

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.

1. Raise awareness on the UNDRIP

On December 5th 2023, and in the context of Human Rights Day, UN Women organized a special day of reflection on indigenous women as a Forum for raising awareness on the UNDRIP as well as the CEDAW GR 39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls.

2. Support the implementation of UNDRIP, particularly at the country level

In 2022, Brazil went through a cycle of review before the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and networks of Brazilian women of African descent and indigenous women directly engaged with the CERD highlighting the intersectional impacts of gender, race, and ethnic-based discrimination. Some of them did it for the first time, addressing their concerns and priorities to the committee. The UNCT in Brazil strengthened its commitment and capacity through a report which reflected data and analysis on racialized groups in Brazil. It was drafted by the Inter-Agency Group on Gender, Race, and Ethnicity (IATG-GRE), chaired by UN Women, in a joint effort led by OHCHR and UN Women.

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

In the Philippines, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and the Non-Moro Indigenous People (NMIP) women have been historically marginalized and devalued: first by the majority Moro population who encroach at the ancestral land that the women depend their lives on; secondly, by the male members of their community who disregard women in decision making on issues that relate to conflict resolution, land-use and community leadership in a context where NMIPs are living in areas severely impacted by armed conflict and climate change. With UN Women mobilizing the NMIP women from seven ethnic tribes, a Policy Agenda was developed to inform the Bangsamoro IP Code which is seen a critical law to address the vulnerabilities, inequities, and historical grievances of IP communities where women rallied around to push for more meaningful engagement in shaping the Law. Alongside this, with UN Women support, NMIP women have enhanced their Community Quick Response Team that responds to the needs of IDPs during crisis situations from armed encounter to extreme-weather conditions, expanding their coverage from 11 communities to 21 communities in 2022.

4. Conduct a mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources within the UN System, International Financial Institutions, and Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) members for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

UN Women is currently updating its strategy on inclusion and visibility of indigenous women through a mapping of its existing resources, with a view to integrating CEDAW GR 39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls into programming.

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

In Cameroon, over 500 indigenous people from the Baka Community were sensitized against the stigmatization, prevention and management of HIV/AIDS, and GBV through film projection. In addition, 400 Mbororos Women have been empowered as peer educator. As way forward UN Women will highly

engage indigenous men to facilitate the participation of indigenous women in the women empowerment actions.

UN Women Guatemala supported the capacity development of 37 indigenous women and young people in leadership and civic-political participation, through the training process of the Diploma "Strengthening leadership of young indigenous women with an emphasis on training and civic-political participation", which was led by UN Women Guatemala, thanks to CORE resources. This initiative was led by UN Women Guatemala and carried out in partnership with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the Indigenous Women's Platform, and the Western University Center of the University of San Carlos in Guatemala.

The diploma course challenged traditional approaches to civic-political training for indigenous women. The initial cohort was designed for 40 young indigenous women and covered a range of topics intending to increase citizen participation in responsible and conscious voting; strengthening the evolution and development of the democratic system, and full respect and guarantee of the popular will in electoral processes, transparent, and inclusive.

The graduates received theoretical tools that allowed them to present an individual final project to a three-member evaluator, resulting in 37 of 40 students successfully passing the program. As part of the graduation ceremony, the 8 most outstanding women of the program were recognized. The students received two diplomas, one of them issued by the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, which certified the 3 months of the diploma (images on page 6 of this document).

It is noteworthy that the 40 students have self-organized and, during the graduation ceremony, they sought the support of UN Women to establish the first Indigenous Women's Observatory for the upcoming electoral process in Guatemala.

The Platform of Indigenous Women -PMI-, is a body that facilitates mechanisms for political and social dialogue at the highest level, between indigenous women and State institutions, the private sector, civil society, women's organizations, youth, ancestral authorities, indigenous peoples, and the international community. This contributes to the exercise of the rights of indigenous women and indigenous peoples. Currently, 230 indigenous women leaders from all over the territory of Guatemala make up the PMI, a number that has been increasing since its creation in 2019 (in 2019 50 leaders started; in 2020 there were 75 leaders; in 2021 there were 125 leaders and in 2022 there are 230 female leaders).

UN Women Guatemala has provided technical and financial support to the Platform of Indigenous Women -PMI- from 2019 to date. In this sense, UN Women Guatemala has positioned itself as a leading agency in promoting the incidence and political participation of indigenous women in the different spheres of decision-making. <https://lac.unwomen.org/es/stories/noticia/2022/08/the-indigenous-women-of-guatemala-do-not-ask-for-the-word-they-take>

6. Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

UN Women regional office for the Americas and Caribbean facilitated the only in-person Regional Consultation on [CEDAW General Recommendation 39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls](#) (GR39) which convened 58 indigenous women from 21 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, English Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela) of 33 indigenous peoples who contributed concrete proposals to improve and adapt the General Recommendation text to their needs and demands.

UN Women Argentina supported the participation of indigenous women in the Political Declaration of the Feminist Forum, under the auspices of the **Feminist Forum** organized by the local feminist movement. The meeting brought together more than 2204 participants from 36 countries. Delegates included women's organizations, CSOs, rural women's organizations, indigenous women, afro-descendant, migrant and refugees groups.

In Ecuador, the indigenous movement, called a national strike asking responses to the demands submitted at the beginning of President Lasso's administration. The days of protest triggered confrontations between the population, the National Police and the Army, leaving six people dead, 335 protesters injured and 77 human rights violations (Alliance of Human Rights Organizations Ecuador, 2022). For 18 days, more than 20,000 indigenous people stayed in Quito, including women and children. In this context, women faced vulnerability of their physical situation and discrimination of their participation in negotiations. To address these challenges, UN Women provided 500 hygiene kits and shared the Protocol for the prevention of violence in shelters to be applied in temporary camps settled in universities. In addition, UN Women supported women leaders' participation in negotiation working groups with national government.

Similarly, in El Salvador, women representatives of feminist, indigenous and LGBTIQ+ organizations strengthened their voices and their contributions to peacebuilding through their participation in the forum and campaign for social networks called "Voices for Peace", which was attended by 200 participants, mostly university students.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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

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.

CEDAW GR 39 includes crucial inputs from several governments and indigenous women's groups from across the Americas and Caribbean. GR 39 addresses aspects such as individual and collective rights, free, prior, and informed consent, climate change adaptation, and mitigation, economic empowerment and their insertion in the digital economy, and the right to a life free of violence.

Inequality and gender gaps are also key challenges that continue to disproportionately affect women and girls from traditionally marginalized groups, those who face multiple and interrelated forms of discrimination and face situations in which their rights are systematically violated (especially rural, Indigenous and Afro-descendant, women and girls with disabilities, and migrants and refugees). UN Women continues to explicitly incorporate the needs and rights of these groups of women from an intersectional approach in all programmes and policy and advocacy efforts.

In Brazil, the states of Maranhão and Pará integrated the rights of indigenous and quilombola women into their state policies on indigenous women as a commitment to achieving SDG targets 5.1, 5.5, 5a and 5c.

These two states of the Legal Amazon region present high rates of deforestation and disproportionate climate change-related impacts experienced by indigenous peoples and quilombola (descendants of formerly enslaved people) communities. Maranhão incorporated a chapter on the rights of indigenous and Afrodescendant women, including quilombola, and Pará included one on affirmative actions for “traditional peoples and communities”.