

Contributions of the  
UN Food and Agriculture Organization  
FAO  
to the Report of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
Twentieth Session, 2021

### Highlights of FAO and indigenous peoples 2020

- ✓ [Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples.](#)
- ✓ [Dedicated web page on indigenous peoples' health and safety during COVID-19.](#)
- ✓ 2 webinars (1,2) on indigenous peoples and COVID-19.
- ✓ COVID observatories with the University of Leeds.
- ✓ More than 45 Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects included indigenous peoples.
- ✓ 33 global FAO projects appraised against the indigenous peoples' criterion through the FAO Project and Programme Review Committee
- ✓ 5 out of the 10 Green Climate Fund funded FAO projects are implemented in indigenous peoples' territories.
- ✓ Launched the [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.](#)
- ✓ Organized a [High-Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#)
- ✓ Third volume of the indigenous food systems series: "Indigenous peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change" to be issued early 2021, co-publishing with Bioversity International.
- ✓ Publication on "Labelling and Certification Schemes for indigenous peoples' foods: Protecting and promoting indigenous peoples' values" to be released early 2021, co-publishing with Bioversity International.
- ✓ 2 meetings facilitating the participation of indigenous representatives in preparatory meetings of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.
- ✓ Global Internship Programme has 15 indigenous interns in more than 8 countries.
- ✓ The [global campaign on indigenous women](#) has more than 100 supporting organizations in 30 countries.
- ✓ 235 FAO staff completed the online course on free and prior consent (FPIC).
- ✓ Over 400 FAO staff, government/NGO/implementing partners' personnel trained on the implementation of FPIC.
- ✓ Food Security Indicators data analysis with 46 regional studies, 7 specific case studies and one thematic area.
- ✓ 5 Policy Briefs (India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Timor Leste and Thailand) on customary tenure systems.
- ✓ 30 webinars regarding indigenous peoples and the implementation of the 2030 agenda in Latin America.
- ✓ COVID-19 and food insecurity measurement in 5 countries of Latin America.
- ✓ Launched a resource mobilization initiative through a Multidonor Trust Fund.

## Summary table of FAO and indigenous peoples 2020

<p><b>COVID-19</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples</a>, which includes policy recommendations and actions that should be considered by governments and stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Launch of the <a href="#">indigenous peoples' health and safety during COVID-19 webpage</a>.</li> <li>▪ Two webinars on indigenous peoples and COVID-19- <a href="#">The situation of COVID-19 and Indigenous forests food systems</a> in the framework of the COVID-19 sessions of the 25th session of FAO's technical committee on forestry (COFO) and on <a href="#">indigenous territories main challenges in face of COVID-19</a>.</li> <li>▪ COVID-19 Observatories with the University of Leeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indigenous Food Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Launched the <a href="#">Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems</a> with 17 institutions during the 27th session of the FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture (COAG).</li> <li>▪ Organized a <a href="#">High-Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems</a></li> <li>▪ Organized 2 meetings facilitating the participation of indigenous representatives in preparatory meetings of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.</li> <li>▪ 124 representatives from 95 entities met with FAO on the topic of North American indigenous peoples' food systems through 8 introductory meetings.</li> <li>▪ Organized <a href="#">a discussion on the film "Gather"</a> together with the Director and actors of the film, indigenous representatives in North America, and the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN Food and Agriculture Agencies based in Rome.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indigenous women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <a href="#">global campaign on indigenous women</a> has more than 100 supporters' organizations in 30 countries.</li> <li>▪ Institutionalization of the indigenous women's leadership school programme in Paraguay.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of indigenous women's leadership school in virtual modality for 24 indigenous women in Paraguay.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of a <a href="#">global survey to update the indigenous women school program</a>, gathering the reply of 200 indigenous women from Asia, Africa and Latin America.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Free Prior and Informed Consent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FPIC e-learning course released to the external public in 3 languages.</li> <li>▪ 235 FAO personnel completed the online course.</li> <li>▪ More than 45 GEF projects included indigenous peoples.</li> <li>▪ 33 global FAO projects appraised against the indigenous peoples' criterion through the FAO Project and Programme Review Committee</li> <li>▪ 5 out of the 10 Green Climate Fund funded FAO projects are implemented in indigenous peoples' territories.</li> <li>▪ Over 400 FAO staff, government/NGO/implementing partners' personnel trained on the implementation of FPIC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Coordination with UN and other partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The informal group Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome met 3 times.</li> <li>▪ More than 40 national and regional focal points in FAO decentralized offices, more than 120 FAO personnel in the interdepartmental working group on indigenous peoples.</li> <li>▪ Hosted 3 meetings of the indigenous peoples' collective rights working group with members from FAO technical departments and started identifying study cases.</li> <li>▪ Participated in the 3rd meeting of the facilitative working group of the LCIPP.</li> <li>▪ Global Internship Programme: currently has 15 indigenous interns in more than 8 countries.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Publications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Third volume of the indigenous food systems series: "Indigenous peoples' food systems: insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change" to be issued early 2021 co-publishing with Bioversity International.</li> <li>▪ Indigenous women, daughters of Mother Earth advocacy brochure supporting the global campaign for the empowerment of indigenous women for zero hunger.</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Territorial management of indigenous matrifocal societies</a>. Case studies of the Khasi, Wayuu, Shipibo-Conibo and Moso peoples.</li> <li>▪ The experience of FIES in indigenous territories in Latin America.</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Translation of the VGGT guidelines</a> into 2 more indigenous languages: <a href="#">Miskito</a> and <a href="#">Karbi</a>. Currently in 13 languages.</li> <li>▪ Publication on "Labelling and Certification Schemes for indigenous peoples' foods: Protecting and promoting indigenous peoples' values" to be released early 2021, co-publishing with Bioversity International.</li> <li>▪ 2021 COVID-19, gender and indigenous peoples' rights in Asia.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Food security indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicators data analysis for the report on the status of food security and nutrition of indigenous peoples, including, 6 regional studies, 7 specific case studies and 1 thematic area.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Resource Mobilization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Launch of the Multidonor Trust Fund to mobilize resources for indigenous peoples' related issues in FAO.</li> <li>▪ 6 letters of agreement funded for a total amount of USD 150, 000 under the direct responsibility of the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit.</li> <li>▪ 23 FAO national projects with indigenous peoples identified through the FAO indigenous peoples' qualifier.</li> </ul>

## ONGOING PROGRAMME OF WORK developed by Indigenous peoples and FAO in 2015 and updated in 2017



### The Global-hub on Indigenous People Food Systems

The Global-hub on Indigenous Food Systems brings together indigenous and non-indigenous experts, scientists and researchers to establish a knowledge-dialogue that will gather evidence-based contributions on indigenous food systems. The Global-hub will inform policy discussions and research agendas on food security, biodiversity and climate change at local, national and regional level ensuring that indigenous peoples' knowledge and rights are at the center and that their food systems are valued and protected. By working horizontally and vertically in knowledge sharing, the Global-hub will support the well-being of indigenous peoples and the preservation of their ancestral territorial management practices and food systems that have feed indigenous peoples for centuries while preserving 80% of the remaining biodiversity in the planet.

### The Work Programme

<p><b>Knowledge Bearers' Platform</b></p> <p>Universities and research centres, Indigenous Peoples, UN agencies, and other interested stakeholders working on traditional and indigenous food systems.</p>	<p><b>Online Database</b></p> <p>A collectively generated online database of publications, academic papers and digital materials shared by members of the Knowledge Bearers Platform.</p>
<p><b>Technical advice</b></p> <p>Technical advice on indigenous peoples' food systems and traditional knowledge in policy dialogues at international and national levels.</p>	<p><b>Creation of synergies</b></p> <p>Synergies that drive the design of multidisciplinary and participatory research on indigenous peoples' food systems.</p>

## Our Partners

The Global-hub partners with various institutions working towards filling the knowledge on traditional and indigenous food systems by coordinating and conducting research. These include universities and research centers, Indigenous Peoples organizations, UN agencies, and other interested stakeholders working on traditional and indigenous food systems.

A full list of partners can be found below.



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

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

The Indigenous Peoples Development Branch/Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues, including the system-wide action plan on rights of indigenous peoples/SWAP and the 2030 Development Agenda.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2021 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) System Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Implementation by the United Nations System; and (b) Update on the Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda.

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

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

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **20 December 2020** to:

Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch  
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
Division for Inclusive Social Development  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York, USA 10017

Email: [indigenous\\_un@un.org](mailto:indigenous_un@un.org) and [requesens@un.org](mailto:requesens@un.org)

## Questionnaire to UN system

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The Twentieth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is scheduled to take place from **19 - 30 April 2021**.

### Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme: “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”
4. Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights) with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.
5. Dialogues:
  - a. Dialogue with indigenous peoples;
  - b. Dialogue with Member States;
  - c. Dialogue with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;
  - d. Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
  - e. Regional dialogues;
  - f. Thematic dialogues.
6. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
7. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
8. Provisional agenda for the twentieth-first session of the Permanent Forum.
9. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twentieth session.

## Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

### A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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

- i. Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
- ✓ In Annex 3, there is a table with the **list of ongoing and complete UNPFII recommendations** to FAO since 2003.
1. The Eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues in 2018, issued the following specific recommendations to FAO:

*90. The Permanent Forum welcomes the results of the 2018 High-level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, in particular the creation of an online global hub on indigenous food systems, and would like to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continue work on:*

- (a) **Indigenous young peoples** towards the creation of a forum on indigenous young people in the coming years;*
- (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;*
- (c) **Indigenous women** (the global campaign on indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for indigenous women).*

### INDIGENOUS YOUTH 2019 recommendation

2. FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit in collaboration with indigenous youth representatives prepared a **Policy Brief on Indigenous Youth, Food Security and Innovation** to be launched early 2021. This policy brief includes recommendations and actions that should be considered by the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat, governments and stakeholders to ensure the integration of indigenous youth's perspectives and insights on sustainable food systems and climate change.
3. Together with IFAD and ILO, FAO has started the process of creating an **Indigenous Youth training** with curricula targeting specific needs and interests of indigenous young professionals, academics and representatives. This will be a two-week course delivered yearly.
4. In addition, and as per Indigenous Youth indications of needs, FAO is requesting resources from donors to organize a three-month course to be offered bi-annually. **The Indigenous Youth Academy** aims to provide young indigenous leaders with practical tools that will help them manage projects, budgets and find resources to be leaders in their communities or part of international organizations' staff.



5. In 2020, together with indigenous youth representatives, FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit have worked on the architecture of a Global Indigenous Youth Forum. With the newly announced **FAO Youth World Food Forum** in 2021, the Unit will strive to integrate the planning work that has been carried out with indigenous youth representatives into the 2021 forum. This new forum will be an integrated platform to give indigenous youth the opportunity to share their insights and contributions.

### **INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS 2019 recommendation**

6. During the 27th session of FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture (COAG), member countries endorsed in plenary the launching of the **Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**, within the plenary discussions about "Operationalizing a food systems approach to accelerate delivery of the 2030 Agenda". The representatives of Argentina, Algeria, Australia, Canada, Germany, Guinea, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Malaysia, and the Russian Federation highlighted the importance of indigenous peoples' knowledge, welcomed the creation of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, and acknowledged the importance of increasing indigenous peoples' participation in FAO policy processes, Committees and UN frameworks, particularly in the **2021 UN Food Systems Summit**. This was the first time that the COAG endorsed a decision about indigenous peoples and the fact that there were no objections was a major achievement, welcome by everyone. The official support by countries to launch a Global-Hub on Indigenous peoples' food systems in a UN technical committee is an important step that builds on the work of the Group of Friends of Indigenous peoples in Rome.
7. The Global-Hub brings together 17 institutions with hands-on research experience in analysing indigenous peoples' food systems. Ranging from micronutrient analysis of food composition to field research about horizontal and vertical transmission of knowledge. Organizations like INFOODS, Bioversity International, FILAC, CIFOR-ICRAF, IRD, TIP, AIPP, CENESTA, Gaia Amazonas, the Saami Parliament in Finland, UNFCCC, UNESCO, UNPFII-UNDESA, and the universities of Massey, Cambridge, Greenwich, Monash, and McGill-CINE will share their research agendas and network of experts. Meanwhile, the Global-Hub continues to arouse interest. In October 2020, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit was invited by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Botanic Royal Garden Kew to a webinar on "Indigenous food systems, biocultural heritage and the SDGs: Challenges, interdisciplinary research gaps and empowering methodologies", to present the results of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and the results of the High-Level Expert Seminar that FAO co-organized in November 2018. This was an opportunity to share the purpose of the Global-Hub and ways of operating, as well as to reach out to potential new members.
8. The initiative on indigenous food systems profiling is going to deliver a publication in early 2021: **'Indigenous peoples' food systems: insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change'** (see details in *1 Raising Awareness*), co-published with Bioversity International. The publication gathers eight profiles of indigenous peoples' food systems, that highlight their unique and common characteristics of sustainability and climate resilience, while looking deeper into natural resource management, nutrition, energy use, biodiversity preservation, access to the market and mobilization of

## Questionnaire to UN system

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traditional knowledge. Each profile is analysed considering five principles of sustainability<sup>1</sup> (FAO, 2014) and the Self-Evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience for farmers and Pastoralists<sup>2</sup> (SHARP). The publication will be the result of more than three years of work involving 12 indigenous peoples' communities, 8 resources partners, and a scientific editorial committee composed of Bioversity International, the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP), the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), Massey University, and several entities at FAO, such as the Food and Nutrition division, the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub and Fisheries.

