

## Questionnaire to UN system

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

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. The Permanent Forum is mandated to provide expert advice and recommendations on Indigenous issues to the 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 within the UN system; prepare and disseminate information on Indigenous issues; and promote respect for and full application of the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and follow up the effectiveness of the Declaration.

The Indigenous Peoples Development Branch/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, the system-wide action plan on rights of indigenous peoples (SWAP) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The responses will be compiled into a report for the 2024 session of the Permanent Forum. In your responses, please, include information on progress and challenges related to Indigenous women, Indigenous persons with disabilities, Indigenous older persons, and Indigenous children and youth.

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

*Please note that the term “Indigenous Peoples” must be capitalized as per the UN Editorial Manual.*

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

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **15 November 2023** 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  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York, USA 10017  
Email: [indigenous\\_un@un.org](mailto:indigenous_un@un.org)

Subject: Response to SWAP questionnaire

### Questionnaire

Please also include an **executive summary** of your inputs to the 3 main questions above (strict 500-word limit) which will be used for our compilation report submitted to the 2024 session of the PFII.

During its 2022 session, the UNPFII requested the collaboration of ILO, IFAD, and UNDP to prepare a study on the implementation of socioeconomic development programmes and creative industries for Indigenous Peoples. Together with ILO, IFAD and WIPO, UNDP is preparing a joint response in the form of a report which will feature a set of case studies and good practices in support to Indigenous entrepreneurship, livelihoods and creative industries. The agencies will present the report at the 23rd session of the UNPFII in 2024 in the context of green jobs, climate action, and the just energy transition.

As recognized by the theme of the UNPFII in 2023, Indigenous youth around the world are key to unlocking a sustainable future for their peoples and territories. Indigenous youth are mobilizing on issues that gravely affect their communities and the environment, such as land degradation, displacement, and climate change. Under the aegis of the UNDP Youth Empowerment Portfolio in Asia and the Pacific, the Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform ([YECAP](#)) and [Youth Co:Lab](#) organized a series of activities in 2023 to showcase the invaluable contributions of ‘Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change for Self-determination’ in tackling climate challenges and promoting social entrepreneurship.

The UN Water Conference was held in New York in March 2023, bringing together governments, civil society and stakeholders towards achieving SDG-6 and other water-related goals and targets, compiled in the ‘Water Action Agenda’. During the conference, a set of multi-stakeholder coalitions were announced with new commitments and pledges. In this context, an official [side event](#) entitled ‘Indigenous Peoples and Water: Joint commitments to transforming water governance, climate adaptation and biodiversity’ was held on 23 March 2023. Led by UNESCO, with support from UNDP, the side event convened an Inter-Agency task force which included FAO, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UN DESA, UNEP, UNFCCC, WHO and WFP. The event was co-sponsored by the governments of Australia, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Chile and Mexico, with additional support provided by Stockholm International Water Institute and the Pawanka Fund.

Responding to the in-depth dialogue held in April 2023 between the UNPFII members, UN agencies, funds and programmes, UNDP reaffirms the need for a coordinated approach, harmonized work-plan and indicators, and joint actions across the UN system on the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on Indigenous Peoples. In this context, UNDP helped to convene a [workshop](#) on options for the preparation of a policy marker system for Indigenous Peoples, organized with the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC) and the OECD in Paris on 6-7 Nov 2023. The workshop report and its recommendations will be presented during the next session of the UNPFII in April 2024. UNDP welcomes the offer from the three mechanisms (the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and Chairs of the UNPFII and EMRIP) to continue to assist UN bodies with the objective of recognizing, respecting, and promoting the realization of the distinct individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples.

**Please provide information on the following:**

**A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2024 session**

i. Please provide information on measures taken since your last update to the Forum on the implementation or planned implementation of the recommendations of the PFII.

