



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Contributions to the Report of the UN Permanent Forum on
Indigenous Issues**

Twenty Second Session, 2023

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FAO SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS 2023

FAO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNIT - Mission and Pillars of Work

Mission Statement FAO Indigenous Peoples

Mission

Support FAO's mandate and strategic framework to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by implementing the 2010 FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples in support of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Free Prior and Informed Consent, and Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems within the context of ongoing global debates on climate action, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable food systems.

Means

Under the overarching objective of eradicating hunger and malnutrition, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) brings together normative and technical capacity to generate knowledge and technical evidence on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, territorial governance, climate action and biodiversity protection to drive changes at the global, regional and national levels and to provide strategic advice to FAO management and Countries supporting they liaise with Indigenous Peoples.

The technical capacity and the earned trust of Member States, UN agencies, scientific community, and Indigenous Peoples' representatives place FAO in a unique position to convene key stakeholders in areas pertaining to FAO's mandate. In this sense, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit convenes and coordinates biennially the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF) and manages 3 secretariats that influence evidence gathering and policy making on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems:

1. The Secretariat of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
2. The Secretariat of the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples
3. The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

Figure 1: Mission statement and Means of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI)



Figure 2: FAO'S joint work programme with Indigenous Peoples to operationalize the FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples

PILLARS OF WORK

Pillar 1: Indigenous Peoples' food systems

Indigenous Peoples food systems cut across FAO's different areas of work, being particularly relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sustainable Food Systems Framework, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, the UN Decade on Family Farming (2019-2028), Agroecology and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). PSUI has been leading FAO's work on Indigenous Peoples' food systems by profiling Indigenous Peoples' food systems and supporting knowledge co-creation through the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

Pillar 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent

In line with UN and international legal framework, FAO developed a Policy on Indigenous Peoples that ensures the organisation makes all due efforts to respect, include and promote Indigenous issues in its work. The core principles of the policy are self-determined development; respect for Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, cultures and traditional practices that contribute to sustainable and equitable development; and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). PSUI has the corporate responsibility for the implementation of the FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and the FAO manual on FPIC. PSUI provides technical support to other units including the FAO Environmental and Management Guidelines Unit, GEF, GCF.

Pillar 3: Climate change adaption, resilience & Traditional Knowledge

Indigenous youth requested in 2017 a new pillar of work, on Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and climate change. This pillar includes the ongoing work on Indigenous Biocentric restoration and the work in support of their intellectual property with respect to their cultural heritage.

Pillar 4: Coordination

The coordination pillar encompasses the following main liaison, coordination and secretariat activities: The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems; the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples; The FPIC donor task force; The FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples; The UN Inter-Agency Support Group (IASC); Liaising with UNPFII, EMRIP and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus; The Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories.

Pillar 5: Natural Resources, Collective Rights & VGGTs

In partnership with different Indigenous organisations and in collaboration with the tenure team, this pillar involves activities aimed at strengthening Indigenous Peoples' capacities towards the recognition and protection of their tenure rights and customary tenure systems using the VGGTs and the Small Scale Artisanal Fisheries guidelines as tools.

Pillar 6: Advocacy and Capacity Development

To continue strengthening FAO's engagement with Indigenous Peoples worldwide, the unit takes part in relevant international events that promote discussions addressed to tackle the challenges of food security at the national, regional, and global levels. FAO supports the attendance of Indigenous representatives to discuss the importance of their traditional knowledge, sustainable livelihoods, and food system practices, among others.

Pillar 7: Indicators for food security

Indigenous Peoples have drafted a list of indicators mainly related to their culture and ways of life, as well as to lack of secure access to lands, territories, and natural resources, their main obstacle for their food security. Indicators and lack of data is serious issue in assessing the level of food insecurity and poverty faced by Indigenous Peoples.

Focus Areas

Indigenous Youth

This focus areas' main aim is to ensure the role of Indigenous youth in the context of identity, preservation of traditional knowledge, poverty reduction, rights to land, territories, and resources, access and protection of their traditional food systems, and sustainable development is acknowledged by all actors and addressed within the SDGs implementation.

Indigenous Women

The promotion of gender equity, equality, and women's empowerment are key to eradicating hunger and poverty, the FAO Policy on Gender Equality provides the framework for promoting the rights of Indigenous women within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Gender equality is a core principle for FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and it is mainstreamed across all the activities of the Unit.

2023 FAO MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

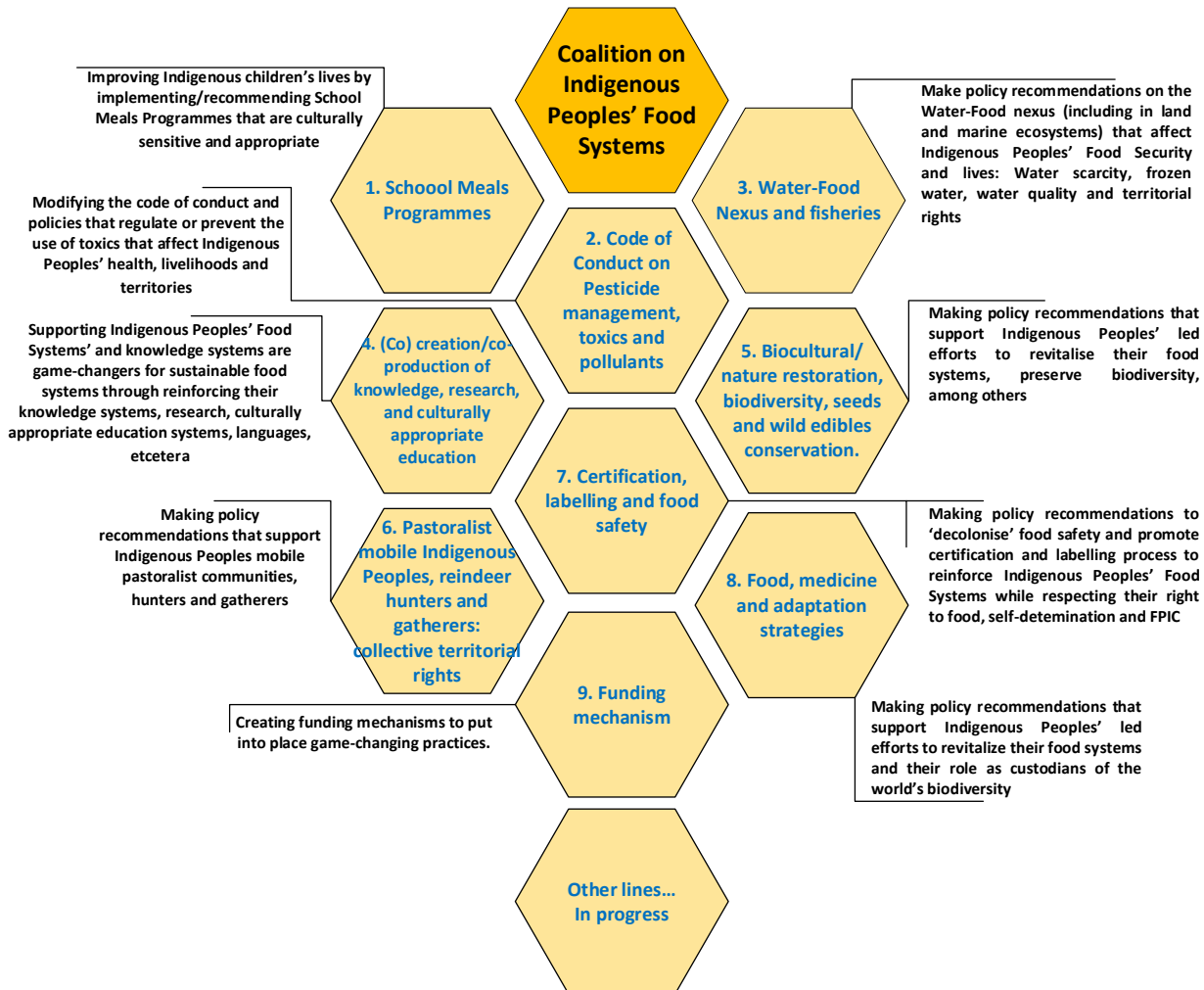
Pillar 1: Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems

COALITION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FOOD SYSTEMS

- In 2021, the first-ever global [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) was launched. It is made up of seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain) and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the socio-cultural regions of the world, selected during the 2022 regional consultations. The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples chairs the Coalition, and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been appointed as Secretariat.
- In 2023, **five additional countries** (Costa Rica, Colombia Ecuador, Lesotho, Panama) joined the seven founding members countries enhancing **the Coalition's** efforts and strengthening its impact. This growth is a significant step forward in supporting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems. In May 2023, the **Republic of Costa Rica officially became a part of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**, while **Colombia joined the Coalition** in July 2023, during the UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment. At the same time, in October 2023 during the [UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum \(UNGIYF\)](#) **Ecuador and Panama joined the Coalition** enriching the collaborative efforts. **Lesotho joined the Coalition** in November, becoming the first African country to join the Coalition.
- After establishing strong governance in 2022, the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems developed a detailed **workplan with nine key focus areas**: (School Meals Programmes, Code of Conduct on Pesticides management, toxics and pollutants; Water-food Nexus and fisheries; (Co) creation/coproduction of knowledge, research and culturally appropriate education; Biocultural/nature restoration, biodiversity, seeds and wild edibles conservation; Pastoralist mobile Indigenous Peoples, reindeer hunters and gatherers: collective territorial rights; Certification, labelling and food safety; Food, medicine and adaptation strategies; Funding mechanisms).
- **Indigenous Peoples' Food and Systems has been included in the programme of Work of the CFS**: since the creation of the CFS and its subsequent reform in 2009, for the first time there has been a proposal made by the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples to have Indigenous Peoples' Food systems included in the programme of work of this World Committee. This area of work on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems have been included in the MYPOW of the CFS, marking an important milestone within the committee, and therefore for the Coalition as well.
- The Coalition played a prominent role during the July 2023 [Stocktaking Moment of the UN Food Systems Summit +2](#). The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, acting as the Secretariat of the Coalition, led a Special Session, focusing on "[Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for the Future of Food, Biodiversity, and Climate Action](#)." This session brought together Indigenous leaders, state representatives, UN Agencies, and influential supporters of the Coalition. Throughout all the Summit, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems were advocated in numerous sessions, highlighting the need for collaboration and recognition of Indigenous Peoples as rights and knowledge holders. In addition, the Deputy Secretary-General outlined

concrete action points, stressing the active participation of Indigenous Peoples at every stage of the food systems transformation process.

- The Stakeholder Engagement and Network Advisory Group (SENA) of the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub has prepared a [Stakeholders' Contribution Report for the UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment](#) capturing the steps stakeholder organizations have taken to support the implementation of the National Pathways and other initiatives related to food systems transformation as a follow up to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. The Report has identified good practices and persistent challenges in relation to stakeholders' engagement in food systems transformation. It also collected stakeholders' expectations from the UNFSS+2 as well as their recommendations on the way forward, including their own priority actions.



GLOBAL-HUB ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FOOD SYSTEMS

- Created in 2018 and endorsed in 2020 by the Technical Committee on Agriculture (COAG), the [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) brings together Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts, scientists and researchers to co-create knowledge and gather, evidence-based contributions on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- In March 2023, the [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), convened its **first-ever face-to-face meeting** (28 February-3 March). During this week-long gathering, more than 80 Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts from seven global regions, including universities, research centers, and 13 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, met. Representatives from seven FAO members, six UN agencies, and 15 of the 20 founding Global-Hub members were present, emphasizing the urgent need for generating evidence that would influence policies concerning Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- At this meeting **11 new members** and **2 PHD candidates** joined the Global-Hub.
- One of the most significant outcomes of this Global-Hub meeting was the establishment of **five drafting committees and three working groups**. These committees and groups play a crucial role in bridging the gap between Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge systems and scientific knowledge, with the aim of producing evidence that addresses issues related to Indigenous Peoples' rights and their food and knowledge systems. Additionally, the Global-Hub laid the groundwork for a **work plan that will support the [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#)** in their efforts to recognise, preserve, and promote these systems on a global scale.
- The drafting committees are formed to draft technical papers and guidelines in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on a) a new Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' mobility, livelihoods, and rights to land and resources; b) knowledge co-creation; c) ecosystem restoration standards; d) and food security and nutrition. Notably, a drafting committee was formed to collectively draft a new Wiphala Paper, highlighting the role Indigenous Peoples' mobility in biodiversity conservation and livelihoods, and link with rights to land and resources.
- During this first face-to-face meeting of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, there was a dedicated session on "Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) and Nutrition and Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems: The importance of data and the role of INFOODS". The meeting highlighted that Indigenous Peoples' food systems play a pivotal role in food security and nutrition, particularly in rural areas with limited market access. However, their composition is often not calculated, and data on their consumption is not commonly available. Consequently, these foods are often overlooked in nutrition and agriculture. Notably, two examples of food composition databases available on the [FAO/INFOODS website](#) that include Indigenous Peoples' food systems are (1) FAO/INFOODS Food Composition Database for Biodiversity - v4.0 (BioFoodComp4.0, 2017) and (2) FAO/INFOODS Food Composition Table for Western Africa (WAFCT 2019).

FAO PROGRAMME

- The FAO Mountain Partnership Secretariat facilitated the [Global Mountain Participatory Guarantee System \(PGS\) Network](#), which represents a valid example of knowledge sharing processes among mountain

peoples, including also Indigenous communities. Created in 2019, it is the first international network of Participatory Guarantee Systems. The Global Mountain PGS network, rooted in the Ranikhet Declaration, represents cost-effective and locally focused quality assurance systems, alternative or complementary to third-party certification schemes. The network promotes horizontal knowledge sharing among partners and innovative South-South cooperation.

- FAO North America with support from the FAO Nutrition Division is finalizing the case study on the **Canada Food Based Dietary Guidelines** and the participatory process with Indigenous Peoples in formulation of the nutrition policy and guidelines in 2007 and 2019. This case study will serve as a reference for other country governments that are interested in leading participatory processes with Indigenous Peoples for national food guides and nutrition policy. The case study will be finalized by the end of 2023.

EVENTS

April 2023

Twenty Second Session of the UNPFII: FAO organized a side event "[Indigenous Peoples' Food and Knowledge Systems as Catalysts for More Sustainable Global Food Systems: Updates on the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Leading to the Upcoming UN Food Systems Stocktaking Moment](#)".

May 2023

FAO participated in a two-day event "[Food and Humanitarian Crises: Science and Policies for Prevention and Mitigation](#)" organized by the Pontifical Academy of Science in Vatican City. The event focused on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in times of crisis, emphasizing the critical intersection of science and policies for prevention and mitigation in food and humanitarian crises.

July 2023

Stocktaking Moment of the UN Food Systems Summit +2 (UNFSS+2): FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, acting as the Secretariat of the Coalition, led a Special Session, focusing on "[Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for the Future of Food, Biodiversity, and Climate Action](#)". This session brought together Indigenous leaders, state representatives, UN Agencies, and influential supporters of the Coalition. During this event, the Republic of Colombia joined as a new member, and the government of Costa Rica expressed interest in potential collaboration on Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration with the Coalition.

September 2023

At the [Native American Nutrition Conference](#), with the support of the FAO North America office and University of Waterloo, for the first time a small group of representatives from the group presented a panel on the diversity of work they are leading across Canada and the United States in urban centers with large Indigenous Peoples' populations and work for food security and nutritional wellness, and land restoration, climate resilience and community capacity building.

October 2023

A [regional exchange in Bolivia](#) was organized by the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) with the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB), and the FAO Representations in Bolivia, and Ecuador. This exchange aimed to explore the significant contribution of Indigenous, Native, and Afro-descendant Peoples' forests and ancestral knowledge to establishing healthy and sustainable food systems.

PUBLICATIONS & ARTICLES

- In Brief “Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems | Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change” [In Brief: Indigenous Peoples' food systems \(fao.org\)](#)
- FAOLOR published an article about the world’s reindeer herders that through their knowledge have developed unique food systems to preserve pastures, manage natural resources and monitor climate change [Oh deer, take me away! Indigenous Peoples of the North of Russia celebrate Reindeer Herder’s Day | FAO Liaison Office with the Russian Federation | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)

Pillar 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent

FAO PROGRAMME

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is essential in FAO’s work. In fact, FPIC is the cornerstone of [FAO’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#), and it is made operational by the [FAO Manual on FPIC](#). FPIC is reflected in [FAO’s Environmental and Social Management Guidelines](#) and in the Programme and Project Review Committee.
- FPIC is so important for FAO that in 2022 the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit carried out an analysis of the ongoing FAO projects in 2021. The rapid analysis reflected that from the ongoing projects worth USD 6.8 billion, 31% were involving Indigenous Peoples.
- In 2023, PSUI review 41 projects of the Programme and Project Review Committee (PPRC) to ensure that FPIC was appropriately integrated. This effort entailed several meetings with project developers to provide guidance and support.
- FAO is recruiting a FPIC dedicated officer to coordinate the implementation of the FPIC pillar of work at FAO and to provide technical support/analysis and advice to various assessments, studies and initiatives of projects and programmes involving FPIC policies/procedures and Indigenous Peoples.
- This year, the annual meeting of the **Taskforce on FPIC**, co-chaired with the European Union and convening AECID, EU, GCF, GEF, GIZ, IFAD, and World Bank, was postponed to 2024.
- In Panama, FAO has been supporting the Government and Indigenous Peoples, to elaborate a regulation on the Free Prior and Informed Consent and present it to the Indigenous Council in Panama in 2022. In 2023, the regulation was presented to the Panama government for adoption.
- FAORLC organized a Virtual course with tutor about “[Fundamental elements of Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\): A view from Latin America and the Caribbean](#)” (from 6 September to 25 October). 180 participants from 15 countries in the region completed the 60 hours of technical content spread across seven weeks. It is aimed at designers, planners and implementers of FAO projects and programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its main purpose was to recognize the basic aspects of FPIC and its methodological application (the 6 fundamental steps) according to standards proposed by FAO.

- The FAO – IFAD joint initiative “[GeoTech4Tenure](#)” continues working on the development of a module that will ensure the application of FPIC principles and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights over lands, territories and natural resources in combination with geotechnologies for securing tenure rights. It is slated for release at the end of 2023.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo (in the project PREFOREST "**Projet de Réduction des Émissions des Gaz à Effet de Serre provenant des Forêts dans cinq Départements de la République du Congo**") and Guatemala (in the project **Promoviendo la gestión del entorno social, político e institucional para contribuir a disminuir la conflictividad agraria en el Valle del Polochic**), FAO closely monitored the correct incorporation of FPIC principles in land tenure projects.
- In Latin America, in Colombia (**Multi-purpose Cadastre Project**) and Nicaragua (**Property Rights Strengthening Project (PRODEP III)**), FAO is providing technical assistance to the World Bank to design and implement land administration projects, always incorporating and implementing FPIC processes.
- In the FAO/GEF project “**Securing the future of global agriculture facing the threat of climate change, conserving the genetic diversity of the traditional agroecosystems of Mexico Project**” in Mexico 56 FPIC processes have been carried out, following FAO’s Manual on Free Prior and Informed Consent.
- In Chile, FAO has strengthened the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in development initiatives and public policies, promoting their leadership, self-determination, and access to resources through the implementation of at least 20 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (CLPI) processes with Mapuche and Chango communities.
- In Honduras, FAOHN involved municipal associations in the FPIC processes, enhancing coordination with local governments. In addition, Indigenous organizations were engaged in project monitoring, resulting in immediate improvements and greater elements of sustainability for the entrepreneurial endeavors.

EVENTS

- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, within the framework of the NFO project in Congo a training on FPIC at staff level project was held.
- At the panel discussion “[On the interaction of subsoil users of other industrial companies with Indigenous Peoples as an element of a business strategy based on the principles of environmental, social and corporate governance \(ESG\)](#)”, FAOLOR presented FAO’s FPIC principle.

Pillar 3: Climate change action, resilience & Indigenous Peoples’ traditional knowledge

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ BIOCENTRIC PROGRAMME

- PSUI has been leading the process of drafting a practical manual with the different actors involved in the Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration programme. The “**Manual for Practitioners on Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration**” is extremely practical, benefitting from the discussions among Indigenous

peoples during the 3 exchanges of knowledge organized in 2023 in Colombia, Brazil and Costa Rica. The drafted manual will undergo final editing in 2024 to allow other Indigenous Peoples to start their own Indigenous Peoples Biocentric Restoration programmes. The manual will include not only procedures but also valuable metrics, templates, and tools for monitoring and reporting progress.

- FAO developed a process for targeted consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the [Standards of Practice of Ecosystem Restoration to guide the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#). The publication was released in 2023 by the Task Force on Best Practices.
- In response to the [UNGA's declaration of the Five Years for Action for the Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions 2023-2027](#), the Mountain Partnership Secretariat facilitated the creation of a Global Framework. One of the main interconnect four pathways of this framework emphasizes on empowering mountain communities and reduce inequalities, with a focus priority on women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Within this framework, 19 initiatives are included under this Pathway from several international organizations. The one specifically centered on Indigenous Peoples is led by FAO and is titled "Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration initiative to support people's livelihoods and mountain ecosystem regeneration".
- The [Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration Programme](#) is being implemented in India, Ecuador, Peru, and Thailand, covering a wide range of ecosystems and an area of approximately 1000 hectares:
 - Meghalaya, India: Indigenous Biocentric Restoration experience implemented in partnership with the North East Slow Food & Agrobiodiversity Society (NESFAS)
 - Andean Ecosystems in Peru: Indigenous Biocentric restoration activities in dry areas (Andean plateau) implemented in partnerships with Association of the Indigenous Center for Sustainable Development (CINDES)
 - Thailand: Biocentric Restoration opportunities and lessons, implemented in partnership with Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP): selecting the areas to be restored, involving the community in restoration work.
 - Amazon basin in Ecuador: Role of Bamboo in Biocentric restoration initiatives, implemented in partnership with the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR)
 - LAC Exchange on Knowledge on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration, jointly organized with INBAR and CINDES, in different Indigenous communities and ecosystems in Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Paraguay.
- PSUI is in conversations with interested donors, stakeholders and technical units and countries to expand the ongoing Indigenous Peoples' biocentric programme to other countries and Indigenous Peoples communities that have shown interest in the initiative. PSUI is engaged in the following:
 - In Chhattisgarh, India: Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration, and the creation of a curriculum dedicated to Indigenous Peoples' rights implemented in partnership with Prayog.