9. The second phase of this initiative will continue through 2021 with the profiling of four indigenous food systems in Indonesia, two in Iran, one in Kyrgyzstan, and one in China through agreements with local indigenous peoples' organizations.
10. In the framework of the **2021 UN Food Systems Summit** the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit organized two **brainstorming sessions** facilitating the participation of indigenous representatives in preparatory meetings of the Summit.
11. FAO highlighted the advisory roles it will serve in all the 5 Action Tracks of the Summit and emphasized the essential roles and contributions indigenous peoples may have within these work streams. The main areas of discussion within these briefings were integrating knowledge and science on indigenous food systems into products for the Scientific Group, how indigenous peoples' proposals for the Champions Network will be included, and how the Global-Hub can play an important role in bridging the gap with the Scientific Group of the Summit.
12. It was agreed that one of the first tasks of the Global-Hub would be the drafting of a paper on indigenous peoples' food systems in order to provide elements of characterization in response to the draft paper on "Definition, Concept and Application for the UN Food Systems Summit" produced by the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit. A drafting committee of the Global-Hub met before the end of the year. After that the drafting committee prepares the draft, it will then be circulated broadly amongst indigenous peoples from the seven socio-cultural regions in order to consolidate a shared vision and support the involvement of indigenous peoples in the Summit. In subsequent sessions, FAO invited the Summit secretariat's partner designing the toolkits for food systems dialogues.
13. FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit, the FAO Liaison Office for North America, and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues North American representative, Geoffrey Roth, hosted **eight introductory brainstorming sessions with indigenous representatives from North America**. The goal was to expand and strengthen dialogues with North American indigenous peoples across Canada and the United States, to understand their food system priorities and share information about ongoing global dialogues. Participants included 130 representatives from 95 entities, including indigenous peoples' organizations and representative bodies, academic and research institutions, and collaborating government agencies.

### INDIGENOUS WOMEN 2019 recommendation

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3940e.pdf>

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14. In 2020, FAO launched a **global survey to update the Indigenous Women School Programme**, which gathered responses from more than 200 indigenous women from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Survey responses informed of relevant topics and priority areas that should be included in the curricula, including climate change, indigenous peoples' food systems, water management, and intellectual property rights, among others.
15. Additionally, in 2020 FAO joined forces with SUNU an indigenous organization of Paraguay and the Government of Paraguay to implement the **12th edition of the Indigenous Women Leadership School** and to institutionalize the programme and its methodology as part of the capacity building programs of the *Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena* (INDI). In order to implement the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Indigenous Women Leadership School, FAO, INDI and SUNU adapted the curricula to a virtual modality that allowed 24 indigenous women from 17 peoples to participate in the six weeks programme from their community through their cell phones. This innovative modality will be also replicated by INDI for other indigenous peoples' capacity building programs.
16. An online **Food Systems Dialogue (FSD) focused on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for Food Security and Nutrition** was co-organized by FAO North America and CARE. Over 100 participants working in food systems attended, ranging from civil society to UN agencies, private sector, government, and research institutions. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit hosted a session called: "Daughters of Mother Earth. Indigenous women are visible, empowered, and have a seat at the table in all relevant policy dialogues regarding food systems and climate change".
17. FAO and IWGIA published a book together about indigenous matrifocal societies in Spanish and English called, '**Territorial management of indigenous matrifocal societies**'. This publication brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilocal social organization system. It seeks to contribute to the understanding of indigenous peoples' territorial management systems and their close relationship to political and social systems of organization. The indigenous matrifocal societies studied and profiled in Asia were the Khasi people from northwest India and the Moso people from southeast China, and in Latin America were the Shipibo-Conibo people located in the district of Uyacalli in Peru and the Wayuu peoples, located in the peninsula of La Guajira, a shared territory between Colombia and Venezuela.
18. The FAO office for Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with OHCHR prepared the informative brief on COVID-19, gender and indigenous peoples' rights in Asia.

### **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES REPRESENTATIVENESS 2019 recommendation**

19. In 2019, the **Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome** was established. It is chaired by the Government of Canada and The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit acts as the secretariat. The group of Friends in Rome is composed of 24 countries from different regions and in 2020 met three times. The Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples aims to advocate for indigenous peoples' rights and to exchange experiences of work with indigenous peoples. At each meeting indigenous leaders and experts are invited to present and speak in front of the group. Also, in each meeting a member country's Ambassador has to make a presentation about indigenous peoples in their countries. So far, New Zealand, Thailand, Iran and Finland have made presentations about indigenous peoples in their countries.

20. The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit chairs and coordinates the **FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG)**, which is composed of more than 134 technical experts from forestry, seeds, livestock, statistics, gender, partnerships, investment, legal, and fisheries. The IDWG serves as both a network as well as a coordination body that enables FAO Units to work with Partnerships and UN Collaboration in the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. During 2020, the IDWG was convened once in November 2020.

### **COLLECTIVE RIGHTS 2018 recommendation**

21. UNPFII recommended FAO to start a **Technical Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories**. In 2019, FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit established the Technical Working Group with members from FAO technical departments. In 2020, the working group hosted 3 meetings. This working group has started mapping FAO's experiences from the seven socio-economical regions regarding indigenous peoples' collective rights, including land tenure, fisheries, forestry, resources.
22. Activities in relation to the **strengthening of collective rights** and the evaluation of territorial governance in indigenous territories in Latin America:
- Mexico: Within the framework of a forestry and climate change project (PROFOEM) with the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), evaluation of the territorial governance of indigenous peoples' communities that carry out forest management. Data collection and analysis tools that are being applied nationwide.
  - Nicaragua: With support of FAO the land administration project (PRODEM) is working on the cadastral delimitation and titling of indigenous peoples' territories on the Atlantic Coast and North Pacific Coast.
  - Colombia: A Multipurpose Cadastre project will carry out delimitation activities in indigenous peoples' territories (project financed by WB, IDB, UK and others). Indigenous peoples' organizations are negotiating with the Government how the consultation will be carried out and how these organizations will be involved.
  - Guatemala 2019-2020: FAO is working on a project for the use of the Open Tenure tool in several indigenous peoples' communities for the development of internal land administration systems where there is a collective management of tenure. One of the communities is Sepur Zarco.
  - Guatemala: Through a collaboration with various civil society organizations, FAO developed a series of videos and educational materials to strengthen the recognition of collective rights and territorial governance. (the videos are in the Raising Awareness section).
23. **FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific** is preparing 5 Policy Briefs (India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Timor Leste and Thailand) on customary tenure systems to be used as a basis for policy dialogue with Governments and key stakeholders, aiming to improve the recognition and legal protection

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of customary tenure systems in the targeted country. This set of policy briefs aims to improve understanding about challenges and opportunities related to the recognition of customary tenure systems, as crucial systems to foster policy dialogue with Governments and relevant stakeholders. The activities are undertaken in collaboration with OHCHR.

- ii. The theme of the 2021 PFII session is “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”. Please include information on any publications, projects, report or activities that are of relevance to this theme.
24. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit together with the Legal office in FAO have been working on a paper to analyse the linkages between criminalization of indigenous peoples and tenure issues. The data about inmate populations in several countries indicate a disproportion between the share of indigenous peoples in the total population and the share of the inmate population. The paper on SDG 16 will be finalized and if found relevant to the UNPFII 2021 session topic, presented at the UNPFII.
  25. The Geospatial unit in FAO together with FAO Legal and the FAO Indigenous peoples Unit have been working on a map of the 90+ countries where indigenous peoples live in the world. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has built a database of different levels of recognition of indigenous peoples through different pieces of legislation at country level. A first draft of the map was discussed with IWGIA and will be further advanced in 2021. There are several issues involving a map of indigenous peoples that go from respecting the principle of self-identification to the use of words for the title and legend. This is a working process and FAO would like to discuss with UNPFII and UNDESA about the map which could be very useful in support of the UNPFII 2021 SDG16 topic.

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

#### **Executive summary:**

Please provide an overview of actions taken or planned to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]5

26. FAO reinforced its work in several areas in 2020, including indigenous peoples’ food systems, indigenous women, indigenous youth, public policies, and access to land and natural resources. FAO also devoted attention to indigenous peoples’ responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.
27. In 2020, FAO worked closely with indigenous peoples to help address their health and safety concerns. A webpage providing information on the health and safety of indigenous peoples was one of the first products created. It showcased news, statements by UN Mechanisms on indigenous peoples, Government policies, actions, tools, resources, and recommendations.
28. FAO published a Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples, which includes policy recommendations and actions that should be considered by governments and stakeholders to ensure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples in face of this pandemic. FAO also held two webinars with indigenous peoples’ organizations, institutions, universities and Member Country representatives

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regarding COVID-19. Key issues stressed included: the importance of indigenous food systems in addressing the long- and short-term effects of the pandemic; indigenous peoples' right to intercultural health and their right of self-isolation.

29. FAO's regional work greatly focused on COVID-19 and support to indigenous peoples. In Latin America, FAO and indigenous peoples' organizations reported that food insecurity was one of the main side effects of the pandemic. A report will be published in 2021 on food security assessments in 5 countries. In Asia, a series of recommendations were issued on COVID-19, indigenous peoples and gender.
30. Biodiversity remained a strong focus of FAO's work with indigenous peoples in 2020, with their links highlighted in numerous projects. Currently 45 GEF projects and 5 out of 6 GCF FAO approved projects are to deliver results working in indigenous peoples' territories.
31. To reinforce respect of indigenous peoples' rights, FPIC has continued to be significant for FAO's work with indigenous peoples. As of 2020, 230 FAO staff were trained in FPIC. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit stressed that the rights of indigenous peoples must be respected during the complete project cycle by assessing and backstopping projects related to indigenous peoples, and by providing advice and support.
32. To further stress this, the FAO office of Evaluation recruited an indigenous peoples' expert ex-chair of the UNFPPII, to provide advice during the evaluation of FAO's work on SDG 13.
33. In 2020, during the 27th session of FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture (COAG), member countries endorsed in plenary the launching of the **Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**, within the plenary discussions about "Operationalizing a food systems approach to accelerate delivery of the 2030 Agenda". The Global-Hub will ensure support in gathering evidence-based contributions on indigenous peoples' food systems.
34. The FAO Indigenous peoples Unit and Bioversity International are finalizing together with several partner organizations the third edition of the indigenous peoples' food systems publications series. The new book will be released in early 2021.
35. The preparation of the UN World Food Systems Summit 2021 was a crucial part of FAO's work this year. Three technical meetings took place that brought together indigenous representatives and relevant stakeholders from the UN Secretariat responsible for the Summit as well as research and other organizations.
36. As of 2020, the global campaign on indigenous women has had more than 98 supporting organizations in 30 countries. The indigenous women's leadership school updated its curricula through participation of hundreds of indigenous women in an online survey. A new edition of the school was held in Paraguay and based on its success; the government agreed to institutionalize the school for the next several years.
37. FAO has supported policies and legislation in several countries, while continuing its work on land rights in Latin America, Asia and Africa by supporting indigenous peoples in access and governance of their

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lands, providing technology and technical support. Five profiles on customary tenure are being prepared in Asia, while in Latin America six countries are receiving technical support.

38. In 2020, FAO developed a policy brief on indigenous youth and food security and is currently working towards implementation of a Youth Academy in 2021. The indigenous youth internship has continued during 2020 with 15 new interns working in 8 different countries.

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/69/2), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016.

In August 2020, the United Nations Executive Committee agreed on the need for accelerated and collective action to strengthen the implementation of UN System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on indigenous peoples. In November 2020, the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination issued a Call to Action: Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples, to ensure collaborative and coherent UN system action to support the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples with focus on furthering the implementation of the SWAP.