During its session in 2022, the UNPFII requested the collaboration of ILO, IFAD, and UNDP to prepare a study on the implementation of socioeconomic development programmes and creative industries for Indigenous Peoples. Together with ILO, IFAD and WIPO, UNDP has been preparing a response in the form of a report which will feature a set of case studies and good practices in support to Indigenous entrepreneurship and creative industries. The study will aim to summarize experiences, present case studies, and deliver findings at the twenty-third session of the UNPFII in 2024. ILO, IFAD, WIPO and UNDP aim to frame the report in the context of green jobs, climate action, and the just energy transition.

ii. The theme of the 2024 PFII session is “Enhancing Indigenous Peoples’ right to self-determination in the context of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – emphasizing the voice of Indigenous Youth. Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

Indigenous youth around the world are key to unlocking a sustainable future for their peoples and territories. Indigenous youth are seizing the opportunity to mobilize on issues that gravely affect their communities and the environment, such as land degradation, displacement, and climate change. Many young Indigenous entrepreneurs are also working to create innovative solutions to issues and challenges that directly affect them and their communities, like discrimination, isolation, and limited access to services. In the Asia-Pacific region, the Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform ([YECAP](#)) and [Youth Co:Lab](#), under the UNDP Youth Empowerment Portfolio in Asia and the Pacific (YEP-AP), have organized a series of activities in 2023 to showcase and highlight the invaluable contributions of youth in tackling climate challenges and promoting social entrepreneurship in line with "Indigenous Youth as Agents of Change for Self-determination".

Under the Youth Co:Lab, co-led by UNDP and Citi Foundation, Skye Hunter, Youth Co:Lab Alumna and Founder of ‘Ganbu Country’, gave an inspiring [message](#) on the power of innovation rooted in Aboriginal heritage. UNDP has also helped ‘Young Indigenous Entrepreneurs’ who are driving positive change through inclusive entrepreneurship in their communities to develop their stories and communications, see this [video](#) and this [video](#).

Indigenous founders and their enterprises for indigenous community empowerment can be found in this [catalogue](#). In 2023, the UNDP Youth Co:Lab launched the [Springboard Elevate Programme](#), an online fellowship programme that convenes a network of purpose-driven social entrepreneurs who lead impact projects that improves the lives of marginalized communities, including Indigenous Peoples, Persons of Disabilities, LGBTI+ groups and refugees. The programme aims to craft a space for youth entrepreneurs representing or working with marginalized communities to learn, co-create and together advocate for an

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inclusive entrepreneurship ecosystem. In the pilot cohort, 13 youth-led social enterprises that are led by Indigenous founders or support Indigenous Peoples have connected with Youth Co:Lab alumni, received business training and one on one mentorship support.

Over the course of the 1-year grant period, YECAP, with the support from key partners, such as the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and UNESCO, has worked to build the capacities of indigenous youth networks, allowing them to better participate in climate change advocacy and policy processes at the local, national, regional, and global levels. YECAP has also helped create a safe space specifically for Indigenous youth through the expansion of the Asia Indigenous Youth Platform. Through Young Environmental Human Rights Defenders training, 25 Indigenous activists have been equipped with the skills and confidence to implement climate action. 14 youth-led climate organizations were also equipped with skills for climate change mobilization and project management. Indigenous youth fellows in the YECAP Fellowship Programme creatively conveyed their climate challenges and aspirations for their communities through this artistic [video](#).

Young people also shared their stories on '[Protecting Indigenous Heritage is Protecting the Environment](#)' by Chao Hemajit Dewdhai Phukan; '[Climate Change Impacts on the Chittagong Hill Tracts](#)' by Kamily Chakma; and '[Journey on the front lines of climate change](#)' by Joshua Belayan, reflecting the experiences of Indigenous youth.

Both initiatives collaborated on a webinar for the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, 9 Aug 2023, entitled 'Celebrate Indigenous Voices: Youth as Agents of Positive Change.' The interactive session delved into topics ranging from Indigenous youth livelihoods and young entrepreneurs' journeys to youth's role and the private sector's support for diversity, equity, and inclusion. The recording of the webinar is available [here](#).

iii. Please provide information on efforts to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the international decades declared by the General Assembly, such as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development," the International Decade of Indigenous Languages and other relevant international decades and processes, including CEDAW General recommendation 39 on Indigenous women and girls.