- In Costa Rica: Pilot project on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration with Cabecar population. This project aims to introduce the principles of Biocentric restoration to the ecologically rich region of the Caribbean coast.
- Discussions about the formulation of the National Plan on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration to the government of Costa Rica.
- In Caatinga Biome, Brazil: Project on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration
- In Colombia: Potential project in the Indigenous territory of La Asuncion, in San Jose del Guaviare (Tucano Oriental's Indigenous communities).
- Potential projects in other megadiverse countries to contribute to the achievement of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (particularly targets 2 and 21).

EVENTS

May 2023

[Paths towards globally fair biodiversity conservation](#): FAO PSUI presented on "Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems for biodiversity and climate action", underlining the importance of Indigenous Biocentric Restoration as a key element of sustainability and resilience. This event was organized by organized by [Zukunft Umwelt Gesellschaft \(ZUG\)](#), [Think Thank for Sustainability \(TMG\)](#), and German Ministry of Environment.

June 2023

[World Biodiversity Convention](#): FAO PSUI presented on "Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems for biodiversity." This event, held in Switzerland, was organized in collaboration with GIZ, underscoring PSUI's commitment to biodiversity conservation.

July 2023

[Stocktaking Moment of the UN Food Systems Summit +2](#): FAO PSUI, acting as the Secretariat of the Coalition, led a Special Session, focusing on "[Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for the Future of Food, Biodiversity, and Climate Action](#)."

November 2023

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) target2: FAO held a session entitled "Ensuring stakeholder inclusion and respect for rights holders".

December 2023

COP28: FAO worked together with Indigenous Peoples to ensure the recognition and strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as drivers for change in climate action. Within this framework, FAO PSUI organized two side events: "Indigenous Peoples' food systems as game-changers of sustainability and resilience" and "Outcomes of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum: Indigenous Youth as agents of change for climate resilience and sustainability".

PUBLICATIONS

- FAO PSUI has been working on a "**Manual for Practitioners on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration**". This manual is a collaborative effort, developed with the support of organizations involved in implementing Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric restoration initiatives worldwide.

- FAO developed a process for targeted consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the [Standards of Practice of Ecosystem Restoration to guide the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#). The publication was released in 2023 by the Task Force on Best Practices.

Pillar 4: Coordination

- The Indigenous Peoples Unit continues performing three essential coordination/secretariat roles: i) Secretariat of the [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) (including 12 FAO members); ii) Secretariat of the [Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples](#) (reaching 42 countries regularly meeting); and, iii) [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) (including 31 organizations and 2 PhD candidates).
- Under this pillar of work, PSUI focused its efforts in 2023 on ensuring the planning and implementation of the workplan of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples food systems. During the face-to-face meeting of the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems in early March, the Coalition presented a comprehensive workplan, outlining nine key areas of focus. The members of the Global Hub offered valuable feedback, fostering connections between global policy processes and research initiatives. In 2023, the Coalition held 3 meetings and participated to 7 events.
- FAO coordinates and convenes a) FAO's Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, and b) the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories.
- FAO participates in three key United Nations fora on Indigenous Peoples and one Inter-Agency Group, namely a) the [United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues \(UNPFII\)](#), b) the [Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(EMRIP\)](#), and c) the [Inter-Agency Support Group \(IASG\) on Indigenous Issues](#)

16TH SESSION OF THE EMRIP

- FAO participated in the plenary for a [panel discussion on the right of Indigenous Peoples to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, with a focus on fishing practices](#).
- FAO co-organized and participated in a side event entitled "Advancing the right to health of Indigenous Peoples through effective participation", along with ILO, WHO and PAHO. The proposed side event aimed to discuss the main advances from the LAC Region on Indigenous Health and address opportunities to expand this work to other regions, taking into consideration lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic.

22ND SESSION OF THE UNPFII

- At the 22nd Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), held under the overarching theme of "Indigenous Peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health, and climate change: a rights-based approach, FAO co-organized 3 side events:
 - Reforming of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management: including Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and rights (19 April)

- Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as game-changers for more sustainable food systems worldwide. Updates on the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems towards the upcoming UN Food Systems Stocktaking Moment (24 April)
- The Covid-19 observatories: How COVID-19 and climate risks have impacted Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems across the world. Review and lessons learnt for the future (25 April)
- At the 22nd Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), FAO participated in 4 side events:
 - Juventudes Indígenas y salud con enfoque de derechos: indispensable para la conservación de la Biodiversidad y la lucha contra el cambio climático (18 April)
 - La resiliencia de los Pueblos Indígenas frente a las crisis mundiales (20 April)
 - My Food Vision Is... The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus present the Indigenous Youth Campaign & 2023 UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (20 April)
 - Securing Indigenous Peoples' fisheries for sustainable livelihoods and well-being (25 April)
- In 2020, FAO PSUI was among the founding members of the **Covid-19 Observatories**, a collaborative effort initiated by the University of Leeds, Universidad Cayetano Heredia, and several other universities. In March 2023, the association evolved and formed [The Indigenous Peoples Observatory Network on Pandemic Prevention and Preparedness \(IPON-PP\)](#). IPON-PP will work in coordination with the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems to support Indigenous Peoples' food systems resilience in response to global pandemics and biodiversity/climate crisis and to draft a White/Wiphala paper on Pandemics and resilience of Indigenous Peoples' food systems. Furthermore, it will provide technical assistance to the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems on one health and pandemic responses, to address Indigenous Peoples structural challenges and considering resilience mechanisms and technologies.
- FAO has been the lead agency supporting the secretariat for the [International Year of Millets](#) (IYM 2023). FAO PSUI contributed to the Year by organizing supporting events that highlight the role and engagement of Indigenous Peoples. FAO developed some key messages that have been include in the narrative of the IYM, highlighting how millets, sorghum, fonio and teff contribute to the healthy diet of Indigenous Peoples, nomads, pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and shifting cultivators, thus supporting the uniqueness and diversity of their food and knowledge systems.
- In 2023, in the Pacific Region, a **network on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems with a focus on biodiversity** was established by FAO and FAOSAP, in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples from the region and selected members of the Global-Hub. The network had various exchanges and discussion in preparation of the Regional Confirmation Workshop in Nadi, Fiji, which took place in November. Additionally, ongoing discussions are underway to organize an online workshop on Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the Pacific region.
- Under the **FAO-UNESCO Memorandum of Understanding**, which was extended for another 5 years in July 2023, priority areas to strengthen the ongoing collaborations on Indigenous Peoples between the two UN agencies have been delineated. UNESCO is a member of the Global-Hub and of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- In 2023, PSUI supported the action plan of the **Memorandum of Understanding between FAO and UNESCO**. The Joint Action Plan between the two agencies, expected to be implemented between 2024-

2027, supports the mobilisation of Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge Systems to address Sustainable Development, with a focus on Indigenous Peoples' food systems in relation to human wellbeing, food security, sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems and responses to climate change. The work is undertaken through a human rights-based approach with attention to intergenerational cooperation, youth empowerment and gender equality. The main areas of collaboration will be on the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, on the participation to the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, on the protection of traditional knowledge, Indigenous languages and culture and on Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration.

EVENTS

March 2023

The Covid-19 Observatories held their first in-person meeting in Kotagiri, India. This gathering was hosted [by the Keystone Foundation](#). The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been a founding member of the COVID-19 observatories and has supported the COVID-19 observatories to become IPON networks making recommendations on public policies to confront pandemics.

July 2023

FAO PSUI as the Secretariat for the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples, actively participated in the "School Meals Coalition Working Group Meeting", exploring potential intersections and collaborations with the [School Meals Coalition](#), led by the World Food Programme.

Pillar 5: Governance of natural resources – Collective Rights, VGGTs and IYAFA

TENURE RIGHTS

- FAO is working with the GEO Indigenous Alliance to promote the use of satellite imagery among Indigenous communities worldwide and have already supported an [Indigenous Alliance 'hackathon'](#).

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

- FAO Technical **Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories** continued to map positive FAO experiences related to Indigenous Peoples' collective rights.
- PRAYOG, Cambridge University and Land is Life are working together to develop a Technical Guide on Indigenous Peoples and Land Tenure and key Policy briefs on Indigenous Peoples and the VGGTs principles.

International Year of Artisanal Fisheries (IYAFA)

- On the sidelines of the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, FAO provided technical support to the [The Danish Institute for Human Rights](#) and [IWGIA](#), and co-hosted an [Expert Meeting on Indigenous Peoples rights in the context of fisheries](#). The primary objective was to assess the impact of fisheries governance and related policies on the rights of Indigenous Peoples concerning traditional fishing. This assessment aimed to inform responses to recommendations from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Discussions encompassed various sub-themes related to Indigenous Peoples' rights, including tenure governance in fisheries, conservation measures, socio-economic impacts, fisheries subsidies, the

criminalization of Indigenous Peoples' fisheries, and their connections to global policy processes and initiatives, such as the Framework, and the advancement of the [Small Scale Fishery Guidelines](#) (SSF), among others.

- FAO is finalizing the two regional studies on Indigenous Peoples fisheries in Central America and South America. These studies are aimed to better understand the specific challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples in the context of marine and inland fisheries, by highlighting fisheries' contributions to sustainability and the right to food. Final reports are expected in 2024.
- FAOLOR participated in the Conference on Bioresources and Fisheries in the Arctic (11-12 May). During the round table on "[Arctic Ecosystems: Status and Prospects in the Context of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#)", emphasis was placed on the significant impact of permafrost thaw and subsequent widespread soil erosion. The impact of climate change is compelling nomadic Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia to change their way of life, as well as their locations.
- The FAO Legal Office organized a technical training on "**Legislative Approaches to the recognition of the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, peasants, Afro-descendants and other groups holding customary or community tenure rights for inclusive and sustainable agrifood systems**".
- In Latin America, in Colombia (**Multi-purpose Cadastre Project**) and Nicaragua (**Property Rights Strengthening Project (PRODEP III)**), the FAO Investment Center is providing technical assistance to the World Bank to design and implement land administration projects, always incorporating and implementing FPIC processes.
- FAOLOR participated in a [podcast](#) organized by the Indigenous Peoples' organization KMN-soyuz dedicated to the Indigenous Peoples' rights to territories, land, water, and natural resources.

EVENTS / NETWORKS

March 2023

FAO together with UNESCO and UNDP took part in [Indigenous Peoples Pre-Summit for the United Nations Water Conference](#) organized by the Indigenous Peoples Major Group and in the IASG in support to Indigenous Peoples' participation during the [UN Water Conference](#).

April 2023

On the sidelines of the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, [The Danish Institute for Human Rights](#) and [IWGIA](#), with technical support from FAO, co-hosted an [Expert Meeting on Indigenous Peoples' rights in the context of fisheries](#).

May 2023

FAOLOR participated in the [Conference on Bioresources and Fisheries in the Arctic](#).

June 2023

FAO organized a RITI (Shaping priorities for investment in Resilient, Inclusive Rural Transformation) workshop in FAO headquarters. During this workshop FAO PSUI, PINGOS, IWGIA, UNPFII, and the Universidad Yucatan Maya, a

session on Indigenous Peoples and rural transformation was held were three papers were presented by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples food systems.

June 2023

In June, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit facilitated a session focused on equitable and inclusive land governance during the [2023 Conference on SDG16, co](#)-organized by FAO, IFAD, UNDESA, and with support of UN Women.

July 2023

FAO took part in the [Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(EMRIP\)](#) at OHCHR. A speech was delivered during a plenary session about Indigenous Peoples' right to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, with a focus on fishing practices.

PUBLICATIONS

- FAO PSUI together with the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems is drafting a **new White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' collective rights**. The paper will be finalized in 2024.
- A study on the role of Collective rights in protecting land, territories, biodiversity and contribute to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa called **"Study on Collective Tenure Rights and Climate Change. What Are Priority Investments in Rights for Africa to achieve long-term Sustainability of Forest Areas?"** has been finalized by the FAO Land tenure Team and FAO Investment Centre to expand the knowledge on collective rights as follow up to the FAO/FILAC study launched in 2021 for Latin America. The study will be published in 2024.
- FAO published a paper entitled **"Land Tenure and inclusive and resilient rural transformation"**. In this paper, Indigenous Peoples' perspective has been included.
- In March 2023, PSUI participated in the [first meeting of the International Expert Consultation of the Resilient and Inclusive Transformation Impact Initiative \(RITII\)](#) organized by FAO ESP. The objective of the RITII is to place the concept of leave no one behind at the core of FAO's efforts to improve and enhance resilient livelihoods by strengthening policies, increasing empowerment and scaling investments to enhance the focus on resilience and inclusion in the processes of agri-food system transformation.
- The International Expert Consultation triggered the preparation of background framing technical papers by the experts, to stimulate reflection, share evidence and provide guidance on actions needed to support a resilient and inclusive rural transformation. In this context, the **Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems was invited to develop a technical paper entitled "Indigenous Peoples: From discrimination and marginalization to inclusion in a meaningful and effective way"**. Thanks to the support from the Global-Hub, PSUI presented two additional research papers drafted by Indigenous Peoples: "Impacts of the Energetic transition on Indigenous Peoples and their territories worldwide"; and "Impacts of the implementation of conservation policies on Indigenous Peoples and their territories worldwide" during that expert meeting.
- FAO, in collaboration with Gesellschaft Fur Bedrohte Volker Schweiz, worked on a research paper on the **impacts of the energetic transition on Indigenous Peoples and their territories worldwide**.

- FAO, in collaboration with Pingo's Forum, worked on a research paper on the **impacts of the implementation of conservation policies on Indigenous Peoples and their territories worldwide.**

Pillar 6: Advocacy and Capacity development

TOXICS & PESTICIDES

- Following the 2022 recommendation 82 to FAO and WHO, the two agencies held several technical meetings with the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) to discuss technical matters of development of the Guidance document and the approach for amending the Code of Conduct in March, April, May, and August 2023.
- During the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, FAO and IITC jointly organized a side-event on Reforming of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Including Indigenous Peoples' perspective and Rights.
- Within the [UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues](#) (UNPFII), a group of discussions was established to advance the amendment of [the International FAO/WHO Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management](#). The objective was to incorporate provisions that respected the rights and concerns of Indigenous Peoples.
- In November 2023, the 16th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPPM) invited Ms Andrea Carmen, the Executive Director of IITC to report on a Guidance Information for consideration by JMPPM as a basis for the amendment of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide and Management (the CoC). Furthermore, the approach of the amendment of the CoC for including a reference to Indigenous Peoples and Safeguards for Human Rights was discussed. The JMPPM recommended the initiation of the process of revision of the Code of Conduct, including Indigenous Peoples and human rights as well as the development of a FAO/WHO Guidance documents on risk communication and on regulations of pesticides in indigenous territories already in the 15th JMPPM meeting in 2022.

UN GLOBAL INDIGENOUS YOUTH FORUM (UNGIYF)

- The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, organized during the UNGIYF a full week of events, discussions, workshops and exhibitions in the **Nomad Indigenous FoodLab**, an Indigenous territory established in front of the FAO headquarters. This year two tents allowed over 180 Indigenous Youth from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world to have a unique space to share knowledge and influence the policy debate on the transformation of food and knowledge systems, and biodiversity and climate action (*For a more detailed overview, please refer to Annex 1*).
- The UNGIYF resulting Indigenous Youth Declaration "**Rome Declaration on Safeguarding Future Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis**" was read at COP 28. It focuses on policies and actions necessary for the present and future of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- The UNGIYF included an exhibition in seven small Saami nomadic tents, raising awareness about challenges in preserving Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems. It welcomed schools and offered guided tours for students.

- The exhibition, hosted within seven small Saami nomadic tents, served as a platform to heighten awareness about the challenges Indigenous Peoples face in preserving their food and knowledge systems. Throughout the week, the exhibition welcomed several schools and offered **guided tours for students**. At the same time, the NO-honey bar served as an initiative to spotlight Indigenous Peoples' foods that are often marginalized by mainstream markets, focusing on honey in this instance. The bar showcased various honey varieties produced by non-*Apis mellifera* bees, with most samples generously provided by the [Keystone Foundation](#) in India.

IRISH AND CHOCTAW FAMINE GIFT

On October 16, the UNGIYF commemorated the Irish and Choctaw famine Gift the visit of H.E. Pippa Hackett, Minister for Land Use and Biodiversity, H.E. Patricia O'Brien, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to the FAO, and Dr Padraig Kirwan, author of the book "Famine Pots". Dating back to 1847, this historical event saw the Choctaw generously supporting Ireland when faced a severe famine. During the UNGIYF week, Indigenous chefs served 300 bowls of soup to delegates, honoring this historical gesture of solidarity and emphasizing the enduring importance of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in global sustenance.

2023 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The 2023 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, observed annually on 9 August, focused on the role of Indigenous Youth as agents of change for self-determination. On the day, FAO developed a dedicated [page](#) on FAO relevant publications and resources, highlighting the voices and perspectives of Indigenous Youth. In addition, the FAO Liaison Office with the Russian Federation organized [awareness-raising events](#) during the day. The FAO home page (FAO.org) featured stories and provided direct links to the Indigenous Peoples webpage. The featured stories increased the visibility and accessibility of relevant content. Social Media coverage includes:

- <https://twitter.com/FAODG/status/1689158567490723840>
- <https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1689162091821711360>
- <https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1689088858137243648>
- <https://twitter.com/FAOenEspanol/status/168927055453861888>
- <https://twitter.com/FAOenFrancais/status/1689260030414000128>
- <https://twitter.com/FAOarabic/status/1689169748548878336>

COP28

- At **COP28**, Indigenous Peoples, FAO and IFAD worked together to ensure the recognition and the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as drivers for change in climate action. Within the framework of COP 28, PSUI organized and participated in two side events:
 - **Indigenous Peoples' food systems as game-changers of sustainability and resilience** (9 December)
 - **Outcomes of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum: Indigenous Youth as agents of change for climate resilience and sustainability** (10 December)
- Within the framework of COP 28, PSUI participated in two side events:
 - Innovate for Change: Empowering Youth in Climate and Agribusiness, organized by IFAD (9 December)

- Barriers and Levels for Scaling Nature-based Solutions to Build Smallholder's Climate Resilience, organized by IFAD (9 December)

Pillar 7: Indicators for food security

- The [International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs \(IWGIA\)](#) and FAO started to **review the first dedicated global report about Indigenous Peoples and food security** in order to have it published in 2024. PSUI and IWGIA are exploring the possibility to hold regional dialogues to understand more deeply the drivers of food insecurity at a regional level, as well as to formulate recommendations to address this issue.
- Under an FAO agreement, NESFAS (North East Society for Agroecology Support) shared initial FIES surveys findings from 18 villages in Meghalaya and Nagaland, India, with Indigenous communities, authorities, and local government. Subsequently, 27 community facilitators and young individuals were trained to better evaluate food insecurity within Indigenous communities.

EVENTS

- During the 2023 [IFAD Innovation Day](#) in June, the Coalition played a vital role in the session titled "[Innovating for Well-being: Exploring the Latest Indicators for Indigenous Peoples,](#)" emphasizing its commitment to influencing policy processes related to food security and Indigenous Peoples.

Focus area: Indigenous women

- [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#): FAO and Thompson Rivers University launched an edition of the Knowledge Makers program, which brought together an international cohort of 21 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research. FAO North America is supporting the publication of the first international Indigenous Women's Knowledge Makers research cohort and journal, focusing on Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, and climate action. This pilot project includes an online research course, culminating in a journal publication and launch seminar in March 2024, addressing multiple needs by increasing building capacity and sharing a scalable methodology. In this framework, FAOLOR published an [interview](#) with one of the programme's finalists, an Indigenous Woman from the Sakha Republic.
- In Honduras, FAO office monitors the capacity-building process for women and youth belonging to the Lenca Indigenous Peoples on topics related to Indigenous Peoples' rights/Convention 169 and other international instruments. In addition, it provides time and effort-saving technologies (eco stoves, electric mills, corn threshers, stoves, fryers) to the Indigenous women from the organizations ONILH and MILH located in the project intervention area, aiming to support the increase of their economic income, when they are involved in entrepreneurial activities.
- The **7th GEF Assembly**, co-hosted by the Government of Canada and the First Nations of Canada, showcased the GEF's work with Indigenous Peoples. In this context, two women of the Ifugao Indigenous

Peoples in the Philippines, beneficiaries of an FAO-GEF agrobiodiversity project, were among the twenty participants invited and sponsored to attend the GEF Assembly as civil society representatives.

- In 2023, the Forest and Farm Facility (FMM) financial and technical support has helped Indigenous Women to improve the marketing of diverse products, promoted the sustainability of diverse and traditional and indigenous ancestral foods, and contributed to food security and high-quality nutrition in the face of climate change.

PUBLICATIONS

- The 2023 FAO Report, "[The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#)," has a special focus on Indigenous Women. This report, rooted in a blend of quantitative and qualitative data, thoroughly examines the underlying causes of inequalities that hinder women's participation in both economic and social aspects. Furthermore, it offers concrete recommendations for ensuring women's equality.

EVENTS

- During an international expert consultation on several dimensions of RITI (Resilient Inclusive Rural Transformation, the official Launch of the FAO and IWGIA "[Territorial Management in Indigenous Matrifocal Societies](#)" has been held. In this publication, four case of matrilineal and matrilocal indigenous societies (Khasi, Wayuu, Mosso and Shipibo-Conibo people) are analyzed.
- FAOLOR joined the [I Northern Women Forum](#) (5-7 June), where the fundamental role of Russia's Indigenous women in preserving Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and languages was discussed.