The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2021 session. For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

### **1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration**

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

39. FAO collaborated within the **UN IASG on the drafting of a CEB call to action on indigenous peoples** adopted in November 2020. The CEB reinforce the statement by identifying SMART indicators for the UN SWAP and puts the accent on the need to fast track the UNSWAP at country level and within the UNCTs.
40. FAO developed and disseminated several communication products and outreach events related to COVID-19 and indigenous peoples in 2020, together with indigenous peoples' representatives and collaborating institutions. These activities, which are further detailed in Section 2 of this report, included: [Recommendations on Indigenous peoples' health and safety that are at risk due to Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#); a [Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples](#); a webinar with [Indigenous leaders and Governments to discuss indigenous territories main challenges in the face of COVID-19](#); a [Webinar on indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and COVID 19](#); launch of a [webpage on indigenous peoples health and safety during COVID-19](#); supporting establishment of observatories on indigenous peoples and COVID-19 together with a conglomerate of universities, led by University of Leeds (UKRI project);

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and developing a report on “The impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples of Latin America - Abya Yala: Between invisibilisation and collective resistance.” These activities have advocated and raised awareness of indigenous peoples’ rights under UNDRIP and have provided recommendations to ensure the respect of these rights during the pandemic.

41. In 2020 the FAO Indigenous Unit launched the [FAO Indigenous Peoples Narrative](#) to provide useful insights, language and support to other FAO colleagues when working with indigenous peoples. The Narrative offers an overview of some of the work done by the FAO’s Indigenous Peoples Unit and provides a historical background since the adoption of the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in 2010. It also explains the ongoing work-programme jointly designed by indigenous peoples and FAO staff, describing its seven pillars and two thematic areas. The narrative introduces essential concepts such as indigenous peoples’ food systems, FPIC, Interculturality and Biocentric restoration, among others. In addition, this document is useful in clarifying some of the most common pitfalls when talking about indigenous peoples by introducing the core principles outlined in the UNDRIP and the International Labour Organization Convention 169 (ILO 169), principles that are to be respected when working with indigenous peoples. The narrative has proved as a useful tool to counterbalance the deviations away from UNDRIP in the use of language and concepts to address and work with indigenous peoples.
42. The publication **“Indigenous peoples’ food systems: insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change”**, co-published with Bioversity International, is the third volume of the indigenous food systems series, following FAO (2009) [Indigenous peoples’ food systems: the many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health](#), and FAO (2013) [Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and well-being: Interventions and policies for healthy communities](#). To be released in early 2021, the publication highlights the unique and common characteristics of sustainability and climate resilience of indigenous peoples’ food systems. With the foreword signed by Anne Nuorgam, Chair of the UNPFII, the publication provides a set of policy recommendations to address drivers affecting food systems and for the attention of governments, United Nations, and research centres and academic institutions. Actions foreseen by the policy recommendations mainly are intended to preserve and further promote indigenous peoples’ food systems, highlighting their ability to enrich the ecosystem in which they are based, to broaden the existing food base with nutritious foods, their climate resilience, and their intrinsic links with the language, traditional knowledge, governance and cultural heritage of the indigenous people to which they relate.
43. The publication **“Territorial Management in Indigenous Matrifocal Societies, Cases of Study on Khasi, Wayuu and Shipibo-Conibo peoples”** brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilocal social organization system. Thus, it seeks to contribute to the understanding of indigenous peoples’ territorial management system and their close relationship to political and social organization’s systems. The indigenous matrifocal societies studied and profiled in Asia were the Khasi people from northwest India and the Moso people from southeast China; in Latin America, the indigenous Shipibo-Conibo people located in the district of Uyacalli in Peru and the Wayuu indigenous peoples, located in the peninsula of La Guajira, a shared territory between Colombia and Venezuela.
44. Publication on **“Labelling and Certification Schemes for Indigenous Peoples’ foods”**, co-published with Bioversity International. The publication will be launched in early 2021. It reviews some existing



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market initiatives led by indigenous peoples that use labelling and certification schemes. Out of a total of 64 examples identified and reviewed, 12 cases were chosen for a detailed analysis. The purpose of the study is to characterize the role of these tools in creating favourable economic conditions for exchange of biocultural products with respect to indigenous peoples' values, cultures and identity. The publication provides an analysis of the benefits derived from labelling and certification schemes in terms of income generation, environmental, social and cosmogonic and cultural benefits. It also portrays lessons learnt and processes for success and, observes indigenous peoples' leadership, if not ownership, is fundamental for successful initiatives. Finally, it provides a set of technical and policy recommendations for indigenous peoples who are interested to engage in such initiatives, as well as to Member Countries, FAO, researchers, practitioners, and the private sector.

45. In the framework of the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero hunger the brochure **Indigenous Women, Daughters of Mother Earth Advocacy Brochure** was developed in 2020 by FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit. Indigenous Women, daughters of Mother Earth is an advocacy document that portrays some of the main challenges that indigenous women face and acknowledges their contributions to the global debate on climate change and sustainable food systems. This document is part of the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger, identifying key actions to eliminate the barriers keeping indigenous women from unleashing their potential and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
46. FAO Regional Office in Latin America is preparing together with FILAC a document to highlight the importance of **Forest Governance & Indigenous and Tribal Peoples for Climate Action** and the contributions to the 2030 agenda. The document is a detail scientific research with regards to the importance of forest governance by indigenous and tribal peoples for climate action. With a literature review of more than 300 sources, this research provides an innovative regional perspective that allows not only to scientifically demonstrate the importance of improving equitable access to climate finance but also to propose a package of recommendations, investments by climate funds and technical assistance to governments and indigenous and tribal peoples in order to trigger immediate action. The report will be launched on the 25th of March 2021.
47. FAO Fisheries Division is working on the study **'Illuminating Hidden Harvests: The contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development'** forthcoming in 2021, which has a dedicated chapter on indigenous peoples. <http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/ihh/en/> The study also includes a rare **global dataset from the fisheries** publication "Illuminating Hidden Harvests report to highlight small-scale fisheries' contributions to sustainable development" including indigenous peoples. (<http://www.fao.org/northamerica/news/detail/en/c/1304917/>) .
48. In Central America the **'Guide to strengthen the governance of fisheries in indigenous territories'** was published in 2020 with the objective of provide a tool to indigenous fishers in the region.
49. In North America, the Liaison Office for North America in Washington D.C. in partnership with the UNPFII and FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit hosted a series of eight **introductory meetings with North American Indigenous peoples' entities** and partnering government agencies of the United States and Canada about indigenous peoples' food systems and food security. These meetings introduced FAO's work with Indigenous Peoples in reference to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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These meetings indirectly raised awareness about UNDRIP and how it applies to FAO's work and Indigenous Peoples of North America. Article write-up: <http://www.fao.org/north-america/news/detail/en/c/1305355/>

50. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management programme** has undertaken a series of activities targeting project staff across 8 sites following a community rights-based approach including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities right to FPIC. This was done through the development of a SWM Programme framework document on Social Safeguards that have been disseminated through in-person trainings thanks to the support of in-house as well as external expertise (i.e. Forest peoples programme), as well as through remote review of tools and methodologies.
51. In order to enhance community awareness about their rights and to ensure consistency across the **SWM Programme staff on FPIC approach**, the Programme has developed a short animation presenting how the FPIC is mainstreamed throughout its work. The video is available on YouTube in both [English](#) and [French](#) and is currently used by project staff with local communities. The video is currently being translated into local languages.
52. The **group on REDD+ and Forest Governance** launched an online discussion on a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to national forest monitoring. This approach ensures that the most vulnerable members of society, including indigenous peoples, have a voice and can be empowered and participate actively in project interventions.
53. FAO supported the design of a Safeguards Information System to provide information on REDD+ safeguards in **Myanmar**, including on how REDD+ is implemented in line with international agreements, respecting the rights of indigenous peoples (e.g., FPIC), and their customary tenure and land use practices; on the processes in place to ensure transparency, stakeholder involvement, and information-sharing; on grievance redress mechanism, etc.
54. In Latin America, FAO joined forces with the Indigenous Peoples, Afro descendant and Other Ethnic Groups Commission of the **Latin-American and Caribbean Parliament** (PARLATINO) to develop regional guidelines for the inclusion of indigenous and tribal peoples in the design, implementation and monitoring of rural development strategies. These guidelines will address specific gender and intergenerational gaps in order to highlight the special role of indigenous women and indigenous youth. The guidelines will be launched in 2021: <https://parlatino.org/news/articulan-estrategias-en-apoyo-a-pueblos-indigenas/>
55. In **Guatemala**, a communication tool was created for development initiatives in support of the acknowledgement and governance of communal lands, explaining the process and the methodology: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KBTJYtrKmPo&feature=youtu.be>
56. **Pastoralists**: Guidance submitted to /endorsed by/ the XXVII COAG on "FAO's work on Rangelands and Pastoralism, and proposal for an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists". The committee requested FAO to mainstream its work on rangelands and pastoralism to ensure their systematic consideration in its technical and policy programmes the committee acknowledged the large support to

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establish the observance by the UN system of an International Year of rangelands and pastoralists (IYRP) in 2026. <http://www.fao.org/3/nd394fr/nd394fr.pdf>

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

The role of the new Resident Coordinators and UN Country Team framework is an integral component of the UN's commitment to support the rights of those at risk of being left behind, including indigenous peoples.

The Chief Executives Board committed to redouble efforts to help Resident Coordinators and UNCTs ensure more systematic participation of indigenous peoples in United Nations country processes.

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

- i. Any activities or support provided to indigenous peoples both during the COVID-19 pandemic and after, to ensure their inclusion in addressing the impacts of the pandemic, as well as in building back better.
57. In 2020, as the world was facing the COVID-19 outbreak, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit published a **Policy Brief on COVID-19 and Indigenous Peoples**. This policy brief includes policy recommendations and actions that should be considered by governments and stakeholders at the country level to ensure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples in face of this pandemic. Key messages reflected in the brief recalled on the resilience of indigenous peoples and the role of indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and indigenous language in the management of the impacts of COVID-19.
58. Based on WHO messages and indigenous peoples' rights framework, FAO **delivered a statement** on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples where it urges governments, academia, NGOs, international community, and indigenous peoples' authorities to take specific measures that ensure the respect to indigenous peoples' rights during the pandemic. Furthermore, FAO encouraged to include an intercultural approach when dealing with the emergency, safety, and health aspects of the response.
59. **Recommendations on Indigenous peoples' health and safety that are at risk due to Coronavirus (COVID-19)**. FAO, based on the UNDRIP and WHO messages, urged governments, academia, NGOs, international community, and indigenous peoples' authorities to take specific measures that ensure the respect to indigenous peoples' rights during the pandemic. Furthermore, FAO encouraged to include an intercultural approach when dealing with the emergency, safety, and health aspects of the response.
60. The launch of the **Indigenous peoples' health and safety during COVID-19 webpage** brought together in one place the information from FAO, UN partners and indigenous peoples' organizations and networks during the pandemic, serving as a centralized resource and information page for country level entities.

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61. The Indigenous Peoples Unit hosted **two webinars** on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples. The first was a **webinar with Indigenous leaders and Governments to discuss indigenous territories main challenges in the face of COVID-19.** This took place at the beginning of the pandemic and brought together a panel of distinguished experts and around 300 participants, including FAO Member Nation representatives, indigenous peoples' organizations, institutions, and universities to discuss the challenges of COVID-19 in indigenous peoples' territories. The participants highlighted how the health crisis coupled by the socioeconomic effects derived from the confinement affects mobility, livelihoods, income generation, and access to food is having serious effects on indigenous peoples across the world. The second was a **webinar on indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and COVID 19.** This was held in the framework of webinar series on COVID-19 and the Forest Sector led by COFO. The main topic was indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and forestry related food systems with speakers from Asia and Latin America. More than 100 participants discussed on forests food systems and their importance for indigenous peoples, particularly in the context of the COVID-19, highlighting the right to self-isolate in their territories during the pandemic. Both webinars served to highlight the role country-level activities and support provided to indigenous peoples during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure their inclusion in addressing the impacts of the pandemic, as well as in building back better.
62. The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit supported the **Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment in FAO in compiling country level case studies** from all seven socio-cultural regions **showcasing initiatives taken by indigenous youth during the COVID-19 pandemic** to strengthen health and food systems capacities. The publication will emphasize how traditional knowledge, innovation and networks have strengthened indigenous youths' response. The publication is to be launched in 2021.
63. FAO partnered with a conglomerate of universities to support the establishment of indigenous peoples and **COVID-19 observatories (UKRI project)**. Led by the University of Leeds, FAO is collaborating with the a consortium of universities and research centres such as The Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, the University of Alberta, the University of Warwick, the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, the University of Ghana, the Uganda National Health Organization, the University of Cape Town , the University of Northern British Columbia, University of Nairobi and the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia as well as UNESCO on a project funded by the United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI)/GCRF/Newton Fund. The observatories' partners aim to work with indigenous peoples and decision makers to document the impacts of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples' communities. The project seeks to analyse how indigenous peoples are responding to the pandemic, focusing specifically on food security. The project includes the collaboration of 24 different indigenous peoples' groups in 14 low, middle, and high-income countries (Uganda, Kenya, Namibia, Ghana, South Africa, Peru, Bolivia, Sri Lanka, India, Fiji, Russia, Aruba, Australia and Canada).
64. **Asia and the Pacific FAO Regional Office** is developing a policy brief/guidance note to identify key issues affecting indigenous peoples, especially women, in selected countries in Asia in the context of COVID-19.
65. The **United Nations Interagency Group for Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendants of Latin America and the Caribbean** is preparing a report to be released 20 December 2020 - **'The Impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples of Latin America Abya Yala: Between invisibilization and**

**collective resistance**'. The main objective of report on the most significant impacts of COVID-19 on the means and ways of life on indigenous peoples in Latin America, as well as to provide technical recommendations to the governments of the region with regards to ensuring an inclusive approach in their building back better strategies. The report highlights the urgent need to adopt specific measures that recognize the resilience capacity of indigenous peoples as well as to design recovery mechanisms based on their collective strengths. This document was prepared through a collaborative effort with the United Nations Interagency Group for Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendants of Latin America and the Caribbean as part of its biannual action plan.