### **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**

The UNDP-implemented Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network ([BES-Net](#)) has been working continuously with Indigenous Peoples in selected countries as a contribution to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, working in close coordination with UNEP-WCMC and UNESCO.

As part of the support in developing comprehensive national ecosystem assessments ([NEAs](#)) in [Botswana](#), the [Dominican Republic](#), [Malawi](#) and [Thailand](#), BES-Net has assisted the country teams in engaging with Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge holders and incorporating the information and data provided by Indigenous Peoples, ethnic groups, and local communities, concerning the unique cultural and intrinsic values of nature; as well as trends and drivers of change of the ecosystem health, into the assessment reports.

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In [Colombia](#), in partnership with the [UNDP Climate Promise](#) initiative, BES-Net offers micro-grants to the selected Indigenous Peoples organizations to support their localized climate-smart biodiversity conservation efforts. In Kenya, the project has also supported the documentation of the Ogiek Indigenous People's pollinator-friendly land and resource management practices and their effort in the inter-generational knowledge transfer, and their meaningful participation in policy-science-practice dialogues and county plannings/actions on ecosystem management.

As reported in previous years, UNDP has been implementing the Global Support Initiative to territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities ([ICCA-GSI](#)) which was formed in 2014 to "broaden the range and quality of diverse governance types in recognizing ICCAs and achieve the Aichi 2020 targets". ICCA-GSI's objective has been to improve the recognition and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change effects of territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

The ICCA-GSI was formed a multi-partnership initiative that is delivered by the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and funded by the Government of Germany, through its Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety ([BMUV](#)). Key partners include the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre ([UNEP WCMC](#)), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Global Programme on Protected Areas ([IUCN GPAP](#)), the [ICCA Consortium](#) and the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity ([CBD](#)).

As part of its partnership with the German BMUV, the programme has supported the Global ICCA Consortium to produce its flagship 'Territories for Life: 2021 Report' (available [here](#)) as a contribution to the negotiation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([GBF](#)) adopted at the [CBD COP15](#) held in Montreal in Dec 2022. At COP15, the State Secretary of the BMUV, Mr. Stefan Tidow, announced additional funding of 22M EUR for Phase 2 of the ICCA-GSI in line with the GBFs Target 3 (protected and conserved areas), Target 21 and 22 (decision-making and governance) in 50 countries. The announcement was made at a [side event](#) entitled 'From the Aichi Targets to the post-2020 GBF: expanding global partnerships to recognize the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' territories and areas for biodiversity conservation and human well-being' on 14 Dec 2022. The UNDP Press Release is available [here](#).

### UN Water Conference

The UN Water Conference was held on 22-24 March 2023 in New York, and brought together governments, civil society and stakeholders towards achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals and targets, compiled in the Water Action Agenda. Multi-stakeholder coalitions presented new commitments and pledges. In this context, an official [side event](#) entitled 'Indigenous Peoples and Water: Joint commitments to transforming water governance, climate adaptation and biodiversity' was held on 23 March 2023.

Led by UNESCO with support from UNDP, the side event convened a joint Inter-Agency effort and task force which included FAO, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UN DESA, UNEP, UNFCCC, WHO, and WFP. The event was co-sponsored by the governments of Australia, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Chile and Mexico, with additional support provided by Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and Pawanka Fund.

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The [side event](#) focused on Indigenous Peoples' long heritage of water management, governance and a holistic understanding of water sustainability. Indigenous Peoples leaders and representatives from Australia, Canada, Chad, Nepal and Suriname, shared a series of case studies aimed at improving international understanding of water management and governance while emphasizing the rights, technical capacities, values and full participation of Indigenous Peoples.

Mr. Simon Stiell, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, emphasized the importance of rethinking our approach to addressing the water-climate nexus and learning from Indigenous knowledge. Indigenous Peoples have been managing water resources for centuries and their knowledge is crucial in addressing water-related challenges. COP27 in late 2022 provided a space to feature water prominently, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities played a critical role in shaping intergovernmental negotiations. The UNFCCC Secretariat established an action pledge through its Nairobi Work Programme on adaptation to address the water-climate nexus challenges, which hinges on three major pillars namely: (i) knowledge, (ii) innovation, and (iii) action.