Focus area: Indigenous Youth

- FAO hosted the [II Session of the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#) (16-20 October), where 186 Indigenous Youth travelling from the seven socio-cultural regions met in person at the Indigenous Nomad FoodLab that was installed to create an Indigenous Peoples' territory to have Indigenous Peoples youth discussions thanks to the support of the Association of the World Reindeer Herders, the Sami Parliament in Norway and the Government of Norway.
- During the **twenty-second session of the UNPFII**, FAO participate in the following two side events:
 - Juventudes Indígenas y salud con enfoque de derechos: indispensable para la conservación de la Biodiversidad y la lucha contra el cambio climático (18 April)
 - My Food Vision Is... The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus present the Indigenous Youth Campaign & 2023 UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (20 April)
- During **COP28**, during the FAO side event "**Outcomes of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum: Indigenous Youth as agents of change for climate resilience and sustainability**", Indigenous Youth will read and make public for the first time their Declaration, which focuses on the policies and actions necessary to preserve Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems for future generations.

- On the 2023 International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, FAO developed a dedicated [page](#) on FAO relevant publications and resources, highlighting the voices and perspectives of Indigenous Youth.
- On International Youth Day (12 August), FAOLOR held a round table titled “[Green Skills for Youth](#)”, providing Indigenous youth a platform to discuss the skills necessary to promote sustainable development in the twenty-first century, share their experiences and projects, and tell about the challenges and obstacles that they managed to overcome.
- As part of the Five Years of Action for the development of Mountain Regions 2023-2027, supported by the FAO Mountain Partnership Secretariat, the establishment of a Mountain Youth Hub provides a unique opportunity to elevate Indigenous youth voices from mountain regions.
- At the UNGIYF, a side event titled “**Mountain Youth Hub: Elevating Indigenous Youth voices for a better mountain future**” highlighted the importance of including Indigenous Youth in sustainable mountain development.
- In Honduras, FAO office monitors the capacity-building process for Lenca Indigenous Youth and Women on topics related to Indigenous Peoples’ rights/Convention 169 and other international instruments.



**2023 FAO REPORT TO
UNDESA/UNPFII**

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

2023 UNPFII/UNDESA Recommendations to FAO

The [Twenty second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2023](#), issued two specific recommendations to FAO.

Green: Completed

Yellow: Ongoing

Red: Unresolved

Grey: Unrelated to FAOs mandate

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2023
Recommendations
39. The Permanent Forum encourages FAO to support the recognition and protection of Indigenous knowledge and systems related to food production and food generation, which include, inter alia, forestry, shifting cultivation, fisheries, whaling, livestock, pastoralism and hunting-gathering systems.
81. The Permanent Forum acknowledges the progress made on its recommendation to FAO and WHO to revise the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management to include Indigenous Peoples' views. The Permanent Forum urges FAO and WHO to develop guidance notes on the risk of pesticide use in Indigenous Peoples' territories, in consultation with Indigenous Peoples.

Rec 39. The Permanent Forum encourages FAO to support the recognition and protection of Indigenous knowledge and systems related to food production and food generation, which include, inter alia, forestry, shifting cultivation, fisheries, whaling, livestock, pastoralism and hunting-gathering systems.

- In August 2023, in Brazil, as part of the Amazon Dialogues initiative promoted by the Government of Brazil, FAORLC supported the organization of a technical event called "Dialogues on Amazon Bioeconomy and Inclusive Rural Transformation", which took place in the city of Belém, state of Pará, Brazil. The event featured key participants such as the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, Sonia Guajajara, Dario Mejia, President of The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Fanny Kuiu, General Coordinator of COICA, as well as a wide participation of Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and ancestral authorities to ensure that the rights and ancestral knowledge systems of indigenous peoples are well represented.

- FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit serves as Secretariat of the first-ever global Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, which was launched at FAO headquarters in Rome, resulting from the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. Seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, and Spain) and seven Indigenous Peoples from each of the seven socio-cultural regions of the world called upon the urgency to join forces to respect, preserve and promote Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as game-changers for the benefit of all of humanity. The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues chairs the Coalition.
- After establishing strong governance in 2022, the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems developed a detailed workplan with nine key focus areas. In 2023, five additional FAO members joined (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Lesotho, Panama) enhancing the Coalition's efforts and strengthening its impact.
- Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems has been included in the programme of Work of the CFS. Since the creation of the CFS and its subsequent reform in 2009, for the first time there has been a proposal made to have Indigenous Peoples Food systems included in the programme of work of this World Committee. This area of work on Indigenous Peoples' food systems has been included in the MYPOW of the CFS, marking an important milestone within the committee, to have an Indigenous Peoples area of work for the first time, and therefore for the Coalition as well.
- The Coalition played a key role during the UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment with the Special Session focusing on "Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for the Future of Food, Biodiversity, and Climate Action" (26 July). This session gathered Indigenous leaders, state representatives, UN Agencies, and Coalition's supporters, advocating for Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems throughout the Summit. The Deputy Secretary-General outlined concrete action points, stressing the active participation of Indigenous Peoples at every stage of the food systems transformation process.
- The Stakeholder Engagement and Network Advisory Group (SENA) of the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub has prepared a Stakeholders' Contribution Report for the UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment outlining how stakeholder organizations have backed the implementation of the National Pathways and other initiatives post the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. The Report highlights both good practices and ongoing challenges in stakeholders' engagement for food systems transformation. It gathers expectations, recommendations, and priority actions from stakeholders for UNFSS +2.
- FAO PSUI is the Secretariat of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, endorsed by the FAO Committee on Agriculture in 2020. The Global-Hub is a space of co-creation of knowledge on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, blending scientific and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, which are considered at the same level of respect and consideration. Its objective is to enhance the learning, preservation, and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems worldwide by (1) bridging the knowledge gap on Indigenous Peoples' food systems and (2) providing evidence-based information to ongoing policy discussions that affect Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

- In its first-ever face-to-face meeting (28 February-3 March), over 80 participants from seven global regions, including universities, research centers, and 13 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, discussed the urgent need for evidence generation. Representatives from seven FAO members, six UN agencies, and 15 of the 20 founding Global-Hub members attended, making this a significant and collaborative event.
- Four drafting committees and three working groups by the Global-Hub have been established. These are instrumental in addressing gaps between Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems and scientific knowledge and generate evidence that would contribute to addressing issues related to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and their food and knowledge systems. The four drafting committees are formed to draft technical papers and guidelines in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on a) a new Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' mobility, livelihoods, and rights to land and resources; b) knowledge co-creation; c) ecosystem restoration standards; d) and food security and nutrition.
- Two remarkable events are the Open talk about “the relevance of the International Year of Millets in the context of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and Indigenous Biocentric Restoration in India” (April 2023) and “the International convention on millets”, which was held in Bhubaneswar, Odisha (9-10 November). The International Year of Millet's secretariat also actively engaged in various events of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, enhancing the relation between this topic and Indigenous Peoples.
- The FAO Mountain Partnership Secretariat facilitated the Global Mountain Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) Network, a valid example of knowledge sharing processes among mountain peoples, including also Indigenous communities. Established in 2019, it is the first international network of Participatory Guarantee Systems. Rooted in the Ranikhet Declaration, the Global Mountain PGS network serves as a cost-effective and locally focused quality assurance system, offering alternatives or complements to third-party certification schemes. The network actively promotes horizontal knowledge sharing among partners and innovative South-South cooperation.
- In 2023, the Forest and Farm Facility (FMM) financial and technical support has helped Indigenous Women to improve the marketing of diverse products, promoted the sustainability of diverse and traditional and indigenous ancestral foods, and contributed to food security and high-quality nutrition in the face of climate change.
- FAO North America, with support from the FAO Nutrition Division, is completing a case study on the Canada Food Based Dietary Guidelines and the participatory process with Indigenous Peoples in formulation of the nutrition policy and guidelines in 2007 and 2019. This case study, involving key informants like Health Canada, Indigenous Services Canada, and Indigenous Nutritionists, aims to serve as a reference for other country governments interested in leading participatory processes with Indigenous Peoples for national food guides and nutrition policy. The case study will be finalized by the end of 2023.

- In 2023, FAO PSUI participated in the HG-Edu's workshop on "Contemporary hunter-gatherers and education in a changing world: Towards sustainable futures". The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems showcased its work during a technical session on "Global perspectives on hunter-gatherer knowledge", emphasizing the contribution of Indigenous hunter-gatherers can offer in the frame of creating a sustainable future on this planet in terms of education, sustainable food systems and preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- In Ecuador, FAO and the Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de San Pablo de Lago (UNCISPAL) collaborate to profile an Indigenous People's food system of the Kichwa Casco Valenzuela community in Imbabura. Until now, 9 profiles have been analyzed.

Rec 81. The Permanent Forum acknowledges the progress made on its recommendation to FAO and WHO to revise the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management to include Indigenous Peoples' views. The Permanent Forum urges FAO and WHO to develop guidance notes on the risk of pesticide use in Indigenous Peoples' territories, in consultation with Indigenous Peoples.

- Different reports by the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Rights as well IITC have documented that Indigenous Peoples are particularly vulnerable to chemical exposure, including pesticide exposure. It is important to acknowledge the potential negative impacts of pesticides in human health and environment of Indigenous Peoples. FAO (NSP, PSU, LEG), together with WHO have taken series of activities to address the issue and have made concrete progress and results.
- In September 2022, a technical meeting on the impact of toxic and pollutions on Indigenous Peoples was organized at FAO headquarters with participation of Chair UNPFII, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN Special Rapporteur on toxics and rights, FAO, WHO and Indigenous Peoples relevant colleagues. The meeting agreed about the need to amend the Code of Conduct on Pesticides management and on the need to strengthening pesticide management for better protection of Indigenous Peoples.
- The 15th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (15-18 November 2022) invited Mr Marcos Orellana, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, and Ms Andrea Carmen, the Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) to discuss their Proposals for the inclusion of reference to Indigenous Peoples and Safeguards for Human Rights in the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (CoC). During the 15th JMPM session, two important recommendations were made:
- The JMPM recommends the initiation of the process of revision of the Code of Conduct of Pesticide Management (CoC), taking into account issues, such as Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights.
- The development of separate FAO/WHO Guidance documents on protecting Indigenous Peoples from negative impacts of pesticides.
- In November 2022, the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and the WHO Gender, Equity and Human Rights Team explicitly addressed the topic of human rights, and in particular, the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the 15TH FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM). For this, FAO and WHO developed a joint paper on "Human rights in the

context of pesticides management” that was presented at the meeting. The paper explains the international law obligations of States on human rights in the context of pesticide management, explains the implementation of these legal obligations and standards through concrete case law at national and international jurisdictions, and puts forward concrete recommendations to modify the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management according to the international human rights law.

- During the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, following the recommendations of the 15th JMPM, FAO and IITC jointly organized a side-event on Reforming of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Including Indigenous Peoples’ perspective and Rights. Within this context, a group of discussions was established to advance the amendment of the International FAO/WHO Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management. The objective was to incorporate provisions that respected the rights and concerns of Indigenous Peoples.
- This has been a priority issue of FAO and WHO joint programme on pesticide management. FAO together with WHO colleagues had several technical meetings with IITC on discussions on technical matters of development of the Guidance document and approach of amending the CoC in March, April, May, and August 2023. On this regard, there is a new outcome:
- IITC developed a document: Guidance Information For Consideration By The Joint Meeting On Pesticide Management As A Basis For Amending The International Code Of Conduct On Pesticide Management – “Pesticides And The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples” as an important source for JMPM discussion.
- In November 2023, the 16th FAO/WHO JMPM invited Ms Andrea Carmen, the Executive Director of IITC, to present above Guidance Information and discussed the approach of the amendment of the CoC for the inclusion of reference to Indigenous Peoples and Safeguards for Human Rights.

2022 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO (updated from 2022 FAO Report to UNDESA/UNPFII)

The Twenty-first Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2022, issued six specific recommendations to FAO. One of them have been implemented (green) and five are ongoing (yellow).

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2022
Recommendations
9. The Permanent Forum recommends that the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other relevant United Nations system agencies, in cooperation with the Permanent Forum, study and summarize practices regarding the implementation of free, prior and informed consent globally, that they widely disseminate successful experiences and that they present their findings to the Permanent Forum at its twentyfourth session, to be held in 2025.
57. The year 2022 is the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture. The Permanent Forum therefore recommends that FAO prepare a study on the impacts of industrial fishing on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in regard to traditional fishing. The Permanent Forum invites the Organization to share the findings of said study at the twenty-third session of the Permanent Forum, to be held in 2024.
73. The Permanent Forum recommends that, in the context of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO and ILO conduct a study on the human rights violations suffered by Indigenous Peoples in the fishing sector. The Permanent Forum invites those organizations to present their findings at the annual session of the Permanent Forum to be held in 2024.
77. The Permanent Forum requests that FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme, with the participation of Indigenous Peoples, develop a technical policy paper on Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security for submission to the Committee on World Food Security.
82. The Permanent Forum calls on FAO and WHO to amend the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management to take into account the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples.
91. The Permanent Forum applauds the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and will contribute to its efforts. Furthermore, the Permanent Forum will invite discussions on indigenous peoples' preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

Rec 9. The Permanent Forum recommends that the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other relevant United Nations system agencies, in cooperation with the Permanent Forum, study and summarize practices regarding the implementation of free, prior and informed consent globally, that they widely disseminate successful experiences and that they present their findings to the Permanent Forum at its twentyfourth session, to be held in 2025 (ongoing)

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is essential in FAO's work. In fact, FPIC is the cornerstone of [FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#), and it is made operational by the [FAO Manual on FPIC](#). FPIC is reflected in [FAO's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines](#) and in the Programme and Project Review Committee.

- The FAO – IFAD joint initiative “GeoTech4Tenure” is developing a module that will ensure the application of FPIC principles and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights over lands, territories and natural resources in combination with geotechnologies for securing tenure rights.
- In 2023, PSUI review 39 projects of the Programme and Project Review Committee (PPRC) to ensure that FPIC was appropriately integrated. This effort entailed several meetings with project developers to provide guidance and support.
- In Panama, FAO, the Government and Indigenous Peoples have elaborated a regulation on the Free Prior and Informed Consent procedure and presented it to the Indigenous Council in Panama in 2022. In 2023, the regulation was presented to the Panama government for adoption.
- FAORLC organized a Virtual course with tutor about “[Fundamental elements of Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\): A view from Latin America and the Caribbean](#)” (from 6 September to 25 October). 186 participants from 15 countries in the region completed the 60 hours of technical content spread across seven weeks. It is aimed at designers, planners and implementers of FAO projects and programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its main purpose was to recognize the basic aspects of FPIC and its methodological application (the 6 fundamental steps) according to standards proposed by FAO.
- FAO is recruiting a FPIC dedicated officer to coordinate the implementation of the FPIC pillar of work at FAO and to provide technical support/analysis and advice to various assessments, studies and initiatives of projects and programmes involving FPIC policies/procedures and Indigenous Peoples.
- The FAO – IFAD joint initiative “[GeoTech4Tenure](#)” continues working on the development of a module that will ensure the application of FPIC principles and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights over lands, territories and natural resources in combination with geotechnologies for securing tenure rights. It is slated for release at the end of 2023.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo (in the project PREFOREST “**Projet de Réduction des Émissions des Gaz à Effet de Serre provenant des Forêts dans cinq Départements de la République du Congo**”) and Guatemala (in the project **Promoviendo la gestión del entorno social, político e institucional para contribuir a disminuir la conflictividad agraria en el Valle del Polochic**), FAO closely monitored the correct incorporation of FPIC principles in land tenure projects.
- In Latin America, in Colombia (**Multi-purpose Cadastre Project**) and Nicaragua (**Property Rights Strengthening Project (PRODEP III)**), FAO is providing technical assistance to the World Bank to design and implement land administration projects, always incorporating and implementing FPIC processes.
- In the FAO/GEF project “**Securing the future of global agriculture facing the threat of climate change, conserving the genetic diversity of the traditional agroecosystems of Mexico Project**”

in Mexico 56 FPIC processes have been carried out, following FAO's Manual on Free Prior and Informed Consent.

- In Chile, FAO has strengthened the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in development initiatives and public policies, promoting their leadership, self-determination, and access to resources through the implementation of at least 20 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (CLPI) processes with Mapuche and Chango communities.
- In Honduras, FAOHN involved municipal associations in the FPIC processes, enhancing coordination with local governments. In addition, Indigenous organizations were engaged in project monitoring, resulting in immediate improvements and greater elements of sustainability for the entrepreneurial endeavors.
- Also in Panamá, a step-by-step approach to develop FPIC was developed as guidelines for REDD+ projects that consider the different Indigenous Peoples governments in Panama.
- In South America, three strategic FPIC processes were closely monitored and technically assisted in the framework of Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding proposals for REDD-plus results based payments in Argentina, Chile and Colombia. In each one on these projects, detail negotiations were held with the technical implementation teams, representatives from Indigenous Peoples organizations' as well as the governmental counterparts to ensure technical consistency with FAO's FPIC manual while supporting the design of Indigenous Peoples Plans.
- In Mesoamerica, FPIC processes were conducted in El Salvador (in the framework of RECLIMA), in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala (in the framework of a GCF project) and in western Honduras (based on the Framework Agreement made with the Lenca community in four municipalities)
- In India and Nepal, FAO supported FPIC processes. FAO also worked with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Evaluation Office on projects in the Philippines, Indonesia and Benin.
- At the 21st Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit organized the event [FPIC for Climate Action: Acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as guardians for biodiversity](#) to discuss the current challenges and good practices in the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes in climate action projects.

Rec 57. The year 2022 is the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture. The Permanent Forum therefore recommends that FAO prepare a study on the impacts of industrial fishing on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in regard to traditional fishing. The Permanent Forum invites the Organization to share the findings of said study at the twenty-third session of the Permanent Forum, to be held in 2024 (ongoing)

- FAO is finalizing two studies on the impacts of industrial fishing, addressing marine and inland fisheries. They will be presented in 2024.
- At the margins of the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, FAO technically supported DIHR and IWGIA that convened a [hybrid Expert Meeting](#). The meeting focused on examining the impacts of fisheries governance and related policies on Indigenous Peoples' rights about traditional fishing. It aimed to inform the response to the recommendation 57, covering sub-themes like: a. Governance of tenure in fisheries b. Conservation measures c. Socio-economic impacts d. Fisheries subsidies 6. Criminalization of Indigenous Peoples' fisheries 7. Links to global policy processes and initiatives, including the Global Biodiversity Framework, the advancement of the SSF Guidelines, the UN High Seas Treaty, among others.
- FAO participated in the plenary expert panel for Item 8 of the Sixteenth Session of the EMRIP: [“Panel discussions on the right of Indigenous Peoples to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, with a focus on fishing practices; and on the impact of the legacies of colonialism on LGBTQIA+ members of Indigenous Peoples”](#).
- The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture is led by FAO and one of the objectives of the Organization is raising awareness on Indigenous Peoples fisheries. In this sense, different activities have been developed:
 - The August 2022 newsletter edition was dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, featuring an interview of the newly appointed President of the UNPFII.
 - UNPFII2022 side event on [‘Collective and tenure rights for sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems in the context of the 10th anniversary of the VGGT and the IYAFA 2022’](#), was jointly organized by FAO, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), Ekta Parishad, and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022.
 - The side event [Small in scale, big in value: Stocktaking, partnerships, and solutions in support of small-scale fisheries. A IYAFA 2022](#) event at the UN Oceans conference in Lisbon in June/July2022, featured an Indigenous Peoples representative.
 - Indigenous Peoples fisheries had a dedicated session in the [Small-Scale Fisheries Summit](#), held in Rome on 2-4 September 2022, and organized by the IPC Working Group on Fisheries, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), SSF Hub with support from FAO (see [report](#)). The FAO Committee on Fisheries recommended to organize such Small-Scale Fisheries Summit every two years, prior to the Committee’s meetings which provides an

important future opportunity for Indigenous Peoples fishers to engage in global policy processes related to fisheries and other related issues.

- Indigenous Peoples representatives attended the [FAO Committee on Fisheries](#), from 5-9 September, and held dedicated meetings with staff from the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division and the Indigenous Peoples Unit to discuss priority areas of support. Securing access to sources was identified as a key area, as well as the support of indigenous youth.
- FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and FAO Fisheries Unit have a full time expert dedicated to follow up the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- FAO's Liaison Office with the Russian Federation (FAOLOR) has been promoting the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA), specifically, by involving regional partners and increasing awareness. One of them is the Murmansk region as a potential regional partner.
- FAOLOR, together with the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), held a Roundtable on "Small-scale Fisheries: Challenges and Successes" moderated by FAOLOR director. The panelists and participants paid special attention to Indigenous Peoples of the North and their fishing rights.

Rec 73. The Permanent Forum recommends that, in the context of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO and ILO conduct a study on the human rights violations suffered by Indigenous Peoples in the fishing sector. The Permanent Forum invites those organizations to present their findings at the annual session of the Permanent Forum to be held in 2024 (ongoing)

- FAO has approached ILO to discuss on this recommendation.
- FAO is preparing a series of webinars with Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights in the context of fisheries, this will include engagement with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Rec 77. The Permanent Forum requests that FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme, with the participation of indigenous peoples, develop a technical policy paper on indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security for submission to the Committee on World Food Security (ongoing)

- A new **White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' mobile livelihoods and collective rights to their territories, lands, waters, and natural resources** is being coordinated by the [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), with the support of FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, and with the contributions of Indigenous Peoples across the seven socio-cultural regions. The policy paper will highlight the importance of securing collective rights to land, territories, water and natural resources for Indigenous Peoples' food security and livelihoods, and their fundamental roles in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. This paper aims to amplify Indigenous Peoples' voices, expertise, knowledge systems and recommendations in global discussions on conservation, climate change, and food security.