66. In **Colombia** in order to raise greater awareness of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic for indigenous and tribal peoples in Colombia, FAO in partnership with diverse indigenous peoples' organizations launched during the month of July 2020, a series of four virtual dialogues to demonstrate the use of traditional and community-based mechanisms to respond to the multiple challenges posed by the pandemic. The first centred on [indigenous authorities](#); the second on [afrodescendent perspectives](#); the third on [strategies based on caring for nature](#); and the fourth on [resilience, inclusion and innovation](#). Each dialogue supported the targeted audience to gain greater comprehension of the need for special and specific measures to support indigenous and tribal peoples. As a result of this process, FAO in Colombia acquired an important role as a mediator and dialogue facilitator between indigenous peoples' organizations and governmental institutions, primarily those involved in the rural sector.
67. In **Bolivia** in order to respond to the negative socioeconomic and productive impacts of the pandemic, the Government of Bolivia requested the support of FAO in the development of an assistance plan to boost the sustainable development of indigenous peoples. Within this context, FAO mobilized 150,000 USD internal resources to contribute to the elaboration, consultation and implementation of the national plan. Although certain mobility restrictions as well as political changes have delayed this process, this initiative will remain a high priority for FAO throughout 2021.
68. **Resource mobilization for Peru and Bolivia:** due to the health and economic impacts of COVID-19 for the Andean region, livelihood strategies of indigenous peoples in both Perú and Bolivia have suffered drastic setbacks. Under the FAO COVID-19 Umbrella Program, priority area 5, "Boosting Smallholder Resilience for Recovery, Protecting the most vulnerable, promoting economic recovery and enhancing risk management capacities," (financed by the Government of Canada), FAO designed two country-level projects to enhance the resilience capacities of indigenous peoples. These projects aim to accomplish three specific results: (1) Increase the food security of indigenous peoples' communities most affected by COVID-19; (2) Promote the transformative, resilient and sustainable recovery of the livelihoods of indigenous peoples; (3) Strengthen institutional capacities for designing inclusive public policies focused on improving resilience against the multiple risks and complex emergencies that jeopardize the food and nutrition security of indigenous peoples. In order to carry out these activities, a total budget of 2 million USD will be allocated in each country. Each project will carry out an FPIC procedure in order to ensure the consent and active engagement of indigenous peoples throughout the entire project cycle.
69. Emergency assistance to rural indigenous livelihoods in La Guajira, Colombia: through the project, **"Emergency assistance to rural indigenous livelihoods in the department of La Guajira,"** FAO offered technical support to young indigenous Wayúu women to diversify their income generation

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activities during the Covid-19 pandemic. The project supported 165 Wayúu families in the development of high-quality **handicrafts** while strengthening their commercial capacities. In collaboration with the National Learning Service (SENA) as well as the local authorities of the municipalities of Manuare, Maicao, Uribia, Albania and Riohacha, the project supported the development of the Wayuumarket Virtual Store <https://wayuumarket.com/wayuu-market> . Since the launching in 2020, Wayuumarket has allowed indigenous women to boost their economic activities despite the downfall of the tourism sector in the region allowing them to make monthly sales that exceed one million Colombian pesos.

70. Two consecutive **South-South Cooperation webinars** took place on 27 and 29 May 2020, where Latin American producer organizations and cooperatives exchanged knowledge and successful experiences on financial mechanisms to strengthen **capacities** in the challenging context of COVID-19. For producer organizations without access to internet, including indigenous peoples' communities, the webinars were transmitted on radio through Onda Rural. In addition, podcasts with the individual presentations were developed afterwards, to make them available for the participants through WhatsApp. In the case of Ecuador, participants included representatives from UNORCAC (Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi), Comunidad indígena Runashitu, Asociación Wiñak, Asociación Kallari, Asociación Tsatsayaku, Asociación Sumak Pacha. The six of them are indigenous peoples' producer organizations from Ecuador.
- ii. Measures taken or planned to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including any joint programming initiatives.
  - iii. Support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, where ratified, in national development plans and in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and Common Country Analysis.
  - iv. Support for consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue including under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.
  - v. Support provided to Resident Coordinators, UNCTs, SRSGs, UN field operations or Special Envoys in their engagement with indigenous peoples.
71. In 2019, FAO in collaboration with indigenous peoples' organizations developed **the indigenous bio-centric restoration approach** as a response to the need of having indigenous-inclusive conservation models. This indigenous peoples' perspective of restoration is rooted in the well-functioning of indigenous food systems. FAO and indigenous peoples' communities are working together to develop this concept further to restore degraded lands in indigenous peoples' territories based on their cosmogony. Currently, FAO is working with the **Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) to implement a pilot project** with indigenous peoples from Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam. In addition, FAO together with IRD submitted a project proposal on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration approach for funding to the **International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Government of Germany**. Furthermore, the Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration Approach has been included in the Strategy of the **UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration** as part as the initiatives, institutions, education programmes, policies and conventions highlighted by stakeholders as particularly relevant for the Decade.

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72. In **Paraguay** – Throughout 2020, FAO has provided technical and financial assistance to the government of Paraguay in the design, consultation, and validation process of three significant policies to implement UNDRIP: **Draft Law for the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples** – FAO is providing technical and legal assistance for the review of the draft law while supporting the design of a FPIC mechanism; **National Plan for Indigenous Peoples** – FAO supported the final stages of consultation and validation of the plan, as well as the final review of the document. The national plan is expected to be validated in 2021; **Intercultural Approach – National Plan for Poverty Reduction** – FAO supported the process of design and consultation of the National Plan for Poverty Reduction (PNRP) recently launched in 2020, within this context, special attention was placed on the development of a crosscutting mechanism to ensure the adoption of an intercultural approach.
73. In **Perú** - FAO has provided technical and financial assistance to the Government of Perú, more specifically to the Ministry of Culture, to support the process of consolidating the draft National Policy for Indigenous Peoples. The draft document is expected to be finalized in early 2021, based on the primary inputs received through a first consultation process with indigenous peoples’ organizations. Once this stage of the process is complete, the draft policy will be submitted to an extensive FPIC protocol, in which FAO has manifested interest and willingness to accompany on a technical level.
74. Also, in **Peru**, FAO supported **indigenous peoples’ communities in San Martin and Ucayali to improve local capacities to monitor forest management in their territories (veedurias)** and reduce illegal logging. In both projects, guides and manuals were developed on community forest management aiming to build on indigenous peoples’ knowledge, allowing them to engage in the suitable form of community forest management that will improve their families’ finances.
75. In **Panamá** - FAO has provided technical assistance to the Government of Panamá, more specifically to the National Council for Integral Development of Indigenous Peoples, in order to assess the required procedures to develop a national legal framework for Law No 37, related to FPIC. A brief Concept Note on the subject has been formulated by the FAO team and delivered to the Council for their consideration and action.
76. In **Honduras** - the FAO project “Empowerment of rural woman for climate action in the forestry sector of Western Honduras”, funded by the Government of Canada, is supporting small producers, prioritizing women and youth, in 12 municipalities located the Dry Corridor of Honduras, where the Lenca indigenous peoples’ group predominates. Due to the social isolation decreed by the national authorities to reduce the impacts of the pandemic, small producers have received support for cultivating maize and beans, as part of the staple diet, as well as other vegetables using climate smart-agricultural practices to mitigate the effects of climate change. A FPIC strategy has been developed to work with the Lenca community following FAO guidelines, and it will be validated in the coming months.
77. **FAO-Investment Center (CFI)** is supporting the formulation of the **Bio-CLIMA project in Nicaragua**, which was approved by the GCF Board: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp146> that will support sustainable livelihoods, local governance and forest conservation of 23 indigenous peoples’ and afro-descendant territories of the Caribbean Region of Nicaragua directly benefiting 51,000 people. The project is highly innovative in that it received board approval on condition that an independent third party (such as the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples or

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another UN specialized agency) would oversee a number of processes: the facilitation, negotiation and signing of the Peaceful Cohabitation Agreements between indigenous peoples and non-indigenous settlers; the application of all FPIC procedures; the legitimate and independent participation of indigenous peoples in the Steering Committee and the Inter-institutional Technical Committees of the national trust funds (SPR-TF, CAR-TF and RBP-TF) and the governing boards of the national funds (FONADEFO and FAN). Such conditionality was negotiated through FAO-CFI and, as a result, Bio-CLIMA has become much more transformative than was originally envisioned.

78. **FAO's REDD+/NFM Cluster in Colombia, community-based forest management (CBFM)** activities are part of a strategy to minimize the impacts of the pandemic in the Department of Tolima. The activities are the result of a collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente), FAO, and the EU Sustainable Local Development Programme, and build on an initiative with the Tolima Regional Autonomous Corporation initiated in 2018. The activities include introduction of agroforestry systems for coffee production and botanical medicinal gardens in the indigenous peoples' territory (resguardo) of San Antonio of Calarma. The community organizations' channelled support for the participation of women has been catalytic.
79. In **Indonesia**, FAO is strengthening Independent Forest Monitoring to include local and indigenous peoples' communities related with Monitoring of *Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu* (SVLK) implementation in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Java region- Indonesia.
80. In **India**, FAO India has supported the UNCT through FAO's participation as an observer in the National Consultation for the Voluntary National Reporting (VNR) on the Adivasis held at Ranchi, on 21 January 2020.
81. The project **National Forest Inventory and National Forest Monitoring and Information System** with a Human Rights Based Approach (NFI-NFMIS-HRBA) in Myanmar was launched in June 2020 through a collaboration between the Government of Myanmar, Government of Finland and FAO. The project is innovative in taking a conflict sensitive and human rights-based approach to forest monitoring. With a duration of five years, the project will implement a national forest inventory (NFI) and the related forest information system (NFMIS) based on HRBA and do-no-harm strategies. In parallel, a package of globally relevant approaches to NFI/NFMIS within the framework of HRBA and conflict sensitivity will be developed. Activities implemented during 2020 include the design of a sampling frame for the field data collection and the development of a conflict sensitive stratification taking into consideration restricted and conflict areas. Preliminary testing was carried out in southern Myanmar through a stakeholder analysis, awareness raising and consultations with forestry and environmental authorities at the regional level (Dawei) and with ethnic and indigenous peoples' groups in the target region. Project's activities will build on the recent work carried out under the UNREDD National Programme – Myanmar. In addition, a review of policies, laws and regulations and national safeguards clarification has been finalized and published, a draft national safeguards approach document prepared, and the final draft Safeguards and Safeguard Information System (SIS) design document has been shared with stakeholders. Finally, a webinar titled “Human Rights-Based and Conflict Sensitive Approaches in Forestry – cases from Myanmar and Indonesia” was held on December 10th to raise awareness and build a network of relevant partners and stakeholders.



