institutions, namely in the parliament, the public service and the judiciary. As an SDG 16 custodian agency, UNDP is supporting a global expert consultation process around the development of an internationally agreed methodology for this indicator.

Disaggregation of all three sub-components of SDG indicator 16.7.1 by sex, age, disability and population groups is vital to capturing the spirit of Target 16.7, which aims to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels and to ensuring that no one is left behind. National parliaments and their members, as elected representatives of the people, are uniquely positioned to promote pluralism in public life and peaceful coexistence in society. Accordingly, the number of members of parliament and speakers will be tracked by this indicator for all countries and will use several disaggregation dimensions including sex (Male/Female); Age (under and over 45 years); disability; and nationally relevant population groups (including indigenous linguistic/ethnic/religious groups). Under this indicator countries will need to list the electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of various population groups in parliament. The Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992) and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) provide that persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples have the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State. Ensuring that indigenous peoples and other minorities play a greater role in political decision-making – including in parliamentary politics – is a critical aspect of this right.

National ceremonies and dialogues for Equator Prize 2017 winners

Following the success of the [Equator Prize 2017 Award Ceremony](#), indigenous peoples and local communities recognized with the Equator Prize in 2017 were celebrated in national-level dialogues and ceremonies organized by UNDP Country Offices, partners, and winners themselves, supported by the Equator Initiative. Government representatives, UN officials, civil society, and the media attended these high-profile events all over the world, raising the profile of indigenous peoples and local communities at the national level and providing opportunities to connect with decision-makers and donors. Publications, reports, and materials of activities listed below.

- Reports from selected national dialogues and ceremonies:
 - [Belize](#), held on 25 November 2017.
 - [Ecuador](#), held on 14 December 2017. Additional report [here](#).
 - In Guatemala, the UNDP Country Office incorporated the winner Alianza Internacional de Reforestacion (AIRES) in a communications campaign for International Women’s Day.
 - [Honduras](#), held on 10 November 2017.
 - [India](#), held on 25 May 2018.
 - [Indonesia](#), held a side event dialogue at the [Our Oceans](#) summit in Bali on 30 October 2018.
 - Kazakhstan, held on 12 January 2018.

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- [Kenya](#), held on 4 June 2018, in association with World Environment Day celebrations, and on 26 July 2018, in association with the launch of a project supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- Dialogues in ceremonies in Mali and Thailand are scheduled for early 2019.

[Equator Prize winners' representation at key policy events](#)

Working through its network of partners, the Equator Initiative supported Equator Prize winners to connect with policymakers, share their stories and share their local solutions to pressing sustainable development challenges at international fora.

Equator Prize winner Novia Sagita from [Yayasan Planet Indonesia](#) participated in the [Global Festival of Action for Sustainable Development](#) that took place from 21-23 March in Bonn, Germany. Ms. Sagita spoke at a session on the role of indigenous women on achieving the SDGs.

Equator Prize winners Kristian Sauyai and Engelina Dimara, representatives of [Asosiasi Usaha Homestay Lokal Kabupaten Raja Ampat](#), in Indonesia, were invited to attend "Our Oceans conference" held in Bali, Indonesia from 29-30 October. Mr. Sauyai and Ms. Dimara discussed the success of their organization in a dedicated side-event focused on how indigenous communities in Raja Ampat preserve a way of life dependent on the ocean's riches and presented a voluntary commitment from the association in the conference's plenary.

For the [Global Climate Action Summit](#), held in San Francisco from 12-14 September, Equator Prize winner representatives Ursula Rakova of [Tulele Peisa](#) from Papua New Guinea and Celia Mahung of [Toledo Institute for Development and Environment](#) (TIDE), in Belize, were selected as [Climate Trailblazers](#). This illustrious group of only 22 individuals from around the world represents both emerging and established voices on climate change action, activism and ambition. [Ursula](#) and [Celia](#) used their nominations as Climate Trailblazers to showcase how their communities contribute to solving the climate crisis.