Questionnaire to UN System

- Within the framework of the first face-to-face meeting of the Global-Hub, four drafting committees have been established to address the gaps between Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems and scientific knowledge and generate evidence that would contribute to addressing issues related to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and their food and knowledge systems. One of the four is formed to draft the new Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' mobile livelihoods and collective rights to their territories, lands, waters, and natural resources.
- A draft legislative study that presents an analysis of collective rights legislation worldwide with the aim of contributing from a legal perspective to the technical policy paper on Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources has been developed by the FAO Legal Office with Indigenous Peoples representatives. Along with the legislative study, a legal brief and a legal assessment tool for decision-makers, legislators, and legal advocates will be delivered. Therefore, it will be an input for the new White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' mobile livelihoods and collective rights to their territories, lands, waters, and natural resources.
- The FAO Legal Office organized a technical training on “Legislative Approaches to the recognition of the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, peasants, Afro-descendants and other groups holding customary or community tenure rights for inclusive and sustainable agrifood systems”.
- A study on the role of Collective rights in protecting land, territories, biodiversity and contribute to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa called “Study on Collective Tenure Rights and Climate Change. What Are Priority Investments in Rights for Africa to achieve long-term Sustainability of Forest Areas?” has been finalized by the FAO Land tenure Team and FAO Investment Centre to expand the knowledge on collective rights as follow up to the FAO/FILAC study launched in 2021 for Latin America. The study will be published in 2024.
- The Chair of the UNPFII participated in the 50th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to lead the request to start the process of discussion to have drafted Voluntary Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples.
- During the 50th Session of the CFS, a side event on [“Collective rights to lands, water, territories, and natural resources for sustainable Indigenous Peoples' food systems and biocentric restoration”](#) was organized by FAO to call attention to the urgency and immeasurable cost of insecure rights of Indigenous Peoples on their lands, waters and territories in form of lost opportunities for climate mitigation, conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable food systems for the global community.

Rec 82. The Permanent Forum calls on FAO and WHO to amend the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management to take into account the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples (ongoing)

- In September, a [crucial discussion on how to better protect Indigenous Peoples from toxic agrochemicals](#), emphasizing the need to review the [International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management](#) and draw a roadmap to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples was held in FAO. It counted with the Chair of the UNPFII, the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, WHO and the International Indian Treaty Council.
- The 15th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (15-18 November 2022) invited Mr Marcos Orellana, the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxics and Human Rights, and Ms Andrea Carmen, the Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) to discuss their Proposals for the inclusion of reference to Indigenous Peoples and Safeguards for Human Rights in the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (CoC). During the 15th JMPM session, two important recommendations were made:
 - The JMPM recommends the initiation of the process of revision of the Code of Conduct of Pesticide Management (CoC), taking into account issues, such as Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights.
- The development of separate FAO/WHO Guidance documents on risk communication and on regulations of pesticides in Indigenous territories.
- In November, the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and the WHO Gender, Equity and Human Rights Team explicitly addressed the topic of human rights, and in particular, the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the 15th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM). For this, FAO and WHO developed a joint paper on “Human rights in the context of pesticides management” that was presented at the meeting. The paper explains the international law obligations of States on human rights in the context of pesticide management, explains the implementation of these legal obligations and standards through concrete case law at national and international jurisdictions, and puts forward concrete recommendations to modify the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management according to the international human rights law. With regard to Indigenous Peoples rights, the FAO and WHO recommendations aim to revise the provisions of the Code of Conduct in order to align them with the right to free, prior and informed consent and the right of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination. In addition, FAO and WHO recommended a participatory process for the revision of the Code. The latter, in line with a human rights-based approach, recalling that HRBA is one of the Six Guiding principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework which is “*the most important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)*” as established in General Assembly Resolution 72/279.
- During the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, following the recommendations of the 15th JMPM, FAO and IITC jointly organized a side-event on Reforming of the International Code of

Conduct on Pesticide Management: Including Indigenous Peoples' perspective and Rights. Within this context, a group of discussions was established to advance the amendment of the International FAO/WHO Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management. The objective was to incorporate provisions that respected the rights and concerns of Indigenous Peoples.

- This has been a priority issue of FAO and WHO joint programme on pesticide management. FAO together with WHO colleagues had several technical meetings with IITC on discussions on technical matters of development of the Guidance document and approach of amending the CoC in March, April, May, and August 2023. On this regard, there is a new outcome:
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91. The Permanent Forum applauds the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and will contribute to its efforts. Furthermore, the Permanent Forum will invite discussions on indigenous peoples' preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development (complete/ongoing)

- The first-ever global [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was launched. It is made up of seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain) and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the socio-cultural regions of the world, [selected during the 2022 regional consultations](#). The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples chairs the Coalition and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been appointed as Secretariat.
- After establishing strong governance in 2022, the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems developed a detailed workplan with nine key focus areas. In 2023, five additional FAO members joined (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Lesotho, Panama) enhancing the Coalition's efforts and strengthening its impact. This growth is a significant step forward in supporting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems has been included in the programme of Work of the CFS:** since the creation of the CFS and its subsequent reform in 2009, for the first time there has been a proposal made to have Indigenous Peoples' Food systems included in the programme of work of this World Committee. This area of work on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems have been included in the MYPOW of the CFS, marking an important milestone within the committee, and therefore for the Coalition as well.

2021 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO (updated from 2021 FAO Report to UNDESA/UNPFII)

The Twentieth Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2021, issued six specific recommendations to FAO. Two of them have been implemented (green) and four are ongoing (yellow). For the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, the update is included in the 2022 recommendations.

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2021
Recommendations
29. The Forum also calls upon the United Nations system and specialized agencies, including FAO to support Member States in the protection of Indigenous Peoples' habitats and cultures in the Amazon region in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples.
76. The Permanent Forum welcomes the launching by FAO the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. It recommends that FAO continue to facilitate the work of the Global-Hub. The Permanent Forum welcomes the White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems.
78. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO organize dialogues for Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic, North America, Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, and the Pacific region to support Indigenous Peoples in preparing for the Summit.
79. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO develop an action plan to identify priorities with Indigenous Peoples to support their participation in the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture [Updated under 2022 Recommendation 57].
80. The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision by FAO to observe an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 and encourages Member States to support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in events leading up to the year.
97. The Permanent Forum recommends that WHO and FAO, together with the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, promote dialogue forums at the national and regional levels between government ministries and Indigenous Peoples to establish culturally relevant strategies for addressing the epidemiological risks and the food and environmental crises resulting from the pandemic, as well as for addressing access to justice and the safeguarding of Indigenous Peoples' territorial control.

Rec 29. The Forum also calls upon the United Nations system and specialized agencies, including FAO to support Member States in the protection of Indigenous Peoples' habitats and cultures in the Amazon region in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples (ongoing).

- In August 2023, in Brazil, as part of the Amazon Dialogues initiative promoted by the Government of Brazil, FAORLC supported the organization of a technical event called "Dialogues on Amazon Bioeconomy and Inclusive Rural Transformation", which took place in the city of Belém, state of Pará, Brazil. The event featured key participants such as the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, Sonia Guajajara, Dario Mejia, President of The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Fanny Kuiu, General Coordinator of COICA, as well as a wide participation of Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and ancestral authorities to ensure that the rights and ancestral knowledge systems of indigenous peoples are well represented.

- The FAO Forest and Farm Facility and the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forest organized an international knowledge exchange on community mechanisms for territorial climate financing in México (7-9 October 2022) with the participation of organizations from Mesoamerica, Amazonia, Brazil, Africa and Asia.
- FAO implemented in partnership with the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR) the [Indigenous Peoples Biocentric Restoration Programme](#) in the Amazon basin in Ecuador.
- The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme (Phase III), which closed in 2022, took steps to address the recommendations of the UNPFII. The Programme worked closely with Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon region, establishing platforms and training independent monitoring (Peru), developing FPIC protocols (Honduras), and improving the scope and enforcement the land, forest and timber tenure or user rights of Indigenous Peoples. This work showcased the importance of partnerships with government authorities to achieve the sustainability of processes conducted in the communities. The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme's work in the Amazon region, as well as in Asia and Africa, enabled partnerships with a wide array of relatively new and unknown grantees, including Indigenous Peoples' organizations, who gained valuable project management experience and enabling access to future grants. Many Indigenous Peoples' organization who received Programme funding now have improved credibility leading to a stronger voice and greater access to national processes.
- In Colombia, a joint workplan with the [Organización Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombia \(OPIAC\)](#), has been developed and covers several topics: i) food security and Indigenous Peoples food systems, ii) sustainable forests management with an Indigenous Peoples approach and iii) opportunities to strengthen capacities of Indigenous Peoples on REDD+.
- In Colombia, in the framework of the implementation of REDD+ RBP project, FAO has accompanied two discussion spaces between Colombia's national government and the [Mesa Regional Amazónica \(MRA\)](#) as a guarantee of due process of Prior Consultation to [Programa Visión Amazonía](#). In this context, FAO has provided information related to its Indigenous Peoples Policy and its guidelines for FPIC.
- In Ecuador, FAO has joined forces with the National University of Loja, [PROAMAZONIA](#) (Ministry of Environment and Water of Ecuador, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and UNDP) to strengthen capacities of 77 Indigenous Peoples communities for the conservation and management of the forest. Additionally, edu-communicational booklets and infographics were elaborated.

Rec. 76: The Permanent Forum welcomes the launching by FAO the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. It recommends that FAO continue to facilitate the work of the Global-Hub. The Permanent Forum welcomes the White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. (complete/ongoing).

- The [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) brings together Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts, from FAO and 20 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, Universities, Platforms, UN Agencies and research centres to co-create knowledge and gather evidence to ensure Indigenous Peoples are effectively included in the food systems debate and their food and knowledge systems respected and protected.
- From 28 February to 3 March 2023, the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems had its **first-ever face-to-face meeting**, where it had been discussed and agreed the urgent need for evidence generation that would influence policymaking. More than 80 participants from seven global regions, including universities, research centers, and 13 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, gathered. Representatives from seven FAO members, six UN agencies, and 15 of the 20 founding Global-Hub members were present, making this a significant and collaborative event. After this meeting, 11 new members and 2 collaborators joined the Global-Hub. During this meeting, **Four drafting committees** and **three working groups** by the Global-Hub have been established.
- The Global-Hub was launched in 2020, during the [27th session of FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture \(COAG\)](#), [FAO PSUI along with Member Countries launched the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), within the plenary discussions on "Operationalizing a food systems approach to accelerate delivery of the 2030 Agenda". Representatives of Argentina, Algeria on behalf of the Africa Regional Group, Australia, Canada, Germany, on behalf of the European Union-27, Guinea, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Malaysia, and the Russian Federation highlighted the importance of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and endorsed the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit coordinates the Global Hub that gathers 4 times a year.
- The [Ärramät Network on Health and Nutrition joined the Global-Hub as the 19th partner organization](#) in 2021. The Ärramät team includes 150+ people, is gender diverse and Indigenous-led with more than 60% of their Team being Indigenous.
- The Global-Hub provides evidence to support Indigenous Peoples' participation and inform policy discussions and research agendas on food security, nutrition, biodiversity, climate change, at local, national, regional level and global levels. The Global-Hub aims to identify research gaps on Indigenous Peoples' food systems; to mobilize scientific and traditional knowledge systems and provide evidence on the sustainability of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and most of all contribute to the global debate [on sustainable food systems and climate change](#).
- The Global-Hub was spotlighted as an important platform for targeted research and evidence generation in the 42nd Special Edition of the scientific journal Agriculture for Development (Ag4Dev42) on Food Systems Transformations for Inclusive and Sustainable Development.
- The Global-Hub was [recognized by FAO Director-General Dr. Qu Dongyu, during the FAO Council 166th session](#), as one of FAO's main coordination efforts to provide evidence on resilience and sustainability, due to its ability to inform the global debate on the transformation of current food systems to make them sustainable and resilient especially in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit, which took place in September 2021.

- [UN Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohammed, at the Food Systems Science Days](#), recognized and congratulated the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems for its work and exchanges with the scientific group to ensure Indigenous Peoples' food systems are included in the UNFSS.
- The [White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) was a collective effort involving more than 39 different organizations in 6 socio cultural regions of the world. The White/Wiphala paper was drafted and coordinated by The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The Technical Editorial Committee of indigenous and non-indigenous experts went through the 60 different inputs and contributions received and structured the paper in support of the five action tracks of the UNFSS. The White/Wiphala paper was recognized as a key reference and evidence-based document for the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) and was among the technical papers used by the Scientific Group to inform the UNFSS. The Global-Hub and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit PSUI organized a series of Exchange of Knowledge with the Scientific Group and the technical committees of the Action Tracks to present the White/Wiphala paper. These exchanges and technical dialogues were fundamental in complementing the national and regional dialogues and ensure the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the September UN food systems Summit. [Further expanded under 2019 Recommendation on Indigenous Peoples' food system]
- Under the leadership of the University of Cambridge within the Global-Hub, a journal article ["Rethinking hierarchies of evidence for sustainable food systems"](#), was written and published in November 2021 in Nature Food. In the context of the UN Food Systems Summit, this article call the attention, to the lack of inclusiveness in regards to Indigenous Peoples and their traditional knowledge systems in policy making. The article warns of the continuous consequences of marginalization of Indigenous Peoples and their knowledge, calling for a necessary mind-shift for global food system transformation agendas and actions. The article invites the reader to shift perspective and consider the accumulated evidence on the validity of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples for sustainable food systems and resilience.
- In fall 2021, the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems was established within the framework of the UN Food Systems Summit with the technical support from the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Global-Hub and led by UNPFII, Indigenous Peoples' organizations and Mexico, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Norway, the Dominican Republic and Spain. The main objective of the coalition is to ensure understanding, respect, recognition, inclusion, and protection of the Indigenous Peoples' Food and Knowledge Systems post UNFSS, providing evidence about their "game-changing and systemic" aspects. The coalition will work to achieve two overarching goals: (1) Respect, recognize, protect and strengthen Indigenous Peoples' food systems across the world, (2) Disseminate and scale-up traditional knowledge and good practices from Indigenous Peoples' food systems with the potential to transform global food systems at large. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) serves as the interim Secretariat.

Rec. 78: The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO organize dialogues for Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic, North America, Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, and the Pacific region to support Indigenous Peoples in preparing for the Summit (complete).

FAO organized in chronological order the following dialogues with Indigenous Peoples:

- Contributions from Indigenous Peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns, 7 April 2021. FAO PSUI organized a technical exchange of knowledge between the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and Action Track 2 of the UN Food Systems Summit. The objective was to discuss the main findings from the ongoing research on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, providing key proposals to support Action Track 2 on Healthy and Sustainable consumption patterns.
- Contributions from Indigenous Peoples' food systems to Action Track 1 and ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all, 18 May 2021. FAO PSUI organized the technical discussion between experts of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and the technical committee of the Action Track 1 of the UN Food Systems Summit. During this exchange of knowledge, the Global-Hub experts provided feedback and inputs on the proposed game-changing solutions presented by Action Track 1. The technical discussion resulted in key recommendations and inputs of "game-changing" nature from Global-Hub experts to support the work of Action Track 1. Specifically, on expanded social protection, access to crop diversity, protection of Indigenous Peoples' seed knowledge, intercultural perspectives for food system transformation, and intercultural co-creation of knowledge.
- First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, The Inuit Circumpolar Council, Saami Council, FAO PSUI, and UNPFII co-organized the first regional dialogue with Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic in preparation for the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit and Summit. The objective of the session was to identify contributions, key messages, and "game-changing" solutions from Arctic Indigenous Peoples to inform the sustainable food systems debate. This was one of the dialogues organized by and for Indigenous Peoples to advance their inputs and engagement in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. The dialogue resulted in the [Arctic Region Declaration in Preparation for the Global Food Systems Summit](#). The full report can be found [here](#).
- FAO North America coordinated with FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the UNPFII Regional experts to coordinate the [North American regional dialogue](#) to support Indigenous Peoples in preparing for and contributing to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. Indigenous representatives from North America who had attended the first regional dialogue of the December 2020 High-level Expert seminar organized by FAO and the UNPFII, reconvened now to consolidate actionable recommendations from Canada and United States to the UN Food Systems Summit. The recommendations were organized around the five action tracks and emphasized the importance of Indigenous leadership and expertise in all mechanisms and proposals from the UN Food Systems Summit. Full report [here](#).

- [Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#). June 2021. In accordance with this UNPFII recommendation, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus co-organized, the first biennial Global Indigenous Youth Forum. The Forum gathered over 150 indigenous youth from the seven sociocultural regions of the world and resulted in the “Indigenous Youth Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems” in [English](#) and [Spanish](#). [Further expanded under 2019 Recommendation on Indigenous Peoples’ food system].
- Rome UN Food Systems Pre-Summit. July 2021. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit supported the delegation of Indigenous leaders that attended the UN Food systems Pre-summit, organized by the Government of Italy and hosted in FAO headquarters. The Indigenous Peoples delegation consisting of 9 delegates in Rome and 4 participating virtually from the different regions, took part in 14 sessions. The main Indigenous Peoples Plenary session “Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: Game-changing solutions for the world” was opened by one minute of silence in memory of the indigenous youth found dead in boarding schools across the world. The Global-Hub participated in 3 affiliated sessions, out of which one was dedicated to the White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems (organized by FAO and the Global-Hub). The Global-Hub also participated in the People’s parallel Summit.

80. The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision by FAO to observe an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 and encourages Member States to support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in events leading up to the year (ongoing).

- The FAO Liaison Office for Russia (FAOLOR) welcomes the decision to observe an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 and will continue supporting the preparation of ‘dossiers’ for GIAHS sites in the Russian Federation. In 2022, FAOLOR is working to promote a proposal from the Sakha Republic “The Tuimaada, Erkeeni, Ensieli Herding Systems Valleys”. Traditional practices of the Indigenous Sakha People – herd horse breeding, pastured meat and dairy cattle breeding – will be considered an important agricultural heritage system in need of acknowledgement and preservation.
- FAO North America in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture – United States Forest Service Office of Tribal Research is preparing a technical discussion series for 2023 on prairie restoration with the reintroduction of bison herds in the Midwest region of the country, in collaboration with Indigenous-led organizations working to revive bison herds in the United States of America.

2019 UNPFII Recommendations to FAO (2020 UNPFII suspended due COVID19)

All the recommendations to FAO issued during the 19th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2019 have been implemented (green).

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII 2019
Recommendations
90.a Indigenous young people towards the creation of a forum on Indigenous young people in the coming years;
90.b Indigenous food systems, in particular in relation to the links with traditional knowledge, climate change and the respect of Indigenous Peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources;
90.c Indigenous women (the global campaign on Indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for Indigenous women).

Rec. 90.a: The creation of a forum on Indigenous Youth (complete)

- From the 16 to the 20 of October, FAO hosted the **II Session of the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum**. Organized by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, the Association of the World Reindeer Herders, the Indigenous Nomad FoodLab and Docip with the secretariat support of PSUI, this historic event brought together 184 Indigenous Youth from the seven socio-cultural regions. For the first time in UN history, face to face to discussions took place on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems. The Forum's discussions between Indigenous Youth and FAO Member States, UN agencies, and various stakeholders, revolved around Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, climate and biodiversity action, the impact of ultra-processed foods and pesticides on Indigenous Peoples' health, the safeguarding of Indigenous Peoples' plant genetic resources, and Indigenous-led education.
- The UNGIYF resulting Indigenous Youth Declaration "**Rome Declaration on Safeguarding Future Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis**" will be read at COP 28 and was already pre-shared during the CFS session in October with the member countries. It focuses on policies and actions necessary for the present and future of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- A comprehensive media outreach strategy was employed to increase awareness and highlight the importance of the Forum. This included a media advisory, two press conferences, one before and the other [after, a press release](#), and a [podcast](#). The outreach effort resulted in 48 articles being identified, including coverage from Indonesia, India, Norway, India, United States, and Australia, among others. The articles reached a total of 172.784.022 readers worldwide.
- FAO Director General at his opening remarks during FAO council in December 2023 highlighted the relevance of the UNGIYF in 2023 gathering more than 186 Indigenous Youth in FAO Headquarters in October 2023
- During the 20th session of the UNPFII, the Network of Indigenous Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (Red de Jóvenes Indígenas (LAC), the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (LAC Region),

FAO, UN Food Systems Summit Champions, FILAC and the International Land Coalition (ILC) hosted the side event “Contributions of Indigenous youth in the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food systems”, showcasing the initiatives and concerns of Indigenous youth with regards to Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

- In attendance of the UNDESA/UNPFII's recommendation to organize a UN Forum on Indigenous Youth, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, [Global Indigenous Youth Caucus \(GIYC\) and the Indigenous Champions of the UN Food Systems Summit 2021](#) co-organized the Global Indigenous Youth Forum leading up to the UN Food System Summit (16-18 June 2021). The Forum was held in a virtual format with more than 150 participants each day and thousands of viewers following the livestream. Indigenous youth from all socio-cultural regions gathered over the three days in 3 global sessions, as well as five regional consultations. Their input resulted in the [“Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems”](#), which was delivered to the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat and other relevant policymakers and stakeholders. The declaration highlights the importance of meaningful engagement of Indigenous youth in food systems policy processes, the need for intercultural education and the need to recognize Indigenous youth's innovative approaches in new policy development.
- At the [G20 Youth 20 Summit July 2021](#), [Mr. Qu Dongyu, Director-General of FAO](#) presented the organization's work on youth, with substantial focus on Indigenous youth, with inputs from FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit.
- In celebration of the International Youth Day, UNDESA and FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit hosted a roundtable on Indigenous youth and food systems transformation with Indigenous youth from the Pacific and Asia. The roundtable focused on climate change; Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and interculturality; land and natural resource management; Indigenous Peoples' food systems; and biocentric ecosystem restoration.
- FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit worked closely with the World Food Forum (WFF) secretariat to ensure inclusion of Indigenous youth on the following engagements: i) Indigenous youth in High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development side event: From Strategy to Action: Youth leadership in agri-food systems transformation and innovation for a better food future for everyone, everywhere. ii) Indigenous youth's participation in the Food Security Session at the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth's #YouthLead Innovation Festival. iii) A dedicated session on Indigenous youth's contribution to food systems transformation. And iv) a side event in North America on [Food is Medicine: North American Indigenous Chefs & Youth Leading the Way](#). The World Food Forum was open with a spiritual ceremony, after the Holy See intervention, from an Indigenous young shaman.
- The FAO Liaison Office for Russia (FAOLOR) held a webinar on [“Youth Vision on Future Consumer Trends and Food Systems”](#) as an Independent Dialogue in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. Indigenous Peoples' leaders from Russia spoke of the importance of traditional economic activities for educating younger generations. In addition, FAOLOR hosted two

Indigenous youth interns from the Russian Federation focused on Indigenous Peoples' food systems of Russia.