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82. In **Cameroon, Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo**, FAO is working with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to gather representatives of indigenous peoples to be part of an expert group, and to equip members with the tools and knowledge they need to negotiate and resolve conflicts with private forest concessionaires operating within indigenous peoples' territories, and to improve the protection of indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights to participate in responsible forest management.
83. In **New Guinea** - FAO supports a portfolio of national **REDD+ work in PIREDD Equateur New Guinea** which now includes the preparation of a Results-Based Payments (RBP) proposal for the GCF and a GEF7 project under the June 2020 GEF Council work programme, both of which involve the review of legal and institutional provisions relating to indigenous peoples' rights regarding ecosystem services and related benefits and titling.
84. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme** includes a specific result to support strengthening of legal and institutional frameworks relevant to sustainable wildlife management. In this regard, specific legal diagnostic tools have been developed to identify gaps and/or shortcomings of the national legal frameworks. These include specific questions on the rights on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) which have enabled to develop clear legal baselines across the 8 sites (Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Papua New Guinea and Guyana) where the SWM Programme operates, including on the existing rights of IPLC. In order to ensure due consideration is given to IPLC customary rules and practices by statutory law, a specific survey was also conducted across all sites to know existing customary rules and practices applicable to wildlife management.
85. In addition, the SWM Programme has developed a **Community Rights Based Approach (CRBA)** to ensure full consideration of IPLC rights during its implementation. In this regard each activity of sites' yearly work-plan will have to be compliant with the CRBA and therefore contribute to either 1) empower people (rights-holders) to claim and exercise their rights and 2) strengthen the capacity of actors (duty-bearers) who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect, and fulfil rights of the poorest, weakest, most marginalized, and vulnerable and 3) ensure no-harm is created to any individuals or group the SWM engages with, instead to contribute to promote and fulfil their human rights. In this regard, the SWM Programme has developed a template for the 8 sites' yearly work plans where specific justification/evidence is to be provided for each activity to show its compliance with CRBA.
86. On the **legal and institutional frameworks**, the **SWM Programme has joined existing multi-stakeholders working groups** (i.e., Republic of Congo, Gabon) to work on the review/revision of relevant legal instruments. In those countries where there were no such multi-stakeholder initiatives (i.e., Madagascar) the SWM programme promoted their creation to ensure review of relevant legal texts to improve sustainable wildlife management to the benefit of local communities. Any legislative initiative under SWM Programme is developed in line with government priorities and through extensive consultation with local stakeholders.

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

- i. Has your agency/organization taken any measures to incorporate indigenous issues into policy and programming to implement the 2030 Agenda in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?
  - ii. Has your agency/organization/entity supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including at the national level? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses. Please describe how indigenous peoples have contributed to the preparation of the national plans/strategies for SDG implementation?
  - iii. Please provide information on reports or other documents in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned for the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of small-scale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination).
87. **FAO Regional Office in Asia is preparing 5 Policy Briefs (India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Timor Leste and Thailand) on customary tenure systems** to be used as a basis for policy dialogue with Governments and key stakeholders, aiming to lead to improvements in the recognition and legal protection of customary tenure systems in the targeted country. This set of policy briefs aim at an improved understanding about challenges and opportunities related to the recognition of customary tenure systems is crucial to foster policy dialogue with Governments and relevant stakeholders. The activities are undertaken in collaboration with OHCHR.
88. **Regional Strategy to Work with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean:** in alignment with the FAO's Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and following the recommendations of the 2020 Regional Conference, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean is working to develop a strategy to strengthen its collaboration with indigenous and tribal peoples. Due to the mobility restrictions in the context of the pandemic, FAO designed an intercultural communication mechanism based on virtual and telephonic means, to initiate an open consultation with various indigenous peoples' organizations. The consultation sample constituted a total of 250 stakeholders, constituted of 12 regional indigenous peoples' organizations, 40 national indigenous peoples' organizations and 170 iconic indigenous leaders with specific attention placed on the participation of indigenous women and indigenous youth. So far, 30% of the total stakeholders have provided recommendations to the regional strategy. It is noteworthy that 92% of the regional indigenous peoples' organizations consulted have provided their positive feedback (FILAC, Foro de Abya Yala, COICA, CICA, FIMI, ECMIA, among others). During the first trimester of 2021 all the inputs and feedback provided by the various indigenous peoples' organizations will be reviewed and taken into consideration for the preparation of the final draft. This process will be followed by a validation process in order to launch the strategy in the first semester of 2021.
89. **FAO Regional Office in Latin America** is preparing together with **FILAC** a document to highlight the importance of **Forest Governance & Indigenous and Tribal Peoples for Climate Action** and its contributions to the 2030 agenda. The document is a detail scientific research with regards to the

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importance of forest governance by indigenous and tribal peoples for climate action. With a literature review of more than 300 sources, this research provides an innovative regional perspective that allows not only to scientifically demonstrate the importance of improving equitable access to climate finance but also to propose a package of recommendations, investments by climate funds and technical assistance to governments and indigenous and tribal peoples in order to trigger immediate action. The report will be launched on the 25th of March 2021.

90. In Latin America given the lack of disaggregated data related to **COVID-19 and food security** that is affecting the response, FAO in partnership with FILAC developed a strategy to support six national-level indigenous peoples' organizations in El Salvador, Guatemala, Panamá, Nicaragua, Colombia and Perú so that they could assess the levels of food insecurity experienced in selected indigenous peoples' territories. FAO provided technical expertise on the use of the FIES methodology, while FILAC provided advice in order to ensure greater cultural pertinence within the data collection process. Organizations that participated are: Panamá - Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (COONAPIP); Nicaragua - Gobierno Territorial Mayangna; Consejo Coordinador Nacional Indígena Salvadoreño (CCNIS) en El Salvador; Guatemala - Asociación Maya Uk' U'x B'e; Perú – La Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas de Perú (FENMUCARINAP); Consejo - Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC).
91. **North America Project/Activities:** the Liaison Office for North America in Washington D.C. in partnership with the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit carried out the following activities and projects during 2020: Introductory meetings with indigenous peoples' organizations, representative bodies, universities and government agencies on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems involving more than 100 entities and 130 participants from the United States and Canada; published "Recipes from Turtle Island", an Indigenous Chefs' cook booklet with SlowFood USA; published FAO North America September 2020 Newsletter on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems ; produced a research paper on indigenous peoples' engagement in the Canadian Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) from 2007 to date; hosted a film screening and speaker panel event on Reclaiming Health through Indigenous Food Systems - A discussion on the film "Gather"; with UNPFII co-hosted the "High-Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, Towards the UN Food Systems Summit 2021"; is supporting the launch of the Indigenous Women's Empowerment Campaign - Share Your Data Initiative by connecting the initiative with universities in the United States and Canada; is developing a work programme with FAO North American on North American Indigenous Peoples Issues.
92. **Global Forest Resource Assessment 2020** collected information by country on the following: Area of forest owned by local, tribal and indigenous peoples' communities, and Area of publicly owned forest managed by local, tribal and indigenous peoples' communities. Collected data is available in the FRA 2020 online platform: <https://fra-data.fao.org/>. Global and regional analysis of these data can also be found in the FRA 2020 Main report: <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9825en>
93. **Pastoralists:** in order to inform debates and policies, FAO carried out an exploratory study in Chad and Burkina Faso, on youth from pastoral societies migrating to cities, their emancipation trajectories and their migratory networks, their links with his extended family and his institutional context. In addition, the project 'Pastoralist youth in towns and cities' aims to improve knowledge of pastoral systems in the Sahel and the pathways of access for young people to adulthood; strengthen the capacities of pastoral

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organizations and their positioning on the issue of youth; open the path of collaboration between FAO, the International Organization of Work and Member States to rebuild a social contract around pastoralism, in particular by extending social protection to pastoral populations.

94. The **Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme** has fully incorporated indigenous peoples' issues as part of the Programme Social Safeguards. In this regard, it fully contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through four results including i) strengthening legal and institutional framework and ii) supporting wildlife management; iii) helping the production of alternative proteins. These three areas of work in particular are relevant for the implementation of 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Specific baseline studies have been developed in the framework of the SWM programme that include, among other, information and data on Indigenous Peoples, including on the status of their rights. These baselines will help show the progress made under the SWM Programme including vis-à-vis relevant SDG indicators.

### Country initiatives in support of SDGs 2030 and indigenous peoples:

95. **FAO-Investment Center (CFI)** is supporting the following country level projects:
- **Philippines:** The preparation of the Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project (MIADP), funding by the World Bank (100 million USD), which targets specifically the indigenous peoples' communities of Mindanao. The design phase was delayed, due to Covid-19, and is expected to be approved in 2021.
  - **Mexico:** The World Bank-funded PROFEM project (with the Commission National Forestal) in developing a tool and methodology to assess entrepreneurship and territorial governance in communities with forest **collective** land rights. Online tools have been developed and an index is being finalized to make them available soon.
  - **Nicaragua:** The World Bank funded PRODEP project to develop a methodology to carry out cadaster activities with indigenous peoples. A tool to assess traditional land administration systems was developed to contribute to the FPIC process. These tools are being incorporated to the Land Administration online Toolkit.
  - **Guatemala:** To promote the use of the Open Tenure tool and other guidelines to strengthen tenure right recognition and land governance in indigenous peoples' communities in the implementation of the Sepur Zarco judicial sentence. This is part of a joint programme with WFP and UN Women.
96. **FAO Fisheries** is supporting the following projects at country level:
- ICSF's Project on Support the social, economic and environmental transformation of the small-scale fisheries sector towards its better contribution to food security and poverty eradication as a result of improved policies, strategies and initiatives in Brazil. As a result, indigenous peoples in **Amazonas** State, Brazil, are aware of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), understand the principles and recommendations of the SSF Guidelines, and have become active participants in a national platform of small-scale fisheries
  - Preparatory meeting in Manaus (Amazonas State) with Brazilian organizations with a track-record of working with indigenous peoples' groups. Including preparation of a synthesis document to be

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discussed during the workshop on main issues of concern and policy measures of interest to indigenous peoples' groups in relation to their fisheries' interests. Additionally, development of the workshop methodology, organization of the workshop, production of audio/visual material covering the workshop proceedings, and final report of proceedings and a synthesis document to update the Vital Fisheries strategy. For more information see here: <https://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1082-Brazil.html>

- In the context of implementing the SSF Guidelines, FAO has supported capacity development among indigenous peoples, and also supported the indigenous peoples' own initiative to establish the Alliance of Central American Indigenous Fishers (Alianza de Pescadores Indígenas Centroamericanos in Spanish) on December 7th, 2018 in San José, Costa Rica.
97. In the **Philippines** the project “Dynamic conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in traditional agroecosystems of **the Philippines**” is jointly being implemented by the FAO, and the Bureau of Agricultural Research of the Department of Agriculture (DA-BAR) funded by GEF. It is a five-year project (July 2016-June 2021) with a total funding of USD 2,182,631. The project area coverage consists of 12 communities from Hingyon and Hungduan, Ifugao and 5 communities from Lake Sebu, South Cotabato. The priority crops of the project are the traditional rice varieties (TRVs), taro, yam, mung bean, eggplant, banana, abaca, tomato and ginger, among others. The project aims to enhance, expand and sustain the dynamic conservation practices that sustain globally significant agricultural biodiversity (ABD) in traditional agroecosystems of the Philippines.
98. The **Nepal Green Climate Fund** (GCF) project ‘Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal’ has been active from 12th May 2020. Indigenous peoples’ representatives were involved in the online consultation process as part of the inception phase, **and** in the first Project Steering Committee. FAO’s REDD+/NFM cluster is also involved in preparation of a GEF7 project under the December 2019 GEF Council work programme, which has involved consultation with indigenous peoples’ groups as part of the preparation process.

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

- i.* Please provide information on specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.
  - ii.* Please provide information on any training materials prepared or planned related to the implementation of the UN Declaration.
99. Since 2010, FAO has its own Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Based on this policy, a Manual for the **implementation of FPIC** in field projects was developed by FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit together with partner organizations and donors. The new FAO FPIC manual for project practitioners followed the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit drafting the Corporate Social and Environmental Guidelines specific Safeguard on Indigenous peoples and Culture indicators (SSF9). Later the FAO project cycle was adapted to incorporate FPIC thus enabling the training of FAO staff and other stakeholders on FPIC implementation.