Mr. Dario José Mejía Montalvo, Chair of the UNPFII, highlighted the global water crisis facing humanity is troubling, with only 3% of the planet's water being fresh and 1.2% suitable for consumption. He emphasized the positive role of Indigenous Peoples in addressing current crises, and how water is at the center of the inter-linked planetary crises. He stressed that water is not only a right, but also a vital cycle that connects different crises such as climate change, environmental degradation, and food scarcity. Mr. Mejía acknowledged the challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples, observing that efforts addressing the water crisis must respect the territorial rights and free determination of Indigenous Peoples and that Member States must recognize and adopt concrete goals for Indigenous Peoples tied to global discussions such as climate change and biodiversity conservation. The recording of the side event is available [here](#).

In the context of the UN Decade on Water for sustainable development, alongside the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform ([LCIPP](#)) has been designed to strengthen knowledge and increase their participation in the UNFCCC process. In this context, governments were invited to increase engagement and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate, restoration and water policies and actions, including in the development and delivery on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPs).

iv. Has your entity responded to the 2022 UNPFII recommendation<sup>1</sup> paragraph 85... *The Permanent Forum urges all United Nations entities and States parties to treaties concerning the environment, biodiversity and the climate to eliminate the use of the term “local communities” in conjunction with indigenous peoples, so that the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” would be abolished.*

If yes, please explain your response in further detail.

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<sup>1</sup> E/2022/43-E/C.19/2022/11

Yes, UNDP responded on 17 Oct 2023 to the joint letter (15 Sept 2023) submitted by the Chair of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the United Nations Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, referring to the 2022 UNPFII recommendation.

In its response to the three mechanisms, UNDP noted that through its Policy of Engagement on Indigenous Peoples (2001), the organization recognizes the distinct identity, status, rights, and jurisdictions of Indigenous Peoples. Under its Social and Environmental Standards (2015, 2021) policy and procedures<sup>2</sup>, UNDP applies a rigorous screening, assessment and management framework to identify and safeguard the distinct rights of Indigenous Peoples as part of its programming directions and project implementation -- including the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

The invisibility of Indigenous Peoples in official data and statistics remains a major obstacle for understanding and addressing their situation. Where data or estimations exist, they speak loudly about discrimination and marginalization, but also point to the crucial contribution of Indigenous Peoples' to achieve the UN sustainable development goals at a global scale. In this context, UNDP has been supporting efforts to develop a fit-for-purpose 'marker' system, working with UN DESA, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC), to better monitor and disaggregate programming in support to Indigenous Peoples, as distinct from other marginalized and vulnerable populations.

The rights, needs and interests of other groups, including those of local communities, peasants, minorities, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are addressed in UNDP programming through the application of provisions and mechanisms under the UNDP SES Policy and approaches to inclusive stakeholder engagement.

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

#### **Background**

As per the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/69/2), a [system-wide action plan 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.

In August 2020, the United Nations Executive Committee agreed on the need for accelerated and collective action to strengthen the implementation of the SWAP on indigenous peoples. In November 2020, the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination issued a [Call to Action: Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples](#). Its goal is to ensure collaborative and coherent UN system action to support the rights and

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<sup>2</sup> See UNDP's [Social and Environmental Standards](#); [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#); [Guidance on Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples](#); [Guidance on FPIC](#).

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well-being of indigenous peoples with a focus on furthering the implementation of the SWAP<sup>3</sup>.

i. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made on the SWAP implementation as part of its discussion on the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples during its 2024 session. Please provide an analysis of actions taken by your agency, fund and/or programme on the six key elements of the SWAP, since your last update to the Forum<sup>4</sup>.