Rec. 90.b: Indigenous Peoples' food systems (complete)

- FAO published the [White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems](#) in a process led by the Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems as a constructive, collective and evidence-based contribution to advocate for the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples on the agenda of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit and after. The White/Wiphala paper is available in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish). The paper's main aim is, recognizing them as game-changing solutions within themselves for food system transformation. The paper resulted from a process of co-creation of knowledge between academic researchers and Indigenous scientists, with inputs from 60 contributions from 39 Indigenous and academic organizations and 10 individuals from the six socio-cultural regions of the world. The Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit accepted the White/Wiphala paper as a technical reference paper towards the Summit. Through exchanges of knowledge and technical discussion drawing upon the evidence and explanations presented in the paper, the Scientific Group of and some member countries recognized during the UNFSS Pre-summit, Indigenous Peoples' food systems as "game-changers". The White/Wiphala paper provides insights on the characterization and conceptualization of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, their key features and the main differences between Indigenous Peoples' food systems and value-chain based food systems. The White/Wiphala paper continues to serve as a technical reference and collation of global evidence on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. The paper was used throughout preparatory dialogues leading up to the Pre-Summit and Summit, as well as one of the main technical references built upon to establish the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.
- FAO PSUI and the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems organized the first exchange of knowledge between Indigenous leaders and the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit in March 2021 to discuss the White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. Several organizations participated in this first exchange of knowledge between the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit and Indigenous Peoples, including the UNPFII, the Inuit Circumpolar Council, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Natural Resource Institute of the University of Greenwich, the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIPs), Cambridge University, CINE and McGill University, Crops for the Future (CFF), FILAC.
- In June 2021, PSUI and the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT released the third volume of the Indigenous Peoples' food systems FAO series titled, [Indigenous Peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change](#). This flagship publication presents profiles of eight traditional Indigenous Peoples' food systems providing an overview of the common and unique sustainability elements and climate resilience of Indigenous Peoples' food systems in looking into adequacy of diet and livelihoods, management of natural resources, conservation of nature, traditional governance systems and links to traditional knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' languages. It also depicts some drivers affecting present and future of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The book received the 2021 Best in the World Sustainability Report Hall of Fame award by the Gourmand Awards of the

Hallbars Sustainability Research Institute at the Alfred Nobel Museum in Karlskoga, Sweden. A Virtual Award ceremony took place in September 2021, awarding all those who took part in the research and creation of the book.

- FAO continues its work of profiling Indigenous Peoples' food systems across the world. In 2021, six Indigenous Peoples' profiles have been finalized as follow: i) Nomadic pastoralist food system of the Malikler tribe, Shahsevan Confederacy, Iran; ii) marine fishers food system of the Soheili village of Qeshm Island, Iran; iii) nomadic hunter-gatherers food system of the Orang Rimba in the rainforest in Jimba, Indonesia; iv) traditional rice cultivation food system of the Kasepuhan Cibedug, and food systems of the Dayak in Kalimantan, Indonesia; and v) cultivation and wild edibles food system of the Tujia, China. An additional profile has started in Ecuador. The overarching objective of the profiling exercise for these seven food systems is to join the previous one in Kyrgyzstan towards a new publication with evidence on sustainability and resilience of Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the SDG2.

Rec. 90.c: Recommendations on Indigenous Women (complete)

- [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#): FAO and Thompson Rivers University launched an edition of the Knowledge Makers program, which brought together an international cohort of 21 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research. FAO North America is supporting the publication of the first international Indigenous Women's Knowledge Makers research cohort and journal, focusing on Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, and climate action. This pilot project includes an online research course, culminating in a journal publication and launch seminar in March 2024, addressing multiple needs by increasing building capacity and sharing a scalable methodology. In this framework, FAOLOR published an [interview](#) with one of the programme's finalists, an Indigenous Woman from the Sakha Republic.
- The 2023 FAO Report, "[The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#)," has a special focus on Indigenous Women. This report, rooted in a blend of quantitative and qualitative data, thoroughly examines the underlying causes of inequalities that hinder women's participation in both economic and social aspects. Furthermore, it offers concrete recommendations for ensuring women's equality.
- FAOLOR joined the [I Northern Women Forum](#) (5-7 June), where the fundamental role of Russia's Indigenous women in preserving Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and languages was discussed.
- In the framework of the 49th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), SEWA, IFPRI and FAO PSUI organized a [CFS side-event: Women farmers and Indigenous Women's views on climate change, COVID-19 and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment](#). The event offered an opportunity for Indigenous and rural women to provide comments about the challenges faced by women farmers and Indigenous women from climate change and Covid-19. These comments were to be incorporated into the CFS Zero Draft

Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition.

- In Bolivia, FAO Bolivia, in coordination with the local government supported women of Moncoxon nation Lomerio in strengthening their capacities with the technical assistance of the Association of Beekeepers of the Department of Santa Cruz (ADAPICRUZ). The women organized themselves into groups of producers, strengthened their technical capacities for honey production and made beehives using wood from their land. This year, this women group have started harvesting honey from native bees and apis. As a result of the support, the Women association has the capacities and equipment for producing honey and value-added products such as propolis, shampoo, and honey for medicinal purposes.
- In North America, on March 8th 2021 International Women's Day, FAO North America and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit co-hosted a webinar, [“Honouring Indigenous Women as Change-makers in Indigenous Peoples’ foods systems”](#). North American Indigenous women, leaders in research, policymaking, land, water, and seed stewardship, food systems and public health joined the discussions as distinguished speakers.
- i. [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 has been a thematic priority area for FAO work since 2016.
- In 2017, FAO organized the first meeting of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus in Headquarters Rome. The Indigenous Youth release the Rome declaration which led to an Indigenous Internship programme and joint collaborations on Climate change and Traditional knowledge.
- In 2019 the UNPFII recommended FAO to organize a UN Indigenous Youth Forum to allow Indigenous Youth to meet with countries, UN organizations and academia.
- After 2 years of discussion with the GIYC about the governance and organization of the Un Indigenous youth Forum, in 2021 the first session of the Biennial Un Global Indigenous Youth Forum took place on line, gathering over 156 Indigenous Youth from the seven sociocultural regions of the world.
- In 2023, FAO hosted the [II Session of the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#) (16-20 October), where 186 Indigenous Youth travelling from the seven socio-cultural regions met in person at the Indigenous Nomad FoodLab that was installed to create an Indigenous Peoples’ territory thanks to the support of the Association of the World Reindeer Herders, the Sami Parliament in Norway and the Government of Norway. It was organized by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, the Association of the World Reindeer Herders, the Indigenous Nomad FoodLab

and Docip with the secretariat support of PSUI (*For a more detailed overview, please refer to Annex 1*).

- The Forum's discussions between Indigenous Youth and FAO Member States, UN agencies, and various stakeholders, revolved around Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, climate and biodiversity action, the impact of ultra-processed foods and pesticides on Indigenous Peoples' health, the safeguarding of Indigenous Peoples' plant genetic resources, and Indigenous-led education.
- Throughout the week, Indigenous Youth worked on a Declaration focusing on policies and actions necessary to preserve Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems for future generations. This Declaration drew inspiration from the "My Food Vision Is..." campaign, launched in 2022 to highlight the challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and promote sustainable solutions.
- A comprehensive media outreach strategy was employed to increase awareness and highlight the importance of the Forum. This included a media advisory, two press conferences, one before and the other [after](#), [a press release](#), and a [podcast](#). The outreach effort resulted in 48 articles being identified, including coverage from Indonesia, India, Norway, India, United States, and Australia, among others. The articles reached a total of 172.784.022 readers worldwide.
- During COP28, FAO co-organized a side event focused on **the outcomes of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum: Indigenous Youth as agents of change for climate resilience and sustainability**. During this side event, the Indigenous youth read and made public for the first time their Declaration, which focuses on the policies and actions necessary to preserve Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems for future generations.

Other relevant events

- During the twenty-second session of the UNPFII, FAO participate in the following two side events:
 - Juventudes Indígenas y salud con enfoque de derechos: indispensable para la conservación de la Biodiversidad y la lucha contra el cambio climático (18 April)
 - My Food Vision Is... The Global Indigenous Youth Caucus present the Indigenous Youth Campaign & 2023 UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (20 April)
- The Indigenous Peoples Session during the July UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment emphasized the pivotal role of Indigenous Youth as agents of change. Their commitment to collaborative efforts for sustainable food systems was highlighted, along with the need of including them at every stage of the food systems transformation process.
- On the 2023 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, FAO developed a dedicated [page](#) on FAO relevant publications and resources, highlighting the voices and perspectives of Indigenous Youth.

- On the occasion of the International Youth Day (12 August), FAOLOR held a round table entitled “[Green Skills for Youth](#)”, where also Indigenous youth had the possibility to discuss the skills necessary to promote sustainable development in the twenty-first century, shared their experiences and projects, and told about the challenges and obstacles that they managed to overcome.
 - As part of the **Five Years of Action for the development of Mountain Regions 2023-2027**, supported by the FAO Mountain Partnership Secretariat, a **Mountain Youth Hub** has been established, presenting a unique opportunity to elevate Indigenous youth voices from mountain regions.
 - At the UNGIYF, a side event titled “**Mountain Youth Hub: Elevating Indigenous Youth voices for a better mountain future**” highlighted the importance of including Indigenous Youth in sustainable mountain development.
 - During the COP28, a High-Level International Mountain Day event will provide space for Indigenous Youth from world mountain regions to share their perspectives on addressing the interlinked crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem degradation.
 - In Honduras, FAO office monitors the capacity-building process for Lenca Indigenous Youth and Women on topics related to Indigenous Peoples’ rights/Convention 169 and other international instruments.
 - FAOLOR hosted offline seminars at the School of Public Diplomacy in Moscow UN House, with the participation of Moscow offices from FAO, OHCHR, UNIC, and UNEP. The occasion facilitated an open dialogue with youth representatives from diverse Indigenous groups in Russia. The attendees gained knowledge about FAO and other UN agencies’ programs, internship and career opportunities.
 - In 2024, UN Rome-based agencies are planning to implement an RBA Indigenous Peoples Internship Programme to provide Indigenous Youth an internship opportunity in Rome headquarters and/or a regional or country office to learn and enhance their skillset.
- ii. [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.](#)

United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

- FAO PSUI has been working on a “Manual for Practitioners on Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration”. This manual is a collaborative effort, developed with the support of organizations involved in implementing Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric restoration initiatives worldwide. It serves as a comprehensive guide, offering not only procedures but also valuable metrics, templates, and tools for monitoring and reporting progress.
- FAO developed a process for targeted consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the [Standards of Practice of Ecosystem Restoration to guide the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#). The publication was released in 2023 by the Task Force on Best Practices.
- The [Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration Programme](#) has been implemented in several countries, covering a wide range of ecosystems:
 - Meghalaya, India: Indigenous Biocentric Restoration experience implemented in partnership with the North East Slow Food & Agrobiodiversity Society (NESFAS)
 - Andean Ecosystems in Peru: Indigenous Biocentric restoration activities in dry areas (Andean plateau) implemented in partnerships with Association of the Indigenous Center for Sustainable Development (CINDES)
 - Thailand: Biocentric Restoration opportunities and lessons, implemented in partnership with Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP): selecting the areas to be restored, involving the community in restoration work.
 - Amazon basin in Ecuador: Role of Bamboo in Biocentric restoration initiatives, implemented in partnership with the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR)
 - LAC Exchange on Knowledge on Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration, jointly organized with INBAR and CINDES, in different Indigenous communities and ecosystems in Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Paraguay.
- FAO is involved in the development of the following upcoming projects centred on Indigenous Biocentric Restoration:
 - In Chhattisgarh, India: Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems, Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration, and the creation of a curriculum dedicated to Indigenous Peoples' rights implemented in partnership with Prayog.
 - In Meghalaya, India: Project on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and Biocentric Restoration with NESFAS.
 - In Costa Rica: A State-level project in 2024 based on a collective construction of a National Plan on Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration.

- In Costa Rica: Pilot project on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration with Cabecar population. This project aims to introduce the principles of Biocentric restoration to the ecologically rich region of the Caribbean coast.
- In Caatinga Biome, Brazil: Project on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration
- In Colombia: Potential project in the Indigenous territory of La Asuncion, in San Jose del Guaviare (Tucano Oriental's Indigenous communities).
- Potential projects in other megadiverse countries to contribute to the achievement of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (particularly targets 2 and 21).

- FAOLOR participated in the Conference on Bioresources and Fisheries in the Arctic (11-12 May). During the round table on "[Arctic Ecosystems: Status and Prospects in the Context of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#)", emphasis was placed on the significant impact of permafrost thaw and subsequent widespread soil erosion. The impact of climate change is compelling nomadic Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia to change their way of life, as well as their locations.

- In November 2023, within the framework of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) target2, a session entitled "**Ensuring stakeholder inclusion and respect for rights holders**" was held in FAO headquarters.

United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

- FAO, in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples from the region and selected members of the Global-Hub, have established a **Pacific network on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems with a focus on biodiversity**. The network had various exchanges and discussion in preparation of the Regional Confirmation Workshop in Nadi, Fiji, which took place in November. Additionally, ongoing discussions are underway to organize an online workshop on Indigenous Peoples' food systems in the Pacific region.

International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development"

- FAO PSUI, with UNESCO and UNDP joined the [Water Conference](#) (22-24 March) in New York to follow up from the Dushanbe pre-meeting (June 2022), where the UN inter-agencies came together to advocate for Indigenous Peoples' meaningful participation in the Water Action Decade.

FAO participated in three events organized by UNDP-UNESCO:

- Indigenous Peoples' collaborators and friends' meeting (22 March)
- An Interagency high-level political side event (23 March)
- UN Interagency meeting with Indigenous Peoples' organizations for the way forward on the Water Action Decade (24 March)

- This year, the **Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems** developed a comprehensive work plan, outlining nine key areas of focus. One of the working lines is water. The main objective of this proposal is to make policy recommendations that help **recognize the role of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as a crucial element for water** and food security, biodiversity conservation and the planet's sustainability. The Coalition is mainly focused in 4 outcomes:
 - Strengthen Indigenous Peoples' food systems' adaptation strategies to dry environments and water scarcity.
 - Strengthen adaptation strategies in the face of climate change in arctic regions and the effect to frozen water and snow and their linkage with food security.
 - Improve water quality in different regions and highlight how it affects Indigenous Peoples' food security and health.
 - Highlight the need to recognise and respect the collective rights of people to ensure their right to food and water.
- During the **43rd Session of FAO Conference** (July 2023), FAO took part in the "[Roundtable: Integrated Flood Risk Management](#)" and in the "[Roundtable: Water Infrastructure](#)". These sessions highlighted that for Indigenous Peoples, water is something beyond a resource and commodity; It is intricately linked to culture, identity and territorial management. Furthermore, various practices employed by Indigenous Peoples to manage water were mentioned, ranging from traditional structures to adapting agricultural and management practices for efficient water use.
- Under the **FAO-UNESCO MOU**, which was extended for another 5 years in July 2023, priority areas for future collaboration on Indigenous Peoples between the two UN agencies have been delineated. One of the priority areas of the joint work plan is water.

International Decade of Indigenous Languages and other relevant international decades and processes, including CEDAW General recommendation 39 on Indigenous women and girls.

- In 2023, FAO in collaboration with Open Institute, developed a methodology and toolbox to increase comprehension of the goals and actions of development partners by Indigenous Peoples communities, through an easy-to-use computerized system to match basic concepts expressed in non-Indigenous Peoples languages to Indigenous Peoples languages.
- On the occasion of the [International Mother Language Day](#) 2023, the FAO Liaison Office with the Russian Federation published an article entitled "[A people without its language is like a bell without its tongue – silent: let us preserve Indigenous languages](#)". This article shared examples of projects aimed at preserving Indigenous languages of Russia.
- FAOLOR joined the [I Northern Women Forum](#) (5-7 June), where the fundamental role of Russia's Indigenous women in preserving Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and languages was discussed.

- In 2022, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT) were translated into four Indigenous languages in India (Sadri, Kurux, Santhali and Gondi) and presented in the framework of the 10th Anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT).
- FAO cooperates with UNESCO LINKS programme. FAO within the framework of the Intersectoral Programme 3 on Indigenous knowledges, cultures and languages. Further cooperation is to be explored in relation to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the Joint Programme of Work on the links between Biodiversity and Cultural Diversity. It is an FAO priority to emphasize the interconnectedness of biodiversity protection with food and knowledge systems, including languages. You cannot protect biodiversity, if you don't protect food and knowledge systems, as well as languages.

International Year of Millets

- FAO has been the lead agency for celebrating the [International Year of Millets](#) (IYM 2023). FAO PSUI contributed to the Year by organizing supporting events. Two remarkable events are the Open talk about **“the relevance of the International Year of Millets in the context of Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems and Indigenous Biocentric Restoration in India”** (April 2023) and **“[the International convention on millets](#)”**, which was held in Bhubaneswar, Odisha (9-10 November). In addition, the IYM’s secretariat participated in various events of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, enhancing the relation between this topic and Indigenous Peoples.
- FAO developed some key messages that have been include in the narrative of the IYM, highlighting that millets contribute to the healthy diet of Indigenous nomads, pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and shifting cultivators, thus supporting the uniqueness and diversity of their food systems.
- An Indigenous Organization has been added to the Secretariat of the International Year of Millets, enhancing the role of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous millets.

CEDAW General recommendation 39 on Indigenous women and girls

- Since Indigenous women face the triple burden of discrimination, because of their gender, their situation of poverty and for being indigenous, FAO believes that the key to reverse this situation is supporting processes of empowerment of indigenous women, who can become the leaders of tomorrow. Guided by these ideas, FAO and the International Indigenous Women Forum (IIWF-FIMI) joined forces in 2014 to devise a capacity building programme that has been highly successful at the global level and needed to be transformed for implementation at national levels. In the implementation at national levels (Bolivia, Peru, India, Philippines, Panama, El Salvador and Paraguay), FAO integrated a new module on Food Security and Nutrition that seeks to strengthen the participants’ capacities in food security and Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems.

- In 2018, FAO launched the [Global Campaign for the empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger with the International Indigenous Women’s Forum and the News Agency of Indigenous and Afro-descendent Women](#). The highlight of this campaign has been the Violet Chair initiative, a call to ensure the participation of Indigenous women in policy and decision-making processes. A violet chair is placed at a meeting to highlight the presence or absence of an Indigenous Woman, making this call more visible.
- In 2023, FAO together with IWGIA launched officially the publication “[Territorial Management in Indigenous Matrifocal Societies](#)”, where four case of matrilineal and matrilocal indigenous societies (Khasi, Wayuu, osso and Shipibo-Conibo people) are analyzed.
- In 2023, [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#): FAO and Thompson Rivers University launched an edition of the Knowledge Makers program, which brought together an international cohort of 21 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research. FAO North America is supporting the publication of the first international Indigenous Women’s Knowledge Makers research cohort and journal, focusing on Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems, and climate action. This pilot project includes an online research course, culminating in a journal publication and launch seminar in March 2024, addressing multiple needs by increasing building capacity and sharing a scalable methodology. In this framework, FAOLOR published an [interview](#) with one of the programme’s finalists, an Indigenous Woman from the Sakha Republic.
- The 2023 FAO Report, "[The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#)," has a special focus on Indigenous Women. This report, rooted in a blend of quantitative and qualitative data, thoroughly examines the underlying causes of inequalities that hinder women's participation in both economic and social aspects. Furthermore, it offers concrete recommendations for ensuring women's equality.
- In Honduras, FAO office monitors the capacity-building process for women and youth belonging to the Lenca Indigenous Peoples on topics related to Indigenous Peoples’ rights/Convention 169 and other international instruments. In addition, it provides time and effort-saving technologies (eco stoves, electric mills, corn threshers, stoves, fryers) to the Indigenous women from the organizations ONILH and MILH located in the project intervention area, aiming to support the increase of their economic income, when they are involved in entrepreneurial activities.
- In 2023, the Forest and Farm Facility (FMM) financial and technical support has helped Indigenous Women to improve the marketing of diverse products, promoted the sustainability of diverse and traditional and indigenous ancestral foods, and contributed to food security and high-quality nutrition in the face of climate change.
- CFS endorsed the [Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition](#).

- iii. Has your entity responded to the 2022 UNPFII recommendation 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.
- FAO acknowledges the importance of affirming the distinctive rights of Indigenous Peoples, including both their collective and individual rights. FAO understands the potential to prejudice and misstate the nature and scope of the distinct rights of Indigenous Peoples under international law.
 - Since 2010, FAO has a corporate Strategy to work with Indigenous Peoples to support the 2007 UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Since 2014 FAO has a dedicated unit working on Indigenous Peoples, which regularly interacts with Indigenous Peoples Leaders and with the three instances of the United Nations working on Indigenous Peoples that you represent. FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has crafted a narrative that is gaining traction both outside and inside, among Senior Management and Directors in our Organization. Notably, the PSUI narrative underscores the importance of avoiding terms like farmers, ethnic groups, local communities, or marginalized communities, as they are inaccurate and do not acknowledge the unique identities of Indigenous Peoples.
 - During the II Session of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (16-20 October), the 2022 UNPFII recommendation paragraph 85 was discussed with Indigenous Youth, other UN organizations and member countries, highlighting its significance.
 - During the **COP28**, the UNGIYF resulting Indigenous Youth Declaration “**Rome Declaration on Safeguarding Future Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis**” the Indigenous Youth Declaration will be made public for the first time. This declaration builds upon the moment and key messages generated by the II Session of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF), concentrating on policies and actions necessary to preserve Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems for future generations.
 - In 2024, FAO will host a meeting together with the UNPFII, UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and EMRIP a meeting to discuss the importance of discontinuing the use of the term “local communities” in conjunction with indigenous peoples.