Publications, reports, and materials:

- Voluntary commitment of Asosiasi Usaha Homestay Lokal Kabupaten Raja Ampat, presented by Kristian Sauyai at the Our Oceans conference plenary on 29 October. Available [here](#).
- Photos essays for climate blazers: [Ursula](#) and [Celia](#)

[Blog post and articles](#)

- [In defense of nature: women at the forefront](#)
- Webinar series hosted by GEF SGP through the NBSAP Forum highlighting the work of the SGP Indigenous Fellows and other IP leaders in conservation, protection of traditional knowledge, and climate change adaptation: <http://nbsapforum.net/elearning/webinars>
- Article published in the Dec 2018 Issue of Cultural Survival Quarterly Magazine: <https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/women-behind-biodiversity-conservation-and-climate-change>

4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

- i.* Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.
- ii.* Please provide information on any training materials prepared or planned related to the implementation of the UN Declaration.
- iii.* Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implement the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.

UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards

[UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards](#) (SES) underpin the organization's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in our Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development. which apply to our programming. Through application of the SES and Accountability Mechanism – which are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming - UNDP enhances the consistency, transparency and accountability of its decision-making and actions, improves performance, and strengthens achievement of positive development outcomes.

The SES include a [standard on indigenous peoples](#) (Standard 6) which explicitly refers to UNDRIP. This standard recognizes that the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, especially concerning their lands, territories, traditional livelihoods, cultures and resources, are necessary to achieve UNDP's goals of advancing human rights, respecting indigenous peoples' identities and improving their well-being. The SES includes a project level screening procedure to determine which SES requirements are relevant and what further action is needed (e.g. if an Indigenous Peoples Plan is required). UNDP also developed an [operational guidance](#) to support implementation of Standard 6.

Discussion paper on leaving no one behind

In 2018, UNDP published [What does it mean to leave no one behind? A framework for implementation](#), a discussion paper that aims to help make “leaving no one behind” more than just a good “slogan”, by generating a degree of consensus on what it means in practice. Disparate interpretations undermine the power, clarity and leverage of this global commitment to equality, equity and non-discrimination. The paper seeks to help counter this problem by defining five concrete factors necessary to understand if, how and why people are left behind: the discrimination they face; where they live; socio-economic status; how they are governed; and vulnerability to shocks using a human rights-based approach.

The paper stresses the obligation of governments to take specific aim at inequalities between people, groups and places; correct legacies of discrimination and exclusion; and empower and enable those who are the furthest behind to catch up to their peers across the SDGs. To this end, it offers a framework that governments and stakeholders can apply to build evidence-based SDG strategies and policies and outlines UNDP support for countries using a human rights-based approach to examine who and why people are left behind [identifying root causes], empower the full and equal voice and participation of marginalized populations; and enact equity-advancing SDG strategies and policies.

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The paper fully acknowledges that indigenous status still remains a significant ground for discrimination and integrates considerations related to indigenous rights into its framework.

5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel

Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response.

Equator Prize winners engagement in capacity building activities

During 2018, 13 Equator Prize winners from around the world took part in four regional training workshops organized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and co-facilitated by the Equator Initiative. All four workshops focused on: “National arrangements for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 and contributing to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”.

The regional workshops took place in Tepoztlan, Mexico from 2-6 April (for [Latin America and the Caribbean](#)); Whangarei, New Zealand from 21-25 May ([for the Pacific](#)); Kandy, Sri Lanka from 27-31 July ([for Asia](#)); and Marrakech, Morocco from 8-12 October ([for Africa](#)). An average of 40+ attendees participated in each of the workshops. Workshop attendees included a mix of local communities, indigenous peoples, government representatives (focal points for article 8J of the CBD and for the Nagoya Protocol); representative from Equator Initiative and UNDP’s Global ABS Project, CBD officials, UN Environment officials, among others.

The regional workshops helped Equator Prize winners to:

- strengthen skills, competencies and abilities and increase knowledge on the topics of traditional knowledge (TK) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, and how they relate to their work;
- exchange information and experiences with government officials on national arrangements and mechanisms for access to TK, and TK associated to genetic resources, including procedures for prior informed consent and equitable sharing of benefits based on mutually agreed terms;
- connect with peers, as well as government officials from the Equator Prize winners’ countries, opening spaces for dialogue between community-based initiatives and government officials; and creating spaces for indigenous peoples and local communities to share their knowledge and provide inputs into policy making processes that affect their livelihoods;
- learn from other community-based initiatives in the host countries during one-day field trips to local communities to learn and exchange best practices on TK, TK associated to genetic resources, and local sustainable development practices more broadly; share their work with local media who attended the workshop and interviewed attendees.