As a response to the in-depth dialogue held in April 2023 between the UNPFII members, UN agencies, funds and programmes, UNDP reaffirms the need for a coordinated approach, work-plan, and joint actions across the UN system on the implementation of the SWAP on Indigenous Peoples. UNDP welcomes the offer from the three mechanisms (the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and Chairs of the UNPFII and EMRIP) to continue to assist UN bodies with the objective of recognizing, respecting, and promoting the realization of the distinct individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In this context, UNDP helped to convene a technical workshop on options for the preparation of a policy marker system for Indigenous Peoples, jointly organized with the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC) and the OECD in Paris on [6-7 Nov 2023](#). The workshop report and its recommendations will be presented during the next session of the UNPFII in April 2024, Annual Shandia Forum (dates tbc, 2024), as well as other relevant meetings over the course of 2024.

The workshop entitled ‘Tracking funds for the indispensable partners’ convened 65 representatives of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, bilateral donors and philanthropic funders, UN and multilateral agencies, civil society organizations and researchers. The participants discussed the intertwined problems of:

1. Too little funding being allocated to support the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples, and local communities with regards to climate change, biodiversity and sustainable development.<sup>5</sup>
2. Too little information being available to inform decision-making and efficient strategies about allocations, transfer modalities and funds reaching Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Participants jointly identified key components of a ‘roadmap’ for overcoming these gaps, including the need for a ‘common framework’ to ensure validity, aggregation and comparability, and data on funding flows to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The

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<sup>3</sup> Reporting on the activities to implement the CEB Call to Action is through task groups and should not be included in the responses to this questionnaire.

<sup>4</sup> The six key elements of the SWAP are: 1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP; 2) Support the implementation of the UNDRIP, particularly at the country level; 3) Support the realization of indigenous peoples’ rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 4) Map existing standards and guidelines, capacity, training materials and resources within the UN system, international financial institutions and the members of the IASG for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP; 5) Develop the capacity of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel; and 6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes.

<sup>5</sup> See Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN) ‘[Falling Short](#)’ report 2021.



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Framework to be developed across the UN system and multi-lateral agencies should include common classifications, terms and standards, to be agreed and applied across the multiple actors within the data ecosystem.

The classification and description pertaining to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, respectively, should be specific to these distinct groups, and developed by their representative institutions, with respect for the fundamental right to self-identification. To significantly address the underfunding of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, donors need to scale up funding, help mobilize additional donors, and provide funding in the most efficient and impactful way, with a particular focus on direct access modalities, where the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) was cited as one example.

To improve traceability, the Paris workshop recommended that donors also tag and report on their funding allocations to Indigenous Peoples and local communities against the classifications, terms and standards of the common framework. Donors should collaborate and coordinate with the institutions established to collate and publish data on donor allocations for development finance, such as (a) the OECD; (b) the International Aid Transparency Initiative ([IATI](#)) hosted by UNDP; and (c) [CANDID](#) (which has a particular focus on US philanthropic foundations), in order to build systematic tracking and monitoring into their statistical systems, based on the classifications, terms and standards of the common framework. Participants also noted it would be worth exploring the IATI “follow the money approach”, which could yield important information about relationships between different actors, intermediaries and “layers” of access to funds.

The OECD-DAC should include a policy marker on Indigenous Peoples into its statistical system, which will require coordination and collaboration with the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics. Within the UN-system, the Inter-agency Support Group (IASG) is expected to play a crucial role in furthering a common approach to tracking, by including a specific indicator on funding to Indigenous Peoples into the forthcoming indicator framework for the implementation of the UN System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) for implementation of the UNDRIP.

For institutions with safeguards pertaining to Indigenous Peoples, the workshop suggested that work should be done to explore the potential of using the activation of these safeguards as an entry point for assessing budgetary allocations. Methods for collecting, analyzing, aggregating and communicating data can build on the experiences, methodologies (such as the [Indigenous Navigator](#) tool), mechanisms and platforms already developed by Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities. Methods and tools for data collection may include Indigenous-led funding mechanisms and platforms such as [AYNI](#) Indigenous Women’s Fund, Indigenous Peoples of Asia Solidarity Fund ([IPAS](#)), [Nusantara](#) Fund, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity ([IIFB](#)), Global ICCA Consortium, the UNFCCC LCIPP, as well as the Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) on the SDGs.