System-Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN-SWAP), 6 Key Action Areas

Key Action Area 1: Raising awareness of the UN Declaration

GLOBAL

- In 2022, the first-ever global [Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) was launched. It is made up of seven Member States (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain) and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the socio-cultural regions of the world, selected during the 2022 regional consultations. The president of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples chairs the Coalition, and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been appointed as Secretariat. In 2023, **five additional countries** (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Lesotho, Panama) **joined** the seven founding members countries enhancing **the Coalition's** efforts and strengthening its impact.
- During the **COP28**, the UNGIYF resulting Indigenous Youth Declaration “**Rome Declaration on Safeguarding Future Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis**” the Indigenous Youth Declaration will be made public for the first time. This declaration builds upon the moment and key messages generated by the II Session of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF), concentrating on policies and actions necessary to preserve Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems for future generations.
- The 2023 International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, observed annually on 9 August, focused on the role of Indigenous Youth as agents of change for self-determination. On the day, FAO developed a dedicated [page](#) on FAO relevant publications and resources, highlighting the voices and perspectives of Indigenous Youth. In addition, the FAO Liaison Office with the Russian Federation organized [awareness-raising events](#) during the day. The FAO home page (FAO.org) featured stories and provided direct links to the Indigenous Peoples webpage. The featured stories increased the visibility and accessibility of relevant content.
- The International Mountain Day 2023 “[Restoring mountain ecosystems](#)” is an opportunity to raise awareness on the important role Indigenous Peoples play in protecting mountain ecosystems. Indigenous Peoples in mountains have unique and valuable knowledge, traditions and cultural practices that contribute to effective land management strategies and sustainable food systems.
- In 2023, the Chair of the UNPFII and FAO Director General met in person to exchange views and discussed the interconnectivity between food, health, knowledge, culture, language and environment. During this meeting, FAO mentioned again its recognition of Indigenous Peoples as key allies on food systems and offered a platform at FAO for Indigenous Peoples to be more heard and valued for their ancestral knowledge systems.

AFRICA

- A study on the role of Collective rights in protecting land, territories, biodiversity and contribute to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa called “**Study on Collective Tenure Rights and Climate Change. What Are Priority Investments in Rights for Africa to achieve long-term Sustainability of Forest Areas?**” has been finalized by the FAO Land tenure Team and FAO Investment Centre to expand the knowledge on collective rights as follow up to the FAO/FILAC study launched in 2021 for Latin America. The study will be published in 2024.
- In 2022, FAO has committed to hold a **High-Level Seminar in Africa on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems** with the aim of raising the awareness and drive policy discussions and processes on Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems in the second region of the world with the highest proportion of Indigenous Peoples, but the one with less recognition. Meetings and consultations with Indigenous Peoples in Kenya are continuing as part of the ongoing process to try to meet the objective for next year.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA

- During the Round Table on "[Arctic Ecosystems: Status and Prospects in the Context of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#)", at the Conference on Bioresources and Fisheries in the Arctic (11-12 May), FAOLOR paid special attention on the negative impact of climate change towards nomadic Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia.
- FAOLOR made a presentation of the FAO’s work plan with Indigenous Peoples during the discussion on “Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples”, organized by the School of Public Diplomacy for Indigenous Peoples and during a meeting with the Russian Geographical Society.
- During the [Krasnoyarsk Economic Forum](#) (March 2023), FAOLOR presented FAO’s work with Indigenous Peoples in a panel discussion on the "Development of the traditional way of life and traditional economic activity of the Indigenous Peoples of the North" and FAO’s FPIC principle "On the interaction of subsoil users of other industrial companies with Indigenous Peoples as an element of a business strategy based on the principles of environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG)".
- During the second annual International Forum [Public - Private Partnership for the Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples](#) (November 2023), FAOLOR presented FAO agenda in two sessions, namely: State Regulation: Practices and Prospects, Promoting Socioeconomic development of Indigenous Peoples: practices and potential; as well as the plenary session. LOR informed the audience of FAO programmes on Indigenous Peoples track, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean continues the [regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent](#) to foster greater collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, promote cultural relevance, full participation and the co-creation of sustainable rural development public policies, and respect and protect individual and collective rights to land tenure, territory and natural resources.
- An inter-sectoral humanitarian response actions (protection, human rights, education, food security and nutrition) have been implemented in Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala with Indigenous Peoples and UN agencies (FAO, UNHCR, IOM, UNHCHR, UNICEF, WFP). In addition to strengthening capacities of governments and strategic partners, the actions have raised awareness in the importance of including Indigenous Peoples in the anticipatory actions and facing disasters.
- FAO Honduras conducted workshops on Convention 169/Indigenous Peoples' rights aimed at women and youth.
- The Chair of the UNPFII visited FAOR RLC (13 October) to participate in an internal symposium with FAO staff regarding the challenges, counterpoints, and opportunities for the effective fulfillment of the rights of indigenous peoples in America Latin and the Caribbean.

NORTH AMERICA

- In 2023, FAO North America has coordinated a number of bilateral meetings with GEF Secretariat, Smithsonian, PAHO, USDA, USAID to raise awareness and coordination on initiatives to advance Indigenous Peoples' food security and food sovereignty initiatives, as well as elevate Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems for biocentric restoration.
- At the [Native American Nutrition Conference](#), with the support of the FAO North America office and University of Waterloo, for the first time a small group of representatives from the group presented a panel on the diversity of work they are leading across Canada and the United States in urban centers with large Indigenous Peoples' populations and work for food security and nutritional wellness, and land restoration, climate resilience and community capacity building. The Native American Nutrition Conference is one of the most well-attended, Indigenous annual events on nutrition and food systems hosted by the University of Minnesota – Healthy Food Institute. This was the first time a panel presented on the food security work led by urban Indigenous Peoples' communities in the United States of America and Canada.
- The FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations in New York continues to participate in the Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues (Third Committee) of the 78th Session of the General Assembly under the Agenda item: Rights of Indigenous Peoples and covers the resolution on "Rights of

Indigenous Peoples” and suggested language within FAO mandate to be incorporated in the resolution.

Key Action Area 2: Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level

GLOBAL

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is essential in FAO’s work. In fact, FPIC is the cornerstone of [FAO’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#), and it is made operational by the [FAO Manual on FPIC](#). FPIC is reflected in [FAO’s Environmental and Social Management Guidelines](#) and in the Programme and Project Review Committee.
- This year, the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems developed a comprehensive work plan, outlining nine key areas of focus, with the aim to support UN member states in the drafting of national policies and plans of action to ensure respect and protection of Indigenous Peoples’ Food systems.
- In April 2023, the FAO Mountain Partnership Secretariat launched the second phase of the Mountain Facility, titled the Business Incubator and Accelerator for Mountains and Islands, in collaboration with the GEF Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP. The financing mechanism responds to Mountain Partnership members’ requests and needs with grants and technical assistance. Priority has been given to project proposals including the participation of Indigenous Peoples.
- In the framework of the [Mountain Partnership](#), the main outcome of the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development 2022 was the declaration of 2023-2027 as Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions. Activities planned for the period aim to enhance the international community's awareness of issues affecting mountain countries and communities, including Indigenous Peoples in mountain areas.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- In Indonesia, the **IFish Project Team of FAO-Indonesia** in collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), held a series of discussions with the Indigenous Community and Traditional Elders of **Lubuk Laranagan village**, Kampar District, Riau Province to develop a project that facilitated the **establishment of a fully closed area as a core zone that protected by customary law and village regulation** in the Kampar River. The area stated as a core zone will never be harvested. The project also facilitated an agreement for the management of areas

outside the Lubuk Larangan and core zone, regulations regarding fishing equipment used outside the Lubuk Larangan core zone, and a prohibition on capturing protected fish species.

- In collaboration with Masyarakat Adat, the **IFish Project of FAO-Indonesia**, facilitated the **preparations of village regulations for the management of Inland Fisheries Conservation Areas in four villages**. These regulations encompass the establishment of monitoring posts within the conservation areas to ensure active participation from Masyarakat Adat, village authorities and local communities in protecting the areas from destructive fishing practices, including electric fishing and fish theft. Additionally, the regulations aim to maintain the cleanliness of the conservation areas.
- In the framework of FAO cooperation agreements with international financing institutions, especially World Bank and IFAD, **FAO Investment Center** supports several projects focused on Indigenous Peoples:
 - In Odisha, FAO and IFAD cooperated in the project **Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme – OPELIP** (USD 123 million, IFAD – 44.0 million). The project targets Indigenous Peoples in approx. 500 villages of Odisha. The project is successful in providing land rights to approx. 1100 household under the Forest Rights Act of the Government of India. For effective project monitoring the project is issuing Indigenous Peoples identity cards that will help enable the households to access other government entitlements as well.
 - The **OPELIP II** (USD 284.2 million, IFAD 86.3 million) aims to scale up the first phase of the project to 1100 Indigenous Peoples' villages with a key focus on improving the locally led, bottom-up Community Driven Development (CDD) approach, which concentrated on building, strengthening and empowering local institutions to drive local development. The project will also focus on enterprise development and market access for the forest-based commodities.
 - In north-east India, in Mizoram and Nagaland States, FAO and IFAD cooperated in the project **Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems** in the Northeast (USD 141.7 million; IFAD – 49.7 million). The project is working exclusively with the Indigenous Peoples in Mizoram and Nagaland and supporting the improvement of shifting agriculture practices (jhum). The project has been successful in ensuring land rights to landless jhum farmers and implementing an Integrated Farming model that will support settled agriculture.
 - In the north and south of Chhattisgarh, the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme collaborated in the project **Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project** (USD 239.6 million; IFAD – USD 67.0 million, World Bank USD 100.0 million). The project targets Indigenous Peoples' areas in the north and south of Chhattisgarh and is focused on promoting a bottom-up approach to integrated nutrition sensitive agriculture development.

- In India, the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme collaborated in the project **Tripura Rural Economic Growth And Service Delivery Project** (USD 175 million; World Bank USD 140.0 million) aims to promote socio-economic development and improve the quality of life of Indigenous Peoples in targeted tribal blocks through an integrated approach across multiple sectors.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA

- LOR presented the FAO flagship initiatives that directly affects the lives of Indigenous Peoples (“1000 Digital Villages”) and introduced a similar Russian Federation’s initiative called [“digital nomad camps”](#).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- In Central America, through its regional project "**Expanding Anticipatory Action to Address the Threat of Drought and Food Insecurity in Central America**," various activities are planned to promote Anticipatory Action principles, helping to mitigate the impacts of drought. The Peoples and Nationalities identified in the project intervention areas actively participated in project monitoring through Local Committees. These committees were responsible for the Monitoring process in the planned activities within the Logical Framework of the project, involving indigenous male and female leaders and youth in this process.
- In **Bolivia**:
 - the population of the Bolivian Altiplano, mostly Indigenous, has the highest poverty rate in the country, and relies on subsistence agriculture as its main livelihood. The combination of recurrent climatic shocks, social conflicts, the socioeconomic crisis and COVID-19 have particularly affected the Indigenous communities dedicated to family farming and small livestock farming. In this context, FAO with support from Belgium, has urgently launched anticipator actions to mitigate climate -induced risks to the livelihoods and food security.
- In **Chile**:
 - FAO has strengthened the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in development initiatives and public policies, promoting their leadership, self-determination, and access to resources through:
 - Implementation of at least 20 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (CLPI) processes with Mapuche and Chango communities.
 - Indigenous communities leading Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (SIPAN) in the Pehuenche Cordillera and High Andean territories, currently in the certification process as SIPAN.
 - Participatory processes with the 10 nationally recognized indigenous peoples in the development of 4 Climate Change Adaptation Plans.

- Territorial participation and consultation with Mapuche, Pehuenche, Chango, and Diaguita communities in 8 regions of the country (GEF-FVC projects), with an average of 30% Indigenous participants out of the total participants.

- In **Colombia**:
 - in the Project GCP/COL/061/GFF “**Contributing to the integrated management of biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to build peace**”, the leaders of the Indigenous communities have been hired to streamline and facilitate the implementation of projects.
 - in the Multi-purpose Cadastre Project, the FAO Investment Centre is working with the government and the World Bank to implement a land administration project, including the recognition of ethnic territories.
 - two projects are underway, each framing different work objectives, ranging from Food Security to livelihood reactivation and population protection in conflict-prone areas. The goal is to work with 1,560 families self-identified as Afro-descendant (70%) and indigenous (30%) in 8 Departments of the country.
 - through the project “**Emergency assistance for vulnerable Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations in the Department of Chocó affected by violent restrictions to their mobility and the impact of floods**” funded by Sweden, FAO has been working with Indigenous Peoples from the Dobiá, Emberá and Wounaan to rapidly recover their agriculture-based livelihoods. The project contributed to improved food security in Indigenous communities in Chocó, which had been affected by armed violence and extreme La Niña phenomena.

- In **Guatemala**:
 - the Land Tenure Team has technically supported the UNJP/GUA/040/PBF project (“**Promoting the management of the social, political and institutional environment to contribute to reduce the agrarian conflict in the Polochic Valley**”) in order to empower Indigenous Peoples’ participation in the management of their territories and in the processes of prevention and management of agrarian conflicts and to facilitate their capacity development in this regard. This was achieved through a full immersive series of meetings and trainings with the Guaxpom community and with the Guillermo Toriello Foundation, the local CSO organization in charge of the exchanges with the Indigenous Peoples’ community.

- In **Honduras**:
 - FAO office monitors the capacity-building process for women and youth belonging to the Lenca Indigenous Peoples on topics related to Indigenous Peoples’ rights/Convention 169 and other international instruments.
 - FAO provides technical assistance and supplying materials and inputs for the installation and establishment of aquaponic systems for Indigenous Women producers.

- In **Panama:**

- the Country Office has been working in three regions (villages) and six communities, utilizing funds allocated by the Indigenous Foundation, which originate from USAID. Approximately 165 indigenous producers have been trained in Agroecological production systems and Sustainable Forest Management, using the Field School methodology. Simultaneously, a Train-the-Trainers program was initiated to empower about 18 indigenous leaders with the capacity to support their communities in the continued implementation of best practices in soil, water, and forest resource management.

- In **Peru:**

- in the project **GCP/PER/045/GFF: Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity and Recovery of Vulnerable Ecosystems in the Andean Region of Peru through the World Agricultural Heritage Systems (SIPAM) Approach**, FAO documented ancestral knowledge related to the agrobiodiversity of Quechua and Aymara indigenous in 100 compendia or sets of practices.

- In **Paraguay:**

FAO responded to the most intense drought in the last 80 years, due to the “triple episode” of La Niña phenomenon (2020, 2021 and 2022), which threatened the livelihoods and significantly affected the food security of the Indigenous Peoples living in the Chaco region. FAO response aimed at restoring the livelihoods of rural households affected by the prolonged drought, as well as rehabilitating water infrastructures, while strengthening anticipatory actions and climate resilient measures in collaboration with local and municipal actors, with a prioritization of Indigenous Peoples, the most affected communities in the targeted region.

- In **Venezuela:**

- in the Imataca Reserve in the state of Bolívar, FAO executed the GEF project “**Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation of Forests from an Ecosocial Perspective**”. The project generated innovations for sustainable forest management, such as the National Integrated Forest Information System (SINIIF). Through the project’s implementation, global environmental and development objectives were achieved by integrating biodiversity conservation into forest management and identifying species at risk. One notable contribution was the establishment of “Tukupu,” Venezuela’s first indigenous forestry company. Tukupu oversees co-management of 54,403 hectares granted by the Ministry of Ecosocialism in the Imataca Reserve. Led primarily by women from the Kariña community, Tukupu utilizes ancestral knowledge to reforest and maintain the forest for future generations.
- two projects are currently ongoing, with the objective to promote food security and resilience to climate events like El Niño, aiming to reduce risks to livelihoods and restore livelihoods. These projects plan to work with 1,449 families, with 63% self-identifying as indigenous.

- Since June 2023, the project " **Anticipando de los Impactos de la Sequía Agrícola en La Guajira Venezolana**" has been implemented with financial support from Sweden. The project is carried out in the municipalities of Mara and La Guajira in the state of Zulia, where FAO works closely with local and indigenous authorities. It aims to benefit more than 25,000 people in at least 20 indigenous communities engaged in food production but facing challenges in accessing water.
- In 2023, a project was implemented to create and rehabilitate livelihoods aimed at strengthening local food systems and supporting 2,961 individuals from 423 households led by indigenous women, with the support of CERF funds. Through this initiative, individuals were trained in both agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. Additionally, they were organized into community cooperatives for savings and credit to diversify and enhance their livelihoods, thereby increasing their income. To mitigate protection risks for vulnerable women and their families, food security networks were established to support those who were unable to engage in productive activities. A consultation process, respecting the culture and unique production methods of each indigenous community, including their ancestral governance system, was conducted for all these families.
- From June 2023 to May 2025, a project led by FAO in collaboration with UNFPA and UNHCR, funded by ECHO, is in place to address the protection and empowerment needs of Indigenous women and adolescents. Simultaneously, the project aims to reduce their future needs by strengthening their livelihoods, ensuring food and nutritional security, providing comprehensive life-saving sexual education, and enhancing the preparedness capacities of their communities to build resilience against natural disasters. This initiative aims to benefit 38,736 individuals, primarily indigenous girls and women, in the states of Zulia and Delta Amacuro.

NORTH AMERICA

- A [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#) has been launched by the Knowledge Makers Program (KM) of the Thompson Rivers University and FAO. This edition of the Knowledge Makers program will bring together an international cohort of 20 Indigenous Women to strengthen and increase skills for Indigenous-led knowledge sharing and research. This program will support Indigenous women researchers in highlighting their worldview, knowledge and Indigenous vision.
- FAO North America in collaboration with the FAO Nutrition Division is finalizing the case study on the Canada Food Based Dietary Guidelines and the participatory process with Indigenous Peoples in formulation of the nutrition policy and guidelines in 2007 and 2019. This case study will serve as a reference for other country governments that are interested in leading participatory processes with Indigenous Peoples for national food guides and nutrition policy. FAO North America is working with key informants in the drafting committee who were engaged in the participatory process, including Health Canada, Indigenous Services Canada, and Indigenous Nutritionists. The case study will be finalized by the end of 2023.

Key Action Area 3: Supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Indigenous Peoples are a key stakeholder in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 seeks to support Members in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 1 and SDG 2 to ensure food security and reduce poverty. To transform the agrifood systems to be more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, FAO continues to strengthen its engagement with Indigenous Peoples. This is particularly relevant to issues related to impact of the use pesticides in agriculture.

Key Action Area 4: Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

GLOBAL

- FAO developed a process for targeted consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the [Standards of Practice of Ecosystem Restoration to guide the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#). The publication was released in 2023 by the Task Force on Best Practices.
- INFOODS (International Network of Food Data Systems) is a worldwide network of food composition experts set up to promote activities to improve food composition data quality and availability globally. There are two examples of food composition databases available on the [FAO/INFOODS website](#) that include Indigenous food (1) FAO/INFOODS Food Composition Database for Biodiversity - v4.0 (BioFoodComp4.0, 2017) and (2) FAO/INFOODS Food Composition Table for Western Africa (WAFCT 2019). Indigenous food play an important role in food security, nutrition and food systems, particularly in rural areas with limited market access. However, their composition is often not calculated, and data on their consumption is not commonly available. Consequently, there is a need to develop, revise and implement food-based dietary guidelines and food guides in line with current scientific evidence.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean continues the process of implementation of [a regional strategy for the collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent](#) to foster greater collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent. This aims to recognize and protect their knowledge and contributions to the transformation of agrifood systems, achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); promote cultural relevance, ensure full participation in policy-making, and respect and protect individual

and collective rights to land tenure, territory and natural resources, so that no one is left behind, as stipulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- FAORLC organized a Virtual course with tutor about “[Fundamental elements of Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\): A view from Latin America and the Caribbean](#)” (from 6 September to 25 October). 180 participants from 15 countries in the region completed the 60 hours of technical content spread across seven weeks. It is aimed at designers, planners and implementers of FAO projects and programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its main purpose was to recognize the basic aspects of FPIC and its methodological application (the 6 fundamental steps) according to standards proposed by FAO.
- FAO, the International Land Coalition Latin America and the Caribbean - ILC LAC and Tenure Facility organized a **Regional Learning Cycle: Lessons learned for investment in the delimitation and recognition of indigenous and Afro-descendant territories in Latin America to exchange experiences between countries and provide guidance and recommendations**, with the aim of addressing processes of regularization and strengthening of the tenure rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples. The analysis of the rights to land and the territories allowed greater understanding with regards to procedures for land access, demarcation, titling, registration, and other attributes that provide legal security for Indigenous Peoples and afro descendant collective territories. The process resulted in 23 case studies from 9 countries, covering: 1) mapping and delimiting territories, 2) technologies and information systems, 3) forms of formalization and recognition, and 4) innovations in terms of governance and interculturality.
- FAO developed a practical guide for the Incorporation of the Intersectionality approach in sustainable rural development programmes and projects. In Latin America and the Caribbean, access to food and nutritional security, the poverty situation, and the capacity to respond to climate change are strongly related to gender, ethnic-racial origin, age group, and territory differences. The tool's objective is to give rise to innovative work methodologies that allow the identification of inequalities and the development of socio-territorially relevant and systemic solutions, aimed at eliminating the knots of inequality. Contributing in this way to the effective implementation of the FAO policy on Indigenous Peoples.
- FAO Honduras conducted workshops on Convention 169 and on Indigenous Peoples’ rights aimed at women and youth.
- FAO Venezuela includes Indigenous Peoples and communities as a priority element in the [Country Programming Framework \(2023-2026\)](#) in its 3 action pillars: food and nutritional security, sustainable food systems, and biodiversity and climate change.
- In Peru, through the Project GCP/PER/045/GFF: **Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity and Recovery of Vulnerable Ecosystems in the Andean Region of Peru through the World Agricultural Heritage Systems (SIPAM) Approach**, a document titled “**Methodological Guide for the Construction of Life Plans for the Original Peoples of the Cusco Region**” was published. The

purpose is to ensure the implementation of culturally relevant local development projects in Andean areas.