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100. FAO developed a FPIC training kit consisting of a short video for senior managers, a participatory manual for face-to-face training (currently available in 6 UN languages), and an online training course. The **e-learning course on FPIC** focuses on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent throughout all stages of the project cycle. It describes each of the recommended six steps of the process and the related actions to be undertaken. The course is self-paced and has a duration of approximately 2 hours. It is currently available in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish). As of late 2020, 235 FAO personnel completed the online course.
101. An important new tool to trace the work of FAO with indigenous peoples, is the qualifier. Since September 2019 a **specific qualifier on "indigenous peoples"** was created in the **FAO Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)**. Since then 67 projects were reviewed and guidance was provided on how to ensure compliance with safeguard 9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and carry out FPIC processes.
102. **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources** for Food and Agriculture: Development of Options to encourage, guide and promote the realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in **Article 9** of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. This document is aimed to support the governments and interested stakeholders, in the implementation of Farmers' Rights. The Treaty is currently undertaking the review of the training materials in relation to the Strategy involving different stakeholders and experts.
103. **FAO Forestry** just completed an **e-learning module: "Tenure security for better forestry: Applying the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure"** for policy makers and non-governmental stakeholders. The e-learning module raises awareness of the VGGT, UNDRIP and other global instruments that call on States to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands and territories. The e-learning module presents better practice models in the recognition and protection of these rights. The e-learning module will be translated into Spanish and French, and then launched in 2021.
104. The **Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)**, hosted at FAO, works to promote high-value mountain products as a means to develop mountain economies and improve the livelihoods of many indigenous peoples through the Mountain Partnership (MP) Products Initiative. The MPS and partners have developed a database and a map of indigenous peoples and local communities living in mountain areas. This map provides online users with visual cues to a growing database on mountain and indigenous peoples around the world, including information on their locations, populations and food systems.
- iii.* Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implement the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.
- ✓ In **Annex 1** there is a table with the full list of FAO projects in indigenous peoples' territories according to the indigenous peoples' specific qualifier.
105. The **FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit** has developed a **Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)** aims to advance FAO's objectives in all seven socio-cultural regions, representing the first project proposal from

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the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit requesting donor resources for FAO's work with indigenous peoples. Its aim is to secure all requested funding in order to carry out the complete set of activities envisioned in the project document. Individual donors may choose to fund a particular output of the MDTF in a specific country.

106. **Letters of agreement** with indigenous peoples' organizations are also part of the funds allocated. In 2020 six letters of agreement funded for a total of about USD 150, 000 were implemented under the direct responsibility of the **FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit**.
107. Given the link between indigenous peoples and biodiversity most of the resources allocated on indigenous peoples issues are from the 'green funds'. **The Global Environmental Facility's (GEF)** has 45 projects in FAO targeting indigenous peoples' territories. In addition, the **Green Climate Fund** has funded 5 projects to be implemented or are currently under implementation with indigenous peoples.
108. In **Latin America recently approved GCF projects** have strong participation of indigenous peoples: RECLIMA in El Salvador 35 million, 9% of the total budget is destined to work with indigenous peoples; PROEZA Paraguay 90 million, 35% of the total participants of the project are Mbya Guarani indigenous peoples; REDD+ Amazonia Vision in Colombia 35 million, 40% of the total budget is destined to work with indigenous peoples; REDD+ Payment for Results in Chile, 63 million, the project will support the reforestation of native forests in the regions of Biobio and Araucania, providing support to Mapuche indigenous peoples; RELIVE in Guatemala 67 million, recently approved. FPIC procedure carried out with the support of FILAC. Direct technical assistance to 116,000 participants, with a great majority of participation of Achí, Quechi, Mopan and Ch'orti' indigenous peoples.

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

Please provide information on:

- i. Any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff;
109. During 2020 the **FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit** made considerable efforts on capacity building regarding **Free, Prior and Informed Consent**. More than 100 people were part of this advocacy and training sessions bringing up the total number of trained personnel to over 400 people. In June a two day training on 'Indigenous Peoples and the implementation of FPIC' was delivered for FAO India office and the GEF funded Green-ag project with 35 people attending ; in November the webinar with the FAO Investment Centre entitled 'Investing in indigenous peoples as allies in the fight against food insecurity' gathered more than 50 participants and showcased experiences from the field including GCF projects; in December, with 26 participants, the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit co-organized with the European Commission (EC) the Second Technical Workshop on FPIC: lessons learned and challenges in implementing Free Prior and Informed Consent. Participants included: Action Aid, AECID, EC, GCF, GEF, GIZ, UNPFII and USAID.

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110. **FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit** has delivered presentations on **indigenous peoples' rights in master's degree courses** in Valencia University and Carlos III University of Madrid, providing an insight on FAO's and the UN work with indigenous peoples, and the UNDRIP.
111. Also, the **FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit** participated in the **GEF evaluation** of institutional policies and engagement at the GEF relation to indigenous peoples.
112. Projects under the **Benefit-sharing Fund (BSF) of the International Treaty** support training and capacity building to promote the management and use of local agrobiodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, including through conserving, sustainably using and commercializing indigenous crops and valorisation of indigenous knowledge and agricultural practices.
113. **FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean** and various **Country Offices** participated in more than 30 webinars throughout 2020 regarding indigenous peoples and the implementation of the 2030 agenda.
114. **FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**, through its Capacity Development Centre, designed a 60-hour virtual course on the **fundamental elements of FPIC**. This course specifically targeted 60 national project formulators involved in climate financing initiatives, forest management as well as environmental projects. The course took place from September 09, 2020 to October 21, 2020. Link: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/capacitacion-politicas-publicas/cursos/ver/es/c/1298168/>
115. Also, in **Latin America**, **FAO in partnership with FILAC** organized a **100-hour-four-week course** on the subject of **rural development and food and nutrition security**. This course was specifically design for indigenous peoples selected from 13 different countries in Latin America. A total of 36 indigenous students, equally distributed among men and women, took the online course with tutor and successfully completed the program. Link: <https://www.filac.org/wp/comunicacion/filac-informa/becas-a-curso-formulacion-de-proyectos-para-el-desarrollo-rural-y-la-seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-con-pueblos-indigenas-implementando-el-consentimiento-libre-previo-e-informado/>
116. **FAO's REDD+/NFM Cluster in Chile**, the Longkos council (leaders) and five indigenous Mapuche Pehuenche communities (Mitrauquen, Quinquen, Icalma, Pedregoso and Marimenuco) have built their capacity for restoring the forest in the Araucania region. This restoration work has been undertaken using the traditional practices of the Mapuche Pehuenche with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Forest Corporation (CONAF) and UNDP. This effort is part of the National strategy for climate change and plant resources (Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático y Recursos Vegetacionales 2017-2025 (ENCCRV)).
117. Indigenous peoples have been supported across the **Latin-American region** on **community-based forest monitoring**, including also monitoring in indigenous peoples' territories in Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. Capacity has been built to empower the communities to govern the forest in their territories and provides tools to claim land titles in regions with no land rights. Capacity building activities have prioritized youth and indigenous women; however, the recruitment of indigenous women remains a challenge based on cultural barriers.



118. **FAO India** is providing support under the **Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) Project**, (UTF /IND/196 and UTF /IND/197) and Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains (TCP/IND/3703 and TCP/IND/3704) to the States of Mizoram and Nagaland. FAO's technical assistance in the project aims at enhancing farmers' incomes, reducing pressure on natural resources and increasing resilience to climate change. This TA consultancy makes optimum use of FAO's accumulated experience and know-how in various technical areas including Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT), Soil and Water Conservation (SWC), Terrace Rice Cultivation (TRC), Animal Husbandry, Agricultural and Horticultural Crop Production, sustainable jhum cultivation practices and Land Use Planning. The target population of the projects are indigenous peoples. During the training of master trainers, every participant belonged to indigenous peoples' communities in the states of Mizoram and Nagaland.
119. Also, in **India**, the **Landscape Based Integrated Farming Systems for Improved Income and Nutrition Security Project** (TCP/IND/3708) is piloting a system to evolve climate resilient crop diversification (millet-based) and Integrated Farming System (IFS) models in upland rainfed areas, in Nuapada District, Odisha. For this, capacity development of the indigenous peoples in the landscape is focused on, best practices in diversified cropping systems, Integrated Pest Management, Community Water Management, Rearer Field Schools for Community-led Animal Healthcare and Bio-input preparation.
120. Under the same project in India, capacity development for government officials were held on Living Soils Consultation, Water Management in Rainfed Areas and Climate Risk Reduction.
- ii. Please include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response.
121. As of 2020, FAO has implemented 12 programs of the **Leadership Schools for Indigenous Women** at the national and regional levels, targeting more than 300 indigenous women from Asia, Latin America, and Africa. In 2020, FAO launched a global survey to update the Indigenous Women School Programme, which gathered responses from more than 200 indigenous women from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, informing of relevant topics and priority areas that should be included in the curricula. Topics and priority areas include climate change, indigenous peoples' food systems, water management, and intellectual property rights, among others.
122. Additionally, in Paraguay, in 2020 FAO joined forces with **SUNU**, an indigenous peoples' organization of Paraguay, and the Government of Paraguay to implement the **12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Indigenous Women Leadership School** and, to institutionalize the programme and its methodology as part of the capacity building programs of the **Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI)**. In order to implement the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Indigenous Women Leadership School, FAO, INDI and SUNU adapted the curricula to a virtual modality that allowed 24 indigenous women from 17 peoples to participate in the six weeks programme from their community through their cell phones. This innovative modality will be also replicated by INDI for other indigenous peoples' capacity building programs.

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123. In the framework of the project “**Scaling up implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (Enhanced GAP) in Agriculture and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**” indigenous women and female governmental authorities from Ethiopia, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Senegal, and Uganda are receiving training to participate meaningfully in the negotiation processes of UNFCCC. The project will also fund the participation of the said group to attend the conference of the parties of UNFCCC and including meetings during the subsidiary bodies of the convention.
124. In India, under the **Green-Ag Project**, the FPIC orientation training included indigenous women and youth; under the IFAD funded FOCUS project in every training special attention was given to include indigenous women and youth. In all the trainings, there were participants from both the genders and age groups, all belonging to indigenous peoples’ communities; under the Landscape Based Integrated Farming Systems for Improved Income and Nutrition Security Project Market linkage activities were anchored by indigenous women-led SHGs; Singha Majhi, an indigenous person with disabilities has been one of the early adopters of bio-inputs as a replacement for chemical inputs in the project villages.
125. Gender components have been integrated throughout the **Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme**. In particular through : Planning of gender-responsive activities (gender strategies, gender analysis, CD, etc. ; including gender indicators (n. of women and men that have improved their knowledge and capacities ; increased number of women and men engaged in the production of alternative sources of animal protein, etc.); Collecting sex-disaggregated data and documentation of information related to gender. In particular, in the framework of preliminary analysis activities implemented in the various sites, this includes: Basic Necessity Survey, bush meat value chain analysis, animal production and meat consumption survey. In all these cases, information on gender roles and sex-disaggregated data was collected and gender-sensitive indicators have been formulated and included, to the extent possible.
126. The initiatives to support indigenous peoples across the Latin-American region on community-based forest monitoring, including also monitoring in indigenous peoples’ territories in Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru, have prioritized youth and indigenous women; however, the recruitment of indigenous women remains a challenge based on cultural barriers.

### **6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples at the UN**

Please provide information on:

- i. Any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN processes, including at the country level;
127. **FAO Human Resources** has recently incorporated the possibility of allowing staff to self-identify staff as indigenous peoples if they so wish. FAO’s Indigenous Peoples Unit informally received in 2019 the information that 107 indigenous consultants are working in Ecuador, Namibia, Philippines, Paraguay, Peru, Panamá, Bangladesh and India, as well as one staff at director level currently working in FAO Headquarters, One Director in Geneva and One Chief of Unit.

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128. Also, during 2020, the indigenous internship **programme** continued with 15 indigenous interns in 8 countries.
129. FAO together with the UN Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples facilitated different dialogues between **indigenous** leaders and the Secretariat of the **UN Food Systems Summit** in order to ensure indigenous peoples' engagement in the Summit. Main results of these meetings include the drafting of a roadmap of indigenous peoples and the drafting of a white paper on indigenous peoples' food systems led by FAO and the Global-Hub.
130. FAO together with **UNFCCC (adaptation team)** developed a joint workplan where these two organizations will seek to take advantage of the synergies between their respective work streams in particular on climate change adaptation. The activities of this joint effort are displayed on the **UNFCCC platform** on the local communities and indigenous peoples. The aim of this collaboration is to place indigenous peoples' communities as the active participants on negotiation processes of the UNFCCC and other related activities.
131. **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** Representatives of farmers' organizations, and indigenous and local communities, particularly from centres of origin and crop diversity, are supported in the various committees and bodies of the International Treaty. Also, participation of farmers and indigenous peoples in the various regional and national capacity development initiatives are supported. Projects funded through the Benefit-sharing Fund of ITPGRFA have supported the participation of indigenous peoples' communities in the planning, design, policy dialogue and formulation of strategic action plans for climate change adaptation and sustainable use of local agrobiodiversity.
- ii. Any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them;
132. Through 2020, considerable efforts were spent in order to improve the **operationalization of FPIC** already at the stage of project formulation. This allowed the planning of adequate human and financial resources required to undertake the process throughout the project's life. In the case of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) projects, a more detailed planning of the work with indigenous peoples, including the implementation of FPIC, was ensured with the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans as part of the projects' Environmental and Social Management Frameworks as well as the appraisal of 169 global projects through the Project and Programme Review Committee. More than 45 GEF projects target indigenous peoples' territories, more than half of the approved (10) GCF funded projects are implemented in indigenous peoples' territories with FAO's Indigenous Peoples Units technical support provided.
133. The **SWM programme has developed site specific FPIC protocols** adapted to the local contexts that feature also the presence of Indigenous Peoples. Those protocols guide interaction with Indigenous Peoples to ensure FPIC process is duly followed.
134. In the framework to the development of a **new Green Climate Fund proposal for the Republic of Congo**, FAO has conducted an assessment of the situation of **indigenous Batwa peoples** in the

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proposed project area, focused in the district of Ngo where the most significant population of Batwa reside. The fieldwork for the assessment included a series of semi-structured interviews to identify potential risks and mitigation measures to ensure appropriate approaches and equitable benefits, given existing prejudices and discriminatory practices towards the Batwa. The assessment made a number of recommendations which were subsequently integrated in the proposal design. These recommendations included awareness raising on legal rights of indigenous peoples among all stakeholders, development of a grievance redress mechanism, provision of transport for key Batwa representatives to project meetings and events, assistance to Batwa to access markets, and support for health and education services, among others.

135. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, under the **4-year REDD+ Integrated Program in Equateur Province (PIREDD Equateur)**, FAO initiated the FPIC process with local communities, many of which include populations of indigenous Batwa. The FPIC process was preceded by a week of training and field practice for the project team and counterpart government officers. In addition, a field facilitation guide was prepared along with a database to keep track of consent agreements and activities. A grievance redress mechanism was also drafted. Achieving consent through a participatory process with the villages has been a prerequisite for launching activities that include support to local governance, land use planning, community forestry, energy supply, climate smart agriculture, and family planning. The FPIC process in this particular project will be showcased in a short publication to be launched early 2021.
136. In **Latin America**, FPIC processes are underway due to the significant amount of **FAO Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects** are focusing on indigenous peoples' and tribal territories, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean is making an effort to ensure not only the proper application of FPIC protocols but also to advance the participation of indigenous peoples in these projects.
137. In **Honduras and Guyana**, FAO has worked closely with indigenous peoples' groups to develop and implement a pilot Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols, to ensure indigenous peoples' meaningful participation in FPIC implementation and decision-making processes.
  - iii. Any consultation mechanisms established by the UNCT or support to Member States in establishing institutions and mechanisms for consultation with indigenous peoples, as well as ensuring effective participation of indigenous youth and indigenous women, in the COVID-19 socio-economic response and recovery plans
138. FAO led and was involved in several activities concerning the impacts of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples. Several webinars were organized at international, regional (Latin America) and country levels (Colombia) to consult with indigenous peoples on needs and approaches to ensure physical and cultural survival during the pandemic. FAO is participating in the COVID-19 observatories led by University of Leeds that are documenting the COVID-19 impacts and responses of indigenous peoples, focusing specifically on food security. Reports were prepared documenting initiatives taken by indigenous youth during the pandemic in the seven socio-cultural regions; and the impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous peoples of Latin America – Abya Yala. Fundraising efforts were made in Bolivia and Colombia in support of indigenous peoples' recovery from the pandemic. **These activities are detailed in Section 2 of this report.**

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### ANNEX 1

#### FAO projects and programmes with indigenous peoples' qualifier

Project Symbol	EOD	NTE	Project Title	Project Objectives	Recipients	Donors
GCP /COL/115/ITA	15/06/2020	14/06/2023	Estrategia de desarrollo territorial para la reactivación económica e integración social de Mapiropan	Contribuir a la calidad de vida y la seguridad alimentaria de los residentes de Mapiropan a través de procesos de reactivación económica, gestión ambiental e integración comunitaria, aportando a la reducción del hambre ODS 2.	Colombia	Italy
GCP /GLO/280/MUL			Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge for COVID-19 and climate action	To strengthen the technical participation and influence of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge on natural resources management, food security and climate change at national, regional and international level	Global	Multilateral
GCP /IND/183/GFF	01/04/2019	31/03/2026	Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP)	The Full-Size Project - Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes, aims to catalyze transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. The project's overall objective will be realized through the implementation of two components. The first component will set in place the tools required to strengthen the country's enabling environment to enhance the capacity of the agricultural sector to deliver BD, SLM, SFM, and CCM benefits. The first component will help coordinate national, state and local approaches, including facilitating the adoption of appropriate fiscal and market incentives to promote or conserve diversity on-farm and across productive landscapes. The project will assist Gol in prioritizing efforts through the identification of high conservation-value areas where practices associated with unsustainable agricultural practices threaten ecological integrity. Strategically directing attention towards priority landscapes will help increase efficiency, innovation, and impact. The second component will demonstrate on-the-ground conservation improvements designed to drive higher-level changes. Under the second component, the project will work in high conservation priority landscapes to demonstrate replicable best practices. Interventions will be designed to show how ecosystem-based agricultural improvements can deliver social, production, and ecological benefits. The project will provide an evidential basis for transformational policy change. Decision-makers responsible for India's agricultural and environmental sector will have the tools required to activate a new way of doing business. This new way of doing business will result in substantially addressing the sustainability of the agricultural sector and the ecological integrity of India's most important ecosystems. The final results will positively impact high conservation value landscapes and be amplified to inform the India's broader agricultural policy framework. This will ensure sustainable, transformative change across India's agricultural landscape.	India	GEF (FAO)

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GCP /NEP/076/GCF	12/05/2020	11/05/2027	Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN)	The Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN) project aims to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities in Nepal's Churia region. It will promote widespread adoption of climate-resilient land use practices, confront the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation, better maintain the forest ecosystem in the Churia hills, and build resilience to climate-induced hazards. It will also build the capacities of governments, communities and other stakeholders to better understand and respond to climate risks and scale up much needed support after project closure. The project is conceived as a direct contribution to Nepal's nationally determined contribution (NDC).	Nepal	GCF - Green Climate Fund (Accreditation Master Agreement - AMA)
GCP /PER/045/GFF	27/09/2018	27/09/2022	Sustainable management of agrobiodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach.		Peru	GEF (FAO)
OSRO/COL/001/BEL	01/11/2020	31/10/2021	Asistencia de emergencia para indígenas vulnerables afectados por el flujo migratorio y el COVID-19	Reducir el hambre y la inseguridad alimentaria de población indígena vulnerable afectada por el fenómeno migratorio y el COVID-19, en Colombia	Colombia	Belgium
OSRO/GUA/001/CHA	26/03/2020	31/03/2021	Restablecimiento de la seguridad alimentaria y las capacidades de producción agropecuaria de 3,500 familias afectadas por Inseguridad Alimentaria.	El objetivo principal de este proyecto es salvar vidas y proteger las vidas de los agricultores pobres que sufren inseguridad alimentaria severa.	Guatemala	UNOCHA
OSRO/RLA/901/EC	01/04/2019	30/10/2021	Strengthening of comprehensive and multisectoral risk management to reduce livelihoods vulnerability of indigenous communities exposed to multiple threats and hidden risks in the Bolivian Altiplano and Colombia	To contribute to the resilience of rural and indigenous communities and vulnerable groups to the impact of multiple climate-related threats and risks hidden in highlands, other rural areas, peri-urban areas and areas affected by both disasters and conflict, under a comprehensive approach to disaster risk management and reduction, from a local level up to the national level in Bolivia and Colombia.	Plurinational State of Bolivia; Colombia; Regional Latin America; SLS - Multidisciplinary Team for South America	European Union
TCP/BOL/3709	01/07/2019	30/06/2021	Estrategia de Desarrollo Integral sectorial de la Amazonía en Bolivia	Orientar las acciones al aprovechamiento forestal, maderable y no maderable, al establecimiento de sistemas agroforestales y sistemas silvopastoriles; el aprovechamiento de biodiversidad y los recursos ictícolas, así como al fortalecimiento de sistemas agroalimentarios	Plurinational State of Bolivia	FAO
TCP/BOL/3802	07/10/2020	07/10/2021	Fortalecer la Gestión Territorial Indígena Comunitaria como mecanismo de reactivación productiva en un contexto de COVID-19 y adaptación al Cambio Climático	Gobierno Nacional de Bolivia y pueblos indígenas originarios priorizados han implementado un Plan de Asistencia y Promoción Productiva y de Desarrollo Sostenible para los Pueblos Indígenas Post Covid-19 y planes de vida y/o de gestión territorial integral, diseñados con enfoque de género, para la reactivación socioeconómica, productiva y garantizar la seguridad alimentaria durante la emergencia sanitaria y el post COVID-19.	Plurinational State of Bolivia	FAO
TCP/IND/3703	01/05/2019	31/08/2021	Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Mizoram	To strengthen the capacity of community stakeholders to improve livestock management; for sustainable and ecological jhum management and to develop business plans for sustainable value chain development.	India	FAO

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TCP/IND/3704	01/04/2019	30/07/2021	Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Nagaland	To strengthen the capacity of community stakeholders for sustainable and ecological jhum management, develop business plans for sustainable food value chains and improve and upgrade the agricultural curriculum.	India	FAO
TCP/PAR/3707	01/09/2019	31/08/2021	Asistencia técnica para la formulación e implementación del Plan Nacional de Reducción de la Pobreza.	Apoyo para implementación de mecanismos para la inclusión de políticas, planes y programas para avanzar en la Reducción de la Pobreza en territorios rurales.	Paraguay	FAO
TCP/RLA/3720	01/09/2019	31/08/2021	Mejorando la gobernanza sostenible de los pueblos y territorios indígenas de América Latina.	Apoyo a los gobiernos y los autoridades territoriales de pueblos indígenas priorizados en la implementación de instrumentos de política pública y/o programas y/o herramientas culturalmente diferenciadas, acordadas y aprobadas para la gestión sostenible de territorios indígenas.	Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Regional Latin America	FAO
TCP/RLA/3727	01/12/2019	30/06/2021	Desarrollo territorial e inclusión social para Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes	Gobiernos (nacionales y territoriales) y PIA aplican de manera efectiva el marco metodológico de inclusión social con enfoque étnico en los procesos de diseño, concertación, implementación, monitoreo y evaluación de políticas públicas, planes e iniciativas de desarrollo territorial.	Brazil; Colombia; Guatemala; Mexico; Nicaragua; Regional Latin America	FAO
TFD-19/ARG/001	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	Fortalecimiento de la producción hortícola de la comunidad indígena lwi Imemby	Reducir la pobreza en la comunidad indígena lwi Imemby a través del suministro de insumos para dos estaciones de siembra de hortalizas y para la construcción de un invernadero	Argentina	Multilateral
UNJP/PER/051/UNJ-GLOBAL	15/12/2017	30/09/2021	Programa Nacional ONU-REDD Perú	Complementar los esfuerzos de preparación del Gobierno Peruano para la implementación de REDD+	Peru	UNDP Administered Donor Joint Trust Fund
UTF/COL/103/COL	30/08/2018	30/06/2019	Caracterización de la situación alimentaria y nutricional de pueblos indígenas en Colombia	Autoridades nacionales y territoriales relacionadas con SAN, cuentan con capacidades e información sobre la caracterización de la situación alimentaria y nutricional de los pueblos indígenas priorizados para la movilización, gestión y toma de decisiones políticas por territorio.	Colombia	Colombia
UTF/COL/113/COL	04/07/2019	30/06/2020	Asistencia Técnica para la implementación del modelo de forestería comunitaria Fase II	Asistencia Técnica para la implementación del modelo de forestería comunitaria Fase II	Colombia	Colombia
UTF/COL/124/COL	02/09/2020	15/06/2021	Recuperación de los activos productivos, la producción agropecuaria, la seguridad alimentaria y la economía de población víctima del conflicto armado en Colombia	La DAE de la UARIV dispone de herramientas y metodologías de atención humanitaria a sujetos colectivos étnicos	Colombia	Colombia
UTF/COL/125/COL	27/08/2020	31/03/2021	Plan Maestro de Estructuración. Alianza estratégica entre la ART y la FAO	Apoyar técnicamente a la ART en la elaboración e inicio de la implementación de los planes maestros de estructuración a partir de la metodología para viabilizar iniciativas productivas territoriales en las zonas PDET.	Colombia	Colombia
UTF/COL/128/COL	29/09/2020	30/04/2021	EAASS para niños, niñas, adolescentes y sus familias en La Guajira en contexto de COVID-19	Desarrollar una estrategia de ambientes Alimentarios Saludables y sostenibles en el departamento de la Guajira.	Colombia	Colombia