Equator Connect Community of Practice

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[Equator Connect](#), an interactive online platform, launched at the Convention on Biological Diversity COP14, was designed to exchange knowledge, resources, successes and challenges faced by indigenous peoples and local communities in conserving, restoring and sustainably managing nature for development around the world

[Community of Practice “AYNI”](#) - a community of practice hosted by Community Connect, AYNI resulted from a desire of indigenous peoples, local communities and government authorities from Latin America and the Caribbean who met at a CBD Regional workshop in Mexico to remain connected and to continue sharing and exchanging best practices with regards to natural resources management and traditional knowledge. To this end, Equator Initiative, the CBD and the UNDP Country Office in Mexico joined forces to create AYNI. AYNI-in Quechua- embodies the concept of interdependence and reciprocity which extends beyond the human community to include Mother Earth and everything living on it.

6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN bodies, including at the country level. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

Equator Prize winners at the Convention on Biological Diversity COP 14

The Equator Initiative was very active during the Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP14) that took place from 17 - 29 November 2018 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. Equator Initiative funded the participation of 4 Equator Prize winners from Africa and worked with the CBD Secretariat to secure the participation of two others.

Capacity Building Workshop

The Equator Initiative organized a three-hour capacity development workshop for seven Equator Prize winners from Kenya, Tanzania, Morocco, Egypt and Zimbabwe, attending the CBD COP14.

The workshop provided:

- an introduction to the planned activities of the CBD COP and an overview of the issues being negotiated of key relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities at COP14;
- an overview of the SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity targets and their linkages to Equator Prize winner’s work;
- a communications training on networking, storytelling and how to present a successful elevator pitch; and
- an opportunity to elaborate and fine-tune Equator Prize winners’ presentations for their various COP14 engagements.

Nature and Culture Summit

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The two-day [Nature and Culture Summit](#) at CBD COP14 was an invitation to Member States, stakeholders and specialized agencies to reflect on the achievements made over the last decade on finding synergies between biological and cultural diversity, and between science and indigenous knowledge systems. Over 100 participants attended the Summit. The Summit was jointly organized by a range of partners including the Egyptian Ministry of Environment; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Global Environment Facility (GEF); UNESCO; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB); GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP); Equator Initiative; American Museum of Natural; SwedBio; the Global ICCA Consortium, and the United Nations University.

The Equator Initiative was invited by the CBD Secretariat to assist with the organization and coordination of the Nature and Culture Summit as well as the field trip to Ras Mohammed National Park for all the Summit attendees.

Dr Jamison Ervin, Manager of the Equator Initiative delivered a presentation on “[Local action for biodiversity, climate and livelihoods](#): How investing in and learning from community-based initiatives can advance the post-2020 agenda” during the high-level opening panel of the Nature and Culture Summit. Ms. Ervin also launched the new Equator Initiative community of practice for indigenous peoples and local communities: “[Equator Connect](#)” and its sub-community of practice for Latin America and the Caribbean: [AYNI](#). Equator Prize-winner Reisa Kasoo, a Maasai woman from [Il Ngwesi Group Ranch in Kenya](#), shared her community’s story during a panel discussion on biodiversity conservation and culture, and Equator Prize winner Houssine Nibani, from [AGIR in Morocco](#), shared his knowledge on a panel discussion on bio-cultural indicators.

Other Activities at CBD COP14

Equator Prize winner Rahima Njaidi, from [MJUMITA in Tanzania](#), participated in a UNDP-moderated panel session during the Law and Governance Day at CBD COP14. Ms. Njaidi shared her experience on community-based forest management and the integration of environmental and human rights into the governance of the mining sector. Also at the CBD COP14, Equator Prize winner Khalil Soliman, a Bedouin man from [Medicinal Plants Association, St Catherine](#) joined H.E. the Minister of the Environment of the government of Egypt, Dr. Yasmine Fouad, at the opening ceremony of the [Majlis](#) – a community gathering place at the center of the COP14 venue.

[UNPFII Side Event](#)

On April 16 Equator Initiative and the Global Platform for the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF Global Platform), together with the UN REDD Programme and Tribal Link, organized an official side event at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) entitled “Land Rights for Climate, Forests, Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development” attended by 40+people.

Panelists discussed the negative impacts that inadequate recognition of land rights has on climate, forests, biodiversity, and sustainable development, as well as the importance of land tenure security for the success of many multilateral policy initiatives including the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF), the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the UN Programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), among others.

- [Event report](#)
- [Videos of panelist presentations](#)