Key Action Area 5: Developing the capacities of States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and UN personnel

GLOBAL

- The Mountain Partnership Secretariat is bringing together artists and artisans from remote regions of the world with international fashion brands to create lasting change through equal exchange of skills, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage, in the framework of the Fashion for Fragile Ecosystems initiative. The goal is to improve the livelihoods of mountain and island communities globally, connecting cultural heritage and traditional design with ethical fashion. Indigenous Peoples are custodians of production practices developed during centuries and therefore highly supported by this initiative, as shown by the experiences in Peru and Kyrgyzstan.
- The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) works at the local, national, regional, and global scales, with on-the-ground operations in ten “core” countries – Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Togo, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. The FFF’s mission is to strengthen forest and farm producer organizations representing Indigenous Peoples as the key agents for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and delivering effective climate action. In 2023 FFF’s financial and technical support has helped in particular Indigenous Women’s group to improve the marketing of diverse products, promoted the sustainability of diverse traditional and indigenous ancestral foods, and contributed to food security and high-quality nutrition in the face of climate change. An important way in which the FFF is achieving substantial impact at scale is by influencing narratives and policies. The FFF helps organizations of Indigenous Peoples to raise their profile and voices. The FFF also helps analyze and present evidence that Indigenous Peoples play a crucial role in mitigating climate change, protecting the forests, and ensuring global food security. In addition, it supports programme developers to better engage with grassroots organizations, including Indigenous Peoples and strengthens Indigenous Peoples to leverage finance.
- PRAYOG, Cambridge University and Land is Life are working together to develop a Technical Guide on Indigenous Peoples and Land Tenure and key Policy briefs on Indigenous Peoples and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Tenure of Land principles.

AFRICA

- In Congo, in October 2023, FAO trained and implemented a geospatial tool/methodology for land tenure documentation and recording using Open Tenure and training on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).

- In Kenya, within the framework of the Digital Land Governance Programme, GEF and GCF projects, FAO frequently consult with the various Indigenous Peoples communities throughout the project's implementation. These discussions encompass strategies to enhance climate resilient livelihoods, including initiatives such as promoting bio-entreprises, like honey production.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- In India, in the framework of the project “**Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project**”, FAO and IFAD conducted a workshop on Nutrition sensitive agriculture for the Indigenous Peoples' areas of Chhattisgarh. The outcome of the workshop was the development of Terms of Reference of a “Nutrition Cell” within the project and the identification of relevant NGOs that can possibly support the Nutrition Cell. It is expected that the Nutrition Cell will be formed within the project in the first quarter of 2024.
- In Odisha, a **stakeholder workshop** was organised with representatives from 17 field NGOs that are currently supporting the implementation of OPELIP project. The objective of the workshop was to understand the key challenges faced in the field while implementing **OPELIP II**, and opportunities in Odisha for Indigenous Peoples' communities that can be included in the design of the OPELIP II project.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA

- FAOLOR organized offline seminars for the School of Public Diplomacy in Moscow UN House. As a result, 5 participants of the School have applied to the II Session of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum. The event represented an open dialogue with the representatives of various Indigenous groups of Russia, who learnt about programmes of FAO and other UN agencies, internship, and career opportunities.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- The FAO Investment Centre collaborated with the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Land Coalition, and the Tenure Facility to design and develop a regional **virtual learning cycle in Latin America** related to the investment in the delimitation and recognition of land rights in Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent territories. This initiative included the participation of Indigenous Peoples and afro descendent organizations (national and regional), national institutions, academia, and international financing institutions. The virtual learning cycle, based on five participatory and thematic webinars, drew on a systematization of 22 experiences of delimitation and recognition of Indigenous and afro-descendant territories.

- The **Network of Indigenous Peoples and people of African-descent affairs focal points in country offices** is one of the most relevant capacity development initiatives that FAO promotes. The network's focal points are in more than 15 country offices across the region. Monthly meetings convene the network, providing a platform to address typical challenges, facilitate the exchange of knowledge between countries, and identify shared opportunities.
- FAO Honduras provides technical assistance and supplying materials and inputs for the installation and establishment of aquaponic systems for Indigenous Women producers.
- FAO Panama, FAO Investment Centre and the Inter-American Development Bank designed and implemented a training programme "**Support for Post-COVID Economic Recovery for Indigenous Coffee Producers**" for Indigenous coffee producers of Panama to improve coffee production systems and strengthen indigenous producers' organizations linked to the market. (it is still in process).
- In Panama, the Country Office has been working in three regions (villages) and six communities, utilizing funds allocated by the Indigenous Foundation, which originate from USAID. Approximately 165 indigenous producers have been trained in **Agroecological production systems and Sustainable Forest Management**, using the **Field School methodology**. Simultaneously, a **Train-the-Trainers** program was initiated to empower about 18 indigenous leaders with the capacity to support their communities in the continued implementation of best practices in soil, water, and forest resource management.
- FAO Venezuela, in collaboration with the Clúster de Seguridad Alimentaria, conducted a **training session** (June 2023) for 63 individuals working with national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and the government. The training focused on the fundamentals of **FPIC process** in projects related to Indigenous Peoples. In this regard, the initiative contributed to create some materials that can be as a [guide](#) for field activities, both for the UN and its partners.
- The Land Tenure Team has technically supported the **UNJP/GUA/040/PBF** project ("**Promoting the management of the social, political and institutional environment to contribute to reduce the agrarian conflict in the Polochic Valley**") to empower Indigenous Peoples' participation in the management of their territories and in the processes of prevention and management of agrarian conflicts and to facilitate their capacity development in this regard. This was achieved through a full immersive series of meetings and trainings with the Guaxpom community and with the Guillermo Toriello Foundation, the local CSO organization in charge of the exchanges with the Indigenous Peoples' community.
- FAO-GEF projects have empowered Indigenous Peoples. One example is the "**Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach Project**" (GCP/VEN/011/GFF) in Venezuela. The Kariña Indigenous Peoples were consulted through a multi-day community approach about participating in the project in the Imataca Forest Reserve. They selected participants for courses and workshops in the communities, chose the area where the first operational forest plan would be developed, selected areas for tree nurseries, selected fruit species for production, chose the fallow areas to establish agroforestry systems, and raised awareness among women of their individual and collective rights within the context of the

reserve. Their decisions led to the establishment of Tukupu, the first indigenous forest company in Venezuela, showcasing a successful sustainable forest co-management model.

NORTH AMERICA

- The [Special Edition of the Knowledge Makers](#), launched by the Knowledge Makers Program (KM) of the Thompson Rivers University and FAO, began in January 2023. This pilot program is addressing needs on multiple levels – increasing the documented evidence base of Indigenous Women’s knowledge for Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems, builds capacity with Indigenous Women to developed peer-reviewed research articles, and shares a methodology that is trainable and scalable.

Key Action Area 6: Advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples at the UN

GLOBAL

- For the first time in the UN history, 186 Indigenous Youth from the seven socio-cultural regions met face to face to discuss about the future of Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems at FAO during the [II Session of the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#) (16-20 October).
- The 7th GEF Assembly was co-hosted by the Government of Canada and a First Nations of Canada, and the GEF’s work with Indigenous Peoples and local communities were highlighted throughout the GEF Assembly. Two women of the Ifugao Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines were supported by an FAO-GEF agrobiodiversity project and were among twenty participants invited and sponsored to attend GEF Assembly as civil society representatives.
- The FAO Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) supports regional and global Indigenous Peoples networks and organizations to increase their visibility and influence through regional and global events, communication activities and efforts to improve specific aspects of their work. In addition, the FAO FFF uses the analytical and communication capacity of four partner organizations (FAO, IIED, IUCN and AgriCord) to raise the international profile of these grassroots organizations and share lessons from their work, as well as leverage finance.
- The FFF with the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB), and the FAO Representations in Bolivia, and Ecuador organized a **regional exchange in Bolivia** (12-16 October) on the contribution of Indigenous, Native, and Afro-descendant Peoples’ forests and ancestral knowledge to establishing healthy and sustainable food systems. The event brought together representatives of forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs), Indigenous, Native and Afro-Descendent Peoples, Local Communities, government representatives and stakeholders from along the food value chain, including chefs and hotels, restaurants and catering companies. At the event, Latin American forest and farm producer organizations from

Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador created a new knowledge network on ancestral knowledge for sustainable food systems.

- During COP28, the FAO delegation engaged with the Indigenous Youth leaders from GIYC and other Indigenous Peoples' organizations in attendance.
- For the first time in the UN history, 184 Indigenous Youth from the seven socio-cultural regions met face to face to discuss about the future of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems at FAO during the [II Session of the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#) (16-20 October).
- In 2024, UN Rome-based agencies are planning to implement an RBA Indigenous Peoples Internship Programme to provide Indigenous Youth an internship opportunity in Rome headquarters and/or a regional or country office to learn and enhance their skillset.

EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, CENTRAL ASIA AND TRANSCAUCASIA

- The FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (FAO REU) established a REU-Civil Society Facilitation Committee in 2016, as a participatory inclusive mechanism, which includes Indigenous Peoples representatives of the Region. FAO REU regularly consults with the Facilitation Committee and ensures that Indigenous Peoples are taken into account and duly reflected, where appropriate.
- FAOLOR made a [public call](#) to become co-author of the Wiphala Book. In the call, Indigenous Peoples representatives, both in their personal capacity and organizations of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation, were invited to take part in this work and to share their experience and contribute to the development of this document.
- FAOLOR organized offline seminars for the School of Public Diplomacy in Moscow UN House. As a result, 5 Indigenous participants of the school have applied to the II Session of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum. The event represented an open dialogue with the representatives of various Indigenous groups of Russia, who learnt about programmes of FAO and other UN agencies, internship, and career opportunities.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- In August 2023, in Brazil, as part of the Amazon Dialogues initiative promoted by the Government of Brazil, FAORLC supported the organization of a technical event called "Dialogues on Amazon Bioeconomy and Inclusive Rural Transformation", which took place in the city of Belém, state of Pará, Brazil. The event featured key participants such as the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, Sonia Guajajara, Dario Mejia, President of The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Fanny Kuiu, General Coordinator of COICA, as well as a wide participation of

Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and ancestral authorities to ensure that the rights and ancestral knowledge systems of indigenous peoples are well represented.

NORTH AMERICA

- FAO North America started an Indigenous Peoples' Urban Food Systems working group to bring together urban Indigenous students, leaders, researchers and community-level organizations to advance food security, health and ecological restoration for urban Indigenous Peoples' communities. In September 2023, with the support of the FAO North America office and University of Waterloo, a small group of representatives from the group presented at the Native American Nutrition Conference a panel on the diversity of work they are leading across Canada and the United States in urban centers with large Indigenous Peoples' populations and work for food security and nutritional wellness, and land restoration, climate resilience and community capacity building. This was the first time a panel presented on the food security work led by urban Indigenous Peoples' communities in the United States of America and Canada.

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 local actions. In your response, please consider referring to SDGs relevant to the theme of the 2023 session of the Forum.
- Indigenous Peoples are a key stakeholder in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 seeks to support Members in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 1 and SDG 2 to ensure food security and reduce poverty. To transform the agrifood systems to be more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, FAO continues to strengthen its engagement with Indigenous Peoples. This is particularly relevant to issues related to impact of the use pesticides in agriculture.
 - The [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), endorsed by the FAO Committee on Agriculture in 2020, carried out the first in person meeting after the pandemic. More than 80 participants from seven global regions, including universities, research centers, and 13 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, gathered. Representatives from seven FAO members, six UN agencies, and 15 of the 20 founding Global-Hub members were present, making this a significant and collaborative event. After this meeting, 11 new members and 2 collaborators joined the Global-Hub. In addition, there were 4 different drafting committees organized and 3 working groups that have been effectively working during the year to finalize two more wiphalas and edits standards of practice.
 - At the strategic advice level, the Global-Hub welcomed the request from the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples and agreed to provided technical backstopping to inform the policy discussions and work by the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems. This was an important milestone to guarantee the solidity of the Coalition's work, and to address the requests by countries and Indigenous Peoples' organizations.
 - The Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, launched in 2021 by seven countries, the UNPFII, FAO-PSUI and Indigenous organizations, came out of 2023 reinvigorated. Five new countries joined the Coalition, thanks to the High-Level dedicated session during the UN Food Systems Summit stocktaking. The Coalition's workplan, now involving 12 countries, 6 UN organizations, and several Indigenous Organizations from the seven regions, has been drafted and will be implemented in 2024.
 - However, if there is one impactful action during 2023 for PSUI's and FAO's work with Indigenous Peoples, this is the organization of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum in October 2023. This II session of the Biennial UNGIYF has been particularly relevant for several reasons.

Since UNDESA/UNPFII recommended in 2019 to FAO the organization of a forum for Indigenous Youth, this II edition was the first time after the Pandemic that enabled Indigenous Youth to meet in person. 186 Indigenous Youth travelling from the seven socio cultural regions met in person in FAO Rome at the Nomadic Indigenous Peoples tent that was installed to create an Indigenous Peoples´ territory thanks to the support by the Sami People, The Reindeer Association, The Sami Parliament in Norway and the Government of Norway.

Open by the RBAS Heads of Agency, the UNGIYF was an important success enabling Indigenous Youth for four days to freely interact with UNPFII, EMRIP, RBAs and UN staff, Senior management, the Coalition, the Group of Friends, the Global-Hub, Science and Innovation Forum, Investment Forum, World Food Forum, and the CFS.

- ii. Please describe any activities your entity has 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.
- LON recommended the Chair of the UNPFII to speak at the launch of the High Impact Initiative on the Nature Transition during the SDG Summit in the margins of 78th UN General Assembly in September

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: 2023 Biennial UNGIYF



Figure 1: Indigenous Youth at the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, October 2023. Photo Credit: FAO/ Josiane El Khoury

In 2023, the second session of [the Biennial United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum \(UNGIYF\)](#) marked the peak of extensive collaboration between FAO and Indigenous Youth. It all began with a report in 2016 highlighting the alarming rates of self-harm and suicide among Indigenous Youth, as issued by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

Subsequently, in 2017, FAO held a meeting between the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC) and FAO senior management, leading to the [2017 Rome Declaration on Indigenous Youth](#). In 2018, following these efforts, UNDESA/UNPFII recommended the creation of a dedicated UN forum for Indigenous Youth, resulting in the creation of the UNGIYF.

The inaugural UNGIYF session took place online in **2021** due to the COVID-19 pandemic, gathering **136 Indigenous Youth** to formulate together the [2021 Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#).

In 2023, the **second session of the UNGIYF** held its first in-person gathering, an opportunity for **over 180 Indigenous Youth** to leave their home for a week and engage with peers from seven socio-cultural regions

of the world. In early spring 2023, the UNGIYF opened the call for application for Indigenous Youth globally to attend the Forum. The Forum secretariat received over 400 applications from Indigenous Youth from the seven sociocultural regions. The GIYC and FAO Indigenous Peoples led an extensive selection process to bring 20 – 25 Indigenous Youth delegates per region. The selected applicants received fully sponsored travel to the Forum from FAO, supporting philanthropists and foundations.

The UNGIYF, hosted by FAO from **16 to 20 October 2023**, took place in the Indigenous territory supported by the **World Reindeer Herders Association - Nomad Indigenous FoodLab**. The Forum's discussions between Indigenous Youth and FAO Member States, UN agencies, and various stakeholders, revolved around the policies and decisions affecting the future of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, climate and biodiversity action, the impact of ultra-processed foods and pesticides on Indigenous Peoples' health, the safeguarding of Indigenous Peoples' plant genetic resources, and Indigenous-led education.

The UNGIYF also showcased an exhibition in Saami nomadic tents to raise awareness about Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems. Additionally, the NO-honey bar initiative aimed to draw attention to Indigenous Peoples' foods often overlooked by markets, particularly non-*apis mellifera* bee-produced honey.



Figure 2: Indigenous Youth at the Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, October 2023. Photo Credit: FAO/ Francesco Sandri

The UNGIYF featured a **High-Level opening ceremony** that was attended, amongst others, by FAO Director General QU Dongyu, IFAD President Alvaro Lario, WFP Deputy Executive Director Carl Skau, UNPFII Chair Dario Mejia Montalvo, EMRIP Vice-chair Antonina Gorbunova, Norway’s Ambassador at FAO H.E. Morten von Hanno Aasland, Mexico’s Ambassador at FAO H.E. Miguel Jorge Garcia Winder and the President of the Saami Parliament in Norway Silje Karine Muotka. The Forum garnered global attention as FAO strategically promoted to the international news media through a comprehensive media advisory and an exclusive press release. The significance of the event was underscored in both the dedicated press release for the Second UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, emphasizing the fusion of tradition and innovation, and the overarching World Food Forum press release. The detailed dissemination of information ensured that the Forum’s key messages reached a broad and influential audience, amplifying its impact on the global stage. Access the Second UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum press release [here](#) and explore the more general context within the World Food Forum [press release](#). A captivating photo coverage gallery of the Second UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum is available on Flickr, providing a visual narrative of the event’s highlights. Explore the comprehensive photo collection [here](#).



Figure 3: FAO Director General QU Dongyu, IFAD President Alvaro Lario, WFP Deputy Executive Director Carl Skau, Pacha K'anchay, spiritual guide, Anders Oskal, Nomad Indigenous FoodLab & World Reindeer Herders Association at the UNGIYF High-Level Opening Ceremony. Photo credit: FAO/ Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa

The discussions of the week culminated in the Indigenous Youth drafting the “Rome Declaration on Safeguarding Future Generations in times of Food, Social, and Ecological Crisis” to be read at COP 28,

focusing on policies and actions necessary for the present and future of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems. This Declaration drew inspiration from the "My Food Vision Is..." campaign, launched in 2022 to highlight the challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and promote sustainable solutions. This declaration was crafted by the leadership of the GIYC alongside the seven sociocultural regional delegations. It will serve as a beacon and reference for policy recommendations and calls to action by Indigenous Youth on the regional and international platforms.

On the first day, H.E. Patricia O'Brien, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to FAO, and Dr. Padraig Kirwan, author of the book "Famine Pots," commemorated **the Irish and Choctaw Famine Gift**, a historical act of solidarity from 1847 between the Irish and Choctaw people in the face of famine and displacement. Indigenous chefs at the Forum served **300 bowls of soup** to honour this act and emphasize the fundamental role of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in sustaining the world.

During the UNGIYF, PSUI collaborated with Indigenous Youth for the collection of material (stories, data, pictures, recipes) that are being compiled in a **participatory book about indigenous Youth knowledge and culture** from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world.