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UTF /IND/196/IND	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the NorthEast (FOCUS) Project Nagaland	The overall objective of the FAO Technical Assistance is to achieve environmental sustainability and profitability of the farming systems in hill areas enhanced.	India	India
UTF /IND/197/IND	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) Project Mizoram	The overall objective of the FAO Technical Assistance is to achieve environmental sustainability and profitability of the farming systems in hill areas enhanced.	India	India
UTF /MEX/122/MEX	02/03/2015	31/10/2020	Evaluación de los programas: Fomento a la Organización Agraria (FORMAR); Apoyo a Jóvenes para la Productividad de Futuras Empresas Rurales (PROJOVEN); y Programa de Fomento a la Urbanización Rural (PROFUR)	Contribuir al desarrollo integral y sustentable del sector rural a través de una mayor eficiencia y eficacia de la política para el sector agrario.	Mexico	Mexico



## ANNEX 2

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- FAO indigenous peoples health and safety during COVID 19  
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/covid-19/en/>
- Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples  
<http://www.fao.org/3/ca9106en/ca9106en.pdf>
- Webinar with Indigenous leaders and Governments to discuss indigenous territories main challenges in the face of COVID-19  
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1273781/>
- Webinar on indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and COVID-19  
<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cofo/covid-19-forestry-webinar-week/related-events/en/#c757465>
- Global Survey to update indigenous women Schools curricula <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1271796/>
- Indigenous peoples' food systems: the many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health <http://www.fao.org/3/i0370e/i0370e00.htm>
- Indigenous Peoples' food systems and well-being: Interventions and policies for healthy communities <http://www.fao.org/3/i3144e/i3144e00.htm>
- [How ancestral knowledge will improve food systems: The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](http://www.fao.org/3/nd424en/nd424en.pdf) <http://www.fao.org/3/nd424en/nd424en.pdf>
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- Guide to strengthen the governance of fisheries in indigenous territories was published in 2020 with the objective of provide a tool to indigenous fishers in the region.  
<http://www.fao.org/3/ca9294es/CA9294ES.pdf>
- Indigenous Peoples brainstorming sessions in North America  
<http://www.fao.org/north-america/news/detail/en/c/1305355/>

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- Indigenous Women, Daughters of Mother Earth Advocacy Brochure <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0719en>
- SWM Programme staff on FPIC approach <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Cp481OLIGE>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EE75GxKY50s&list=PLzp5NgJ2-dK6RWd0nusIMGy8TthiQ0hU2>
- Parlatino Regional guidelines for the inclusion of indigenous and tribal peoples in the design, implementation and monitoring of rural development strategies. <https://parlatino.org/news/articulan-estrategias-en-apoyo-a-pueblos-indigenas/>
- Guatemala, communal lands tenure video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KBTJYtrKmPo&feature=youtu.be>
- Colombia four webinars on COVID 19 and indigenous peoples  
Chapter One: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1371757363214681> . Chapter Two: <https://youtu.be/PNaXjbkwZTs> . Chapter Three: <https://youtu.be/WCbIVnGwcho> . Chapter Four: <https://youtu.be/tFon0pRJ7AE>
- XXVII COAG on "FAO's work on Rangelands and Pastoralism, and proposal for an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists":  
<http://www.fao.org/3/nd394fr/nd394fr.pdf>
- Nicaragua : Bioclima GCF Project <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp146>
- Brazil : small scale fisheries project in the Amazon <https://igssf.icsf.net/en/page/1082-Brazil.html>
- Latin America regional training on FPIC <http://www.fao.org/in-action/capacitacion-politicas-publicas/cursos/ver/es/c/1298168/>
- Latin America regional course for indigenous peoples on rural development and food and nutrition security  
<https://www.filac.org/wp/comunicacion/filac-informa/becas-a-curso-formulacion-de-proyectos-para-el-desarrollo-rural-y-la-seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-con-pueblos-indigenas-implementando-el-consentimiento-libre-previo-e-informado/>
- Emergency project Colombia Wayuemarket Virtual Store <https://wayuemarket.com/wayuu-market>

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### ANNEX 3

#### List of UNPFII recommendations to FAO ongoing or implemented

Session	Par. #	Status	Org	Recommendation	FAO'S RESPONSE
4 (2005)	<u>28</u>	Ongoing	FAO	Encourages to recognize the importance of and emphasize support for indigenous agricultural systems, including forestry, shifting cultivation, fisheries, livestock, pastoralism and hunting-gathering systems, and their associated biodiversity, foods, knowledge systems and cultures. It encourages FAO to promote the responsible use of culturally appropriate agricultural inputs and technology so as to protect the traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples	Traditional knowledge in agriculture and food security has become an important working area of FAO. FAO in collaboration with UNDP, GEF and UNESCO is undertaking an initiative aimed at the global recognition, conservation and sustainable management of the world's outstanding indigenous and traditional agricultural systems and their associate landscapes, biodiversity, knowledge systems, and cultures. This inter-agency initiative is the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS), and it involves intervention at global, national and site levels. At the global level, the project will facilitate recognition of the concept of GIAHS; at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept; and at site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management with communities. The project will be implemented in five pilot systems represented by 12 pilot sites in 7 countries: Chile, China, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Peru and the Philippines. Presently GIAHS is working with the Huilliche community in Chihole Island, Chile; Aymara and Quechua communities in the Peruvian Andes; the Ifugao community in the Philippines; and the Amasigh (Berber) communities of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. During 2005 World Food Day, the important contribution of indigenous peoples to food production and the sustainable management of agricultural ecosystems was highlighted with a specific roundtable involving the participation of indigenous peoples.
4 (2005)	<u>32</u>	Ongoing	FAO	Recommends FAO to develop a strategic plan for working with indigenous peoples by defining the FAO mission, vision and conceptual framework for indigenous peoples	The FAO Focal Points Network on Indigenous Issues and the Livelihoods Support Program initiated an internal participatory process for the formulation of a framework towards the elaboration of an FAO policy and strategy on indigenous peoples. The formulation process was undertaken in collaboration with members of the Permanent Forum. The draft document was discussed at a seminar/presentation at FAO in December 2005, with the participation of FAO staff, Permanent Forum members and staff from the International Fund for Agricultural Development
4 (2005)	<u>33</u>	Ongoing	FAO	Recommends that FAO consider the development of operational guidelines on indigenous peoples and a framework tool for the promotion of indigenous rights and sustainable rural development in the framework of the goals that emerged from the World Food Summit and the World Food Summit five years later, as well as those that emerged from other international conferences,	As part of activities related to the voluntary guidelines on the right to food, FAO organized a seminar in January 2006 on "Indigenous Peoples Rights and the Right to Food" with the objective to create awareness within FAO staff of the situation of indigenous peoples, the right to food and the related UN legal frameworks that protect such rights. The seminar also discussed new strategies for the implementation of indigenous rights and the right to food, with particular attention to capturing synergies between different mechanisms available at both the international level (crucial

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				summits and conventions which are relevant to indigenous peoples	problem of coordination between agencies) and the national level. E/C.19/2006/6/Add.14
4 (2005)	<a href="#">34</a>	Ongoing	FAO	FAO work further on the development of cultural indicators for identifying priorities and criteria and methodologies for the right to food and food security, with the participation of indigenous peoples, taking into account the protection and restoration of indigenous peoples' traditional food systems and their agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and livelihoods.	Building on the work on cultural indicators initiated in 2002 in collaboration with the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), the Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative is supporting indigenous peoples' organizations to develop a clearer and more empirical understanding of the relationship between culture and sustainable agriculture and rural development. In particular, it is working with IITC to develop a paper on the role of culture in SARD focusing on indigenous peoples and their communities, cultural dimensions of agricultural and food systems, and the role of culture in sustainable livelihoods and in indigenous concepts of poverty and well-being. Pending availability of funding, two parallel processes are envisaged for ensuring both indigenous peoples' and UN agencies' participation and contributions to the paper and for addressing the concerns that the paper raises through the work of these organizations. This work is expected to strengthen indigenous peoples' efforts to influence policies and development programs that affect their traditional food and agricultural systems. It is also expected to identify some practical entry points, tools and indicators that can be used to foster more culturally appropriate agriculture and rural development interventions.
5 (2006)	<a href="#">137</a>	Ongoing	Member States, UN System, and IPOs	The PFII recommends that States, UN organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations strengthen the necessary communication, education and information infrastructure and support networks of educators on indigenous issues. Information and communication technologies (ICT) for indigenous peoples must be supported in order to close the technological and information gap.	FAO reports: "(a) During the first World Congress on Communication for Development held in Rome from 25 to 27 October 2006, a special session on indigenous peoples' communication for development was organized by FAO. The session focused on the role of communication in combating the marginalization and isolation of indigenous peoples and on its potential to foster their self-determination and development. The session was chaired by Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Representatives of indigenous peoples worldwide shared their relevant experiences and participated in an interactive discussion with the audience. The session was based on the results of previous activities organized by FAO in Bolivia in September 2006 in collaboration with indigenous peoples' organizations: the regional workshop on indigenous peoples' communication for development in Latin America, and the subsequent International Meeting on Indigenous Peoples' Communication for Development. (b) The special session of the World Congress recommended guaranteeing the right of indigenous peoples to communication for self-determined development. The participants agreed that it was essential to promote policies, mechanisms and initiatives that guaranteed and enhanced the realization of the right to communication of indigenous peoples. In line with the purposes of the special session, FAO produced

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					two video programmes on indigenous peoples' experiences in respect of communication and sustainable livelihoods. (c) An important outcome of the meetings in Bolivia was the establishment of a Latin America regional communication platform on indigenous peoples' communication and sustainable livelihood supported by SPFII, FAO and IFAD. This platform will be an important vehicle for dialogue and collaboration between United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples in the region."
5 (2006)	<a href="#">136</a>	Ongoing	Member States, UN System, IPOs	The Permanent Forum recommends that States, United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations elaborate and develop strategies and action plans for communication, education and public awareness on indigenous issues during the Second International Decade, addressing different audiences. Toolkits should also be developed for use in the implementation of such plans.	IFAD reports that in October 2006, in cooperation with FAO, the Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia and several indigenous peoples' organizations, it co-sponsored a special session on indigenous peoples and communication for development at the World Congress on Communication for Development held in Rome. It also supported the participation in the congress of indigenous peoples' representatives from different regions. The special session produced specific recommendations to the World Congress on mainstreaming communication for development policies, programmes and services to foster the sustainable development of indigenous peoples' communities (see details on grants activities in the document E/c.19/2007/3/Add.4. In 2006, IFAD also initiated programmes to raise awareness and advocate about indigenous peoples' issues with journalists in Latin America and South Africa. Furthermore, in 2006, as part of the development of the Rural Poverty Portal powered by IFAD, the Fund expanded its web page on indigenous peoples to incorporate its experiences and general issues related to indigenous peoples. The page can be accessed through the Rural Poverty Portal ( <a href="http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org">http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org</a> ) and through the IFAD web page ( <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a> ).
6 (2007)	<a href="#">64</a>	Ongoing	FAO, WFP	Urges FAO and WFP to ensure that all interventions by those organizations aimed at reducing this problem in indigenous communities are based on assessments of the structural causes of the problem, including access to land and availability of natural resources. Moreover, methods of interventions should be sensitive to the social fabric and respectful of indigenous peoples' models of development.	In partnership with other organizations of development, implemented 12 case studies around the world that were organized by the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment at McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Leaders of communities of indigenous peoples and academic partners have collaborated in the documentation of indigenous food systems and participated in the implementation of health-promotion interventions, using culturally sensitive and environmentally relevant elements found in local food systems.
6 (2007)	<a href="#">67</a>	Ongoing	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS and SPFII.	Calls upon WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, WFP and FAO to develop joint strategies to address the problem of diabetes and related non-communicable lifestyle illnesses. Given the alarming prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum calls upon	The publication "indigenous Peoples' food systems and well-being: interventions and policies for healthy communities" was published by FAO and the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment in 2013. This book presents the need for special consideration of indigenous peoples' food and nutrition interventions for health promotion and policy. It includes several case studies of health interventions focusing especially on diabetes and related non-communicable diseases, leveraging traditional foods.

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				WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to establish a systematic working relationship with the Permanent Forum and the Inter-Agency Support Group to exchange experiences on health initiatives in the area of treatment and prevention of the illness, especially given their role in implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.	
7 (2008)	<a href="#">68</a>	Ongoing	FAO, UN system/UN agencies	Encourages FAO jointly with other United Nations agencies, to support the consolidation of the already established communication platforms in Latin America and Canada and to establish platforms in Asia and Africa and the Pacific. The Forum recommends that FAO and other agencies strengthen the reporting and monitoring mechanisms