### C. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

i. Please describe any activities your entity has organized since the last reporting period to accelerate progress across a range of SDGs, demonstrating the interlinkages across goals and targets and if applicable, providing examples of translating global goals into

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local actions. In your response, please consider referring to SDGs relevant to the theme of the 2024 session of the Forum.

In 2023, the UNDP Equator Initiative supported the coordination, promotion, and production of the [Nature for Life Hub 2023](#) a three-day virtual event (7-9 Nov 2022), including the 14th Equator Prize ceremony, which brought together nature champions, mobilizers, leaders, dreamers, and doers to ignite global action for safeguarding nature and realizing the ambitious goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and SDGs. The calls to action from Indigenous Peoples and local communities from around the world were featured prominently, and are captured [here](#):

Day 1 (7 Nov): [Nature for Development and Climate](#)

Day 2 (8 Nov): [Delivering a Nature-Positive Economy](#)

Day 3 (9 Nov): [All in For Nature: Promoting Whole-of-Society Approaches for Nature](#)

ii. Please describe any activities your entity organized in support of the 2023 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and SDG Summit and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.

As a contribution to the HLPF in 2023, the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) announced the renewal of its collaboration with the HLPF Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) as part of the Indigenous Peoples ‘Right Energy Partnership’ ([REP](#)) in seven countries (Cameroon, Cambodia, DR Congo, El Salvador, Honduras, Nepal, Timor Leste). Earlier in 2023, the REP had carried out an independent assessment of the partnership projects with SGP in the form of a series of case studies. Based on the country visits and case studies, a summary report was developed of results achieved during Phase 1 of the SGP REP partnership (2019-2022), including lessons learned and eight ‘proposed ways forward’ for Phase 2 launched in mid-2023.

The report observes that the REP projects had been successful due to the fact that they not only address the immediate energy needs of indigenous communities, but also include broader socio-economic and environmental impacts, relevant to the achievement of the SDGs. The REP assessment notes that the projects in the seven countries demonstrate that indigenous and locally-led renewable energy projects can be a catalyst for positive change, addressing not only energy needs but also promoting health, education, gender equality, environmental conservation, economic empowerment of indigenous communities, and serve as models for replication worldwide. A short video on one SGP REP micro-hydro watershed project in Honduras, which was successful in mobilizing significant government co-financing and donor investments at a territorial scale, is available [here](#).

As part of the collaboration with the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC), the [Forests Declaration Platform](#) (former NYDF), hosted by UNDP, has continued to support the Voluntary Carbon Market Initiative ([VCMI](#)) to engage with Indigenous Peoples across VCMI’s activities, including the organization of joint side events during the UNFCCC COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in Dec 2023. In partnership with the Governments of Norway and Peru in their capacity as co-leads of the Forests & Climate Leaders Partnership ([FCLP](#)), UNDP also supported the launch at COP28 of a platform to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities in forest climate action.

**Reminder:** Please also include an executive summary of your inputs to the 3 main questions above (strict 500-word limit) which will be used for our compilation report submitted to the 2024 session of the PFII.

### ANNEX 1

#### **Agenda of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

The Twentieth-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is scheduled to take place from **15 to 26 April 2024**

#### **Provisional Agenda**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme “Enhancing Indigenous Peoples’ right to self-determination in the context of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: emphasizing the voices of Indigenous youth”.
4. Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights), with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
5. Dialogues:
  - (a) Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples; E/2023/43 E/C.19/2023/7 23-08492 5/24
  - (b) Dialogue with Member States;
  - (c) Dialogue with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;
  - (d) Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; annual review of progress on the implementation of general recommendation No. 39 (2022);
- € Regional dialogues;
  - (f) Dialogue on Indigenous platforms established within United Nations entities;

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(g) Thematic dialogues, including on the financing of Indigenous Peoples' work and participation in the context of, inter alia, development, climate, environment and biodiversity.

6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and emerging issues.

7. Provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Permanent Forum.

8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twenty-third session. -