Figure 4: FAO Director General visiting the Nomad Indigenous FoodLab on the first day of the UNGIYF, October 2023. Photo Credit: FAO/ Josiane El Khoury

2023 UNGIYF Infographic



ANNEX 2: 2023 Key webinars, workshops and meetings

Date	Event Title	Organiser(s)
January		
13 January 2023	FAO and WHO: meeting in Rome on indigenous issues	WHO
16-20 January 2023	TAPE methodology discussion about Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	FAO PSUI
19 January 2023	Interdepartamental Working Group (IWG) on Indigenous Peoples	FAO PSUI
20 January 2023	Follow up on the FIES's methodology run in Meghalaya, India	FAO PSUI
23 January 2023	Brownbag: Indigenous Peoples and Climate Security: Lessons from Guatemala	DPPA/DPO
26 January 2023	37° Convegno dell'associazione per l'agricoltura Biodinamica, Strategie Contadine per la Bioagricoltura	Università degli Studi di Roma Tre
February		
13 February 2023	Sixth Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	IFAD
13 February 2023	Rome Based Agencies Event	FAO/ IFAD/ WFP
14 February 2023	IFAD/FAO working group with Steering Committee of Indigenous Peoples Forum	FAO/ IFAD
23 February 2023	Conference "Advances and Challenges in Food and Nutrition. Update on the latest international congresses"	Associació Catalana de Ciències de l'Alimentació, and the Institut d'Estudis Catalans.
28 February – 3 March 2023	In person meeting of the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

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March

1-3 March 2023	Shaping priorities for investment in resilient, inclusive rural transformation (RITI)	FAO ESP
7 – 9 March 2023	GEF-8 Food Systems Integrated Program Workshop	FAO/IFAD/GEF
8 March 2023	FAO/IFAD/WFP International Women's Day	FAO/IFAD/WFP
16 March 2023	Land tenure and Human rights seminar	FAO VG-Tenure
17 March 2023	Meeting of the steering committee of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples food systems	FAO PSUI
17 March 2023	First meeting of the drafting committee for the Collective wiphala paper	Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
29 March 2023	Workshop on using arts-based and knowledge-solidarity network approaches for the empowerment of small-scale fisheries to have their voice heard	One Ocean Hub
29 March 2023	Hybrid training event on the international and national avenues for the legal empowerment of small scale fisheries	One Ocean Hub/ Danish Institute for Human Rights
31 March 2023	Roundtable on the relevance of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies for the legal protection of small-scale fisheries	One Ocean Hub/ Danish Institute for Human Rights

April

14 April 2023	Development of FAO/WHO guidance on pesticide regulation for Indigenous Peoples	FAO
16 – 28 April 2023	22 nd Session of the UNPFII	UNPFII
20 April 2023	UNPFII – Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the UNDRIP and the 2030 Agenda	UNPFII
20 April 2023	UNPFII - Informative meeting about the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	UNPFII

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20 April 2023	UNPFII - Closed meeting for Permanent Forum members	UNPFII
23 April 2023	Expert meeting on Indigenous Peoples' rights in the context of fisheries	Danish Institute for Human Rights
24 April 2023	UNPFII - Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council, the outcome documents	UNPFII
24 April 2023	UNPFII - Indigenous Peoples' Food and knowledge systems as game-changers for more sustainable food systems worldwide	UNPFII
24 April 2023	UNPFII - Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples	UNPFII
25 April 2023	UNPFII - Dialogue with UN agencies, funds and programmes	UNPFII
25 April 2023	UNPFII - The Covid-19 observatories: How COVID-19 and climate risks have impacted Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems	UNPFII
25 April 2023	UNPFII – Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the UNDRIP and the 2030 Agenda	UNPFII
26 April 2023	UNPFII - Closed meeting for Permanent Forum members	UNPFII
26 April 2023	UNPFII - Regional dialogues: between Indigenous Peoples and Member States: LAC	UNPFII
26 April 2023	UNPFII - Regional dialogues: between Indigenous Peoples and Member States: Africa	UNPFII
26 April 2023	UNPFII Side event: Securing Indigenous Peoples' fisheries for sustainable livelihoods and well-being	UNPFII Side-event FAO
28 April 2023	An Open Talk: The Relevance of the International Year of Millets in the context of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems	FAO PSUI

May

2 May 2023	Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) workshop	FAO
3 May 2023	Technical Network on Small-Scale Fisheries (TN-SSF) Global meeting	FAO
8 May 2023	FAO-CoFSA meeting on Indigenous Peoples and food systems	UNDP
10 May 2023	First 2023 Technical webinar of ESN: Excellence in FAO's work in Nutrition: stories from Country Offices	FAO
10-12 May 2023	Latin America and the Caribbean Forest food systems workshop	FAO
12 May 2023	Indigenous Biocentric restoration workshop	FAO PSUI
22 May 2023	AIPP Donor Meeting	AIPP

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22 May 2023	Paths towards globally fair biodiversity conservation – implementing the new framework inclusively	GIZ
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June

1 June 2023	SDG 16 Conference – Parallel session on equitable and inclusive land governance	UNDESA/ IDLO/ Italian Ministry of foreign affairs
5 June 2023	Meeting of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems	FAO PSUI
6 June 2023	Informal dialogue on FAO-CSO engagement “How can FAO better engage CSOs for Agrifood system transformation – towards designing FAO CSO Forum”	FAO
12 June 2023	Pre-STM briefing for the Food Systems Summit (FSS) Coalitions of Action	FAO FSS
14-16 June 2023	Expert consultation: Shaping priorities for investment in resilient, inclusive rural transformation (RITI)	FAO ESP
15 June 2023	Launching of the book " Territorial Management in Indigenous Matrifocal Societies"	IWGIA/ FAO PSUI
20 June 2023	11th meeting of the IYM Steering Committee	FAO/IYM
22 June 2023	FAO – GIZ exchange	FAO PSUI
23 June 2023	Indigenous Peoples’ Biocentric Restoration in Latin America: challenges, lessons learnt and way forward.	FAO PSUI
23 June 2023	Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Wisdom Dialogue – Information Session	UNDP/ CoFAS
28 June 2023	In person meeting of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems	FAO PSUI

July

4 July 2023	43rd Session of FAO Conference. Roundtable: Integrated Flood Risk Management	FAO
4 July 2023	Meeting between FAO-SINAC-Fundación de Parques Nacionales on biocentric restoration	SINAC
5 July 2023	Pacific regional action plan meeting, Incorporating Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems	FAO PSUI
5 July 2023	43rd Session of FAO Conference. Roundtable: Water Infrastructure.	FAO

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6 July 2023	One Sustainable Health (OSH) Forum: Session on Food Systems	OSH Forum
7 July 2023	Africa High Level Expert Seminar – Technical Steering Committee	FAO PSUI
7 July 2023	Management Committee Meeting IPON agenda	Covid Observatories
13 July 2023	Webinar: Coaliciones y mecanismos de financiación existentes en la región de América Latina y el Caribe para Sistemas Alimentarios	FAO/WFP
14 July 2023	Special Session of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Biodiversity (IDWG-Biodiversity)	FAO OCB
18 July 2023	16th session of the EMRIP: Advancing the right to health of Indigenous Peoples through effective participation	PAHO/ WHO/ FAO/ ILO
18 July 2023	School Meals Coalition Working Group Meeting: presentation from the Secretariat of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	School Meals Coalition
19 July 2023	16th session of the EMRIP: Advancing the right to health of Indigenous Peoples through effective participation	PAHO
20 July 2023	16th session of the EMRIP: Panel discussion on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, with a focus on fishing practices.	EMRIP
21 July 2023	FAO-ITC EWAT Virtual Roundtable on Gender Lens Investing- Ghana	ITC
23 July 2023	Revitalizing Indigenous Food Systems: Fostering Inspiring Conversations to Honor and Sustain Traditional Foods and Cultures	SNEB
26 July 2023	Indigenous Peoples' food systems session – UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment – Coalition on indigenous Peoples food systems	Coalition / FAO PSUI / UNFSS
27 July 2023	Ārramät: All-Team Members Meeting	Ārramät
31 July 2023	12th meeting of the IYM Steering Committee	FAO/IYM

August

4 August 2023	Management Committee Meeting IPON	Covid Observatories
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September

10 September 2023	Meeting Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Kabata Cocana (Costa Rica)	FAO PSUI
11 September 2023	Meeting with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture of Costa Rica	FAO PSUI
12 September 2023	Elementos fundamentales del Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado (CLPI): una mirada desde América Latina y el Caribe	FAO RLC
12 September 2023	CBD-FERI Forum on Ecosystem Restoration	FERI
13-14 September 2023	UNDROP Forum	UNDROP
21 September 2023	Dialogues FAO, PAHO, IPON	FAO/ PAHO/ IPON

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28 September 2023	VIII Reunión Ordinaria Clúster Salud	PAHO
28 September 2023	Opening of the WFF Mushroom exhibition	WFF
29 September 2022	Participatory video in agrifood systems and digital environments	FAO ComDev

October

2 October 2023	Meeting of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Biodiversity	FAO OCB
10 October 2023	FAO-INBAR Taskforce Meeting	FAO/ INBAR
12 October 2023	WFD and WFF Press Conference	FAO/ WFF
16-20 October 2023	II Session of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF)	FAO PSUI/ GIYC/ WRHA/ Nomad Indigenous Foodlab
16 October 2023	Indigenous Peoples Fisheries Meeting	NFIFL/ FAO PSUI
17 October 2023	High Level Opening Ceremony of the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum	FAO PSUI/ GIYC/ WRHA/ Nomad
	Joint session of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems & Dedicated Session on the Protection of Plant and Genetic Resources	Indigenous Foodlab
	Nomad Indigenous FoodLab: Session on Indigenous Peoples' Food & Knowledge Systems	
	No-Honey Bar Activities. Learning about the incredible bee products	
	Lush Natural Handmade Cosmetics: How cosmetics industry can support Indigenous Peoples	
	Joint Session with WFF Youth Action Assembly	
	The Power of Indigenous-led Education	
	IDEA WILD: Passion to Action – Protectors of Biodiversity	
18 October 2023	My Food Vision Is...Keeping the Lifeline of Nutrition Alive/Dedicated Session on the Impact of Ultra-Processed Foods	FAO PSUI/ GIYC/ WRHA/ Nomad Indigenous Foodlab
	Joint Session with the Hand-in-Hand Investment Forum	Foodlab
	Mountain Youth Hub: Elevating Indigenous Youth voices for a better mountain future, Mountain Partnerships FAO	

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	The Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems with the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum	
	Indigenous Youth Strategy for the implementation of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework	
	Bringing more Indigenous Peoples' foods to public institutions	
19 October 2023	Climate Action and Indigenous Youth Strategies towards COP 28 & Beyond	FAO PSUI/ GIYC/ WRHA/ Nomad
	Joint Session with the Science & Innovation Forum: Value Change for Survival – The Ice is Melting	Indigenous Foodlab
	Transforming school meals through teaching kitchens with Indigenous Peoples	
	One Health: "Building on the past, looking to the future: Sharing our stories of resilience"	
	The Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples with the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum	
	The Open Institute: From Indigenous Oral Knowledge to technical conceptual frameworks: Bridging two worlds	
20 October 2023	Closing Panel of UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum: Delivery of Manifestos & Declaration	FAO PSUI/ GIYC/ WRHA/ Nomad
	UNGIYF Press Conference	Indigenous Foodlab
	Special joint debate and dedicated dialogue with the CFS and the Coalition of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Indigenous Youth views on the importance of maintaining Indigenous Peoples food and Knowledge systems through the right policy framework and recommendations	
26 October 2023	Conferencia 19 Reunion SESAL Toledo	SESAL
November		
8 November 2023	Policy Session in Madhu Duniya	NTFP-EP
10 November 2023	Farmer cultivation practices roundtable	FICCI India
13 November 2023	Roundtable on school meals programmes	Science and Cooking World Congress, Barcelona

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14 November 2023	Indigenous Diplomacy in the Contemporary World: Indigenous Knowledge as a Pivotal Asset for the Achievement of an Effective Global Sustainable Development	University of Luxembourg
23 November 2023	The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 2 - Session 5 – Ensuring stakeholder inclusion and respect for rights holders	FAO / CBD
29 November 2023	Water tenure expert group meeting	FAO ESP

December

5 December 2023	IPON Management Committee Meeting	IPON
9 December 2023	COP 28 side event: Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems	FAO PSUI/ Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples food systems
10 December 2023	COP 28 side event: Outcomes of the UNGIYF: Indigenous Youth as agents of change for climate	FAO PSUI / GIYC
10 December 2023	COP 28: Launch of the Partnership on water-resilient food systems	FAO / GRP / IWMI / WEF / WFO / NDC Partnership / UNFCCC / CO28 Presidency
11 December 2023	Ärramät Indigenous Research Webinar Series	Ärramät

ANNEX 3: 2023 FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit media activities

Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) news items.

All links were checked the last time on 22.11.23.

- The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems meets in Rome to discuss on evidence generation and way forwards <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1634926/>
- FAO at the 22nd Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1637131/>
- The White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems is out now in Russian! <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1637508/>
- Indigenous Peoples and the Vital Role of Wild and Stingless Bees in Preserving Biodiversity <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1640042/>
- In loving memory of Hinewirangi Kohu-Morgan <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1645498/>
- International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1648160/>
- Biennial UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF) <https://www.fao.org/events/detail/biennial-un-global-indigenous-youth-forum/>
- The United Nations Global Indigenous Youth Forum (UNGIYF) is back from the 16 – 20 October 2023 <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1656565/>
- The UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum opens with an invitation to listen, hear and learn from each other <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1656572/>
- Ecuador and Panama join the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1656579/>
- Biodiversity conservation and climate action at UNGIYF <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1656583/>
- The NO-honey Bar at the UNGIYF: a spotlight on non-Apis mellifera bees <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1662071/>

FAO Stories/Podcasts with Indigenous Peoples in all UN Languages

- [Shining a light on Indigenous Rights](#)
- [Copaiba: The “miracle” medicinal tree in Bolivia](#)
- [Resilience above all else in Peru](#)
- [The hands behind a cup of coffee in Panama](#)
- [The revival of a damaged Philippines watershed is helping improve nutrition and livelihoods of communities](#)
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- [The hands behind a cup of coffee in Panama](#)
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- [The coffee industry: a catalyst for change in child labour](#)

Webinars and videos:

- [UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment – Indigenous Peoples’ food systems](#)
- [How do Indigenous Peoples contribute to climate action?](#)
- [UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum \(UNGIYF\) teaser video](#)
- [Nomad Indigenous FoodLab Setup – UNGIYF](#)

- [UNGIYF - DAY 1 – Welcoming, Opening Prayer and Orientation](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 1 – Visit of the DG and Regional delegations welcoming](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 2 – High-Level Opening Ceremony](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 2 – Joint session of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples food systems and Dedicated session on the protection of plant genetic resources](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 2- Nomad Indigenous Foodlab: Session on Indigenous Peoples food and knowledge systems / Joint session with WFF Youth Action Assembly](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 2 – Lush Natural Handmade Cosmetics: How cosmetics industry can support Indigenous Peoples / The power of Indigenous-led education](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 2 – Side Event: Idea Wild: Passion to action – Protectors of Biodiversity](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 – Opening prayer \(Asia\) / My Food Vision Is...Keeping the Lifeline of Nutrition Alive/Dedicated Session on the Impact of Ultra-Processed Foods](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 – Joint Session with the Hand-in-Hand Investment Forum](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 - Side Event: Mountain Youth Hub: Elevating Indigenous Youth voices for a better mountain future, Mountain Partnerships FAO](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 - Indigenous Peoples Food Systems of Latin America & the Caribbean](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 - The Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems with the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 - Indigenous Youth Strategy for the implementation of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 3 - Side Event: Bringing more Indigenous Peoples’ foods to public institutions / African Indigenous Peoples’ food Systems supporting the International Year of Millets](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 4 - Climate Action and Indigenous Youth Strategies towards COP 28 and Beyond](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 4 - Joint Session with the Science & Innovation Forum: Value Change for Survival – The Ice is Melting](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 4 - SIDE EVENT. One Health: “Building on the past, looking to the future: Sharing our stories of resilience / Opening prayer circle \(Pacific\)](#)
- [UNGIYF – DAY 4 - The Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples with the UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum](#)

X (Twitter) Statistics (Jan 2023 – Nov 2023)

- 133 Tweets
- 213.109 Impressions
- 10.389 engagements
- 1.430 retweets

ANNEX 4: 2023 FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit media monitoring summary table

NRK Sápmi (Norway)	Indigenous Youth from Norway participation to the UNGIYF https://www.nrk.no/sapmi/mielde-global-food-forumas-1.16598603
Free Press Journal (India)	Indigenous Youth from India participation to the UNGIYF https://www.freepressjournal.in/mumbai/palghar-tribal-girl-invited-to-un-global-indigenous-youth-forum-in-rome
Tribun Flores (Indonesia)	Indigenous Youth from India participation to the UNGIYF https://flores.tribunnews.com/2023/10/17/aci-maimau-pamerkan-makanan-alor-di-roma
Pos-Kupang (Indonesia)	Indigenous Youth from Indonesia participation to the UNGIYF, presentation of the Forum https://kupang.tribunnews.com/2023/10/18/tiba-di-roma-aci-maimau-presentasikan-kearifan-lokal-alor
Dailyhunt (India)	Indigenous Youth from India participating to the UNGIYF https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/thefreepressjournal-epaper-fpressjr/palghar+tribal+girl+invited+to+un+global+indigenous+youth+forum+in+rome-newsid-n547540966?listname=newspaperLanding&topic=defaultfeed&index=2&topicIndex=0&mode=pwa
Bezformata (Russia)	Indigenous Youth from Russia participating to the UNGIYF, introduction to the Forum https://lenoblast.bezformata.com/listnews/foruma-molodezhi-korennih-narodov/123271741/
Miragenews (Australia)	Introduction to the UNGIYF, its history and what will be about https://www.miragenews.com/un-indigenous-youth-forum-highlights-blend-of-1105267/
Time News (USA)	Introduction to WFF and to the UNGIYF https://time.news/world-food-day-and-forum-2023-will-drive-global-action-for-sustainable-agri-food-systems/
Indiaeducationdiary (India)	Introducing the WFF and mentioning the UNGIYF https://indiaeducationdiary.in/world-food-forum-2023-flagship-event-concludes-with-enhanced-commitments-to-transform-agrifood-systems/
Eastmojo (India)	Indigenous Youth from India participating to the UNGIYF https://www.eastmojo.com/manipur/2023/10/14/manipur-ukhruls-tuingamla-angkang-to-attend-un-indigenous-youth-forum/
Indiaeducationdiary (India)	Start of the UNGIYF, high-level opening, resume of the Forum https://indiaeducationdiary.in/second-un-global-indigenous-youth-forum-kicks-off-with-a-spotlight-on-the-importance-of-blending-tradition-and-innovation/
Morningagclips (USA)	Introduction to WFF, mentioning and introducing UNGIYF https://www.morningagclips.com/world-food-forum-2023-flagship-event-concludes/
National Tribune (Australia)	Introduction to WFF, mentioning and introducing UNGIYF https://www.nationaltribune.com.au/world-food-forum-2023-flagship-event-concludes-with-enhanced-commitments-to-transform-agrifood-systems/

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National Tribune (Australia)	Article on the II session of the UNGIYF https://www.nationaltribune.com.au/second-un-global-indigenous-youth-forum-kicks-off-with-a-spotlight-on-the-importance-of-blending-tradition-and-innovation/
National Tribune (Australia)	Introduction to WFF, mentioning and introducing UNGIYF https://www.nationaltribune.com.au/world-food-forum-opens-with-a-call-to-accelerate-climate-action-by-transforming-agrifood-systems/
Business Insider (Bangladesh)	Introduction to WFF, mentioning and introducing UNGIYF https://www.businessinsiderbd.com/world/news/38384
Samoa News (Samoa)	Indigenous Youth from Samoa participating to the UNGIYF, her interventions, introduction to the Forum https://www.samoanews.com/local-news/american-samoan-one-17-pacific-delegates-indigenous-youth-forum
Farming news (UK)	Introducing WFF, brief mention of UNGIYF https://farming.co.uk/news/world-food-forum-opens-with-a-call-to-accelerate-climate-action-by-transforming-agrifood-systems
Prensa.ec (Ecuador)	Introduction to WFF, mentioning and introducing UNGIYF https://prensa.ec/el-dia-y-el-foro-mundial-de-la-alimentacion-de-2023-impulsaran-la-accion-mundial-en-favor-de-los-sistemas-agroalimentarios-sostenibles/
Manhattan week (USA)	Introducing the UNGIYF and its events https://manhattanweek.com/?page_id=9&rkey=2023101720231018007&filter=4097
Africa Business (South Africa)	Introducing the UNGIYF and its events https://africabusiness.com/pr-news/?rkey=2023101720231018007&filter=16382
Giornale Diplomatico	Colombia's participation to the UNGIYF and brief description of it. https://www.giornalediplomatico.it/colombia-a-world-food-forum-e-2a-forum-globale-della-gioventu-indigena.htm
VC Ezems (Nigeria)	Introducing the UNGIYF and its events http://vcezems.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_10.html?rkey=2023101720231018007&filter=9602&Second%20UN%20Global%20Indigenous%20Youth%20Forum%20kicks%20off%20with%20a%20spotlight%20on%20the%20importance%20of%20blending%20tradition%20and%20innovation

ANNEX 5: Status of implementation of UNDESA-UNPFII recommendations to FAO

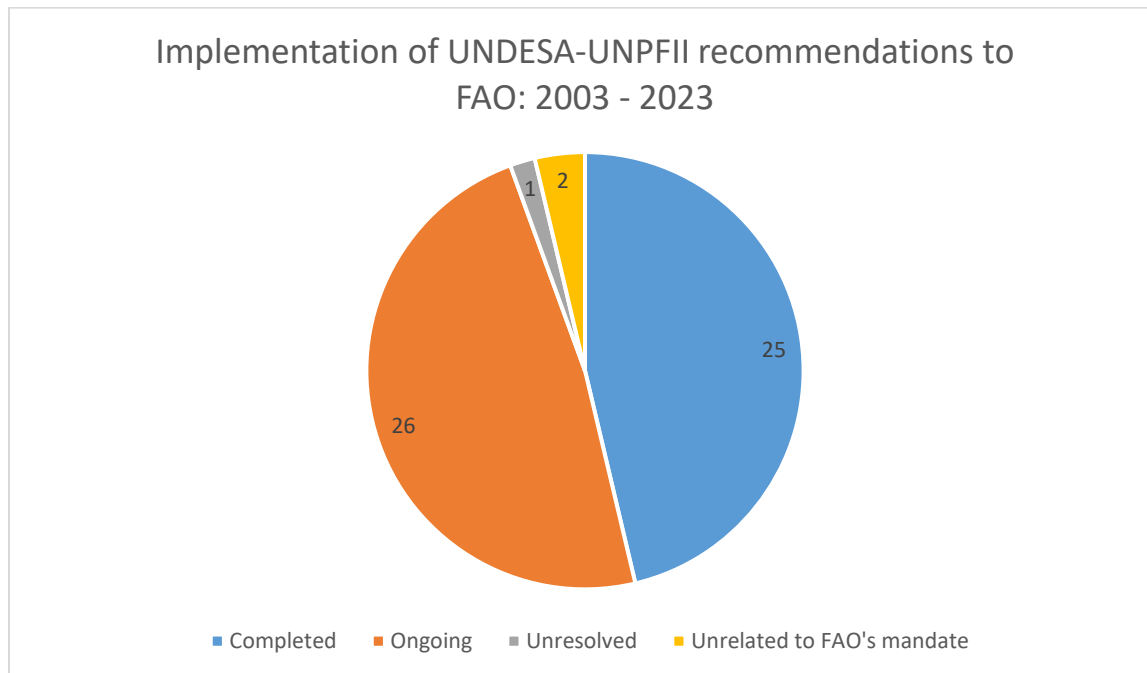


Figure 4: Pie chart on status of implementation of UNDESA- UNPFII recommendations

Completed: Recommendations that have been completed or resolved under FAOs’ programme of work.

Being implemented: Recommendations that are ongoing and have been incorporated in FAOs programme of work.

Unresolved: Recommendations that are still in the process of being incorporated in FAOs Programme of work.

Unrelated to FAOs mandate: Recommendations that have been given to FAO but do not fall under its mandate and cannot be incorporated in the programme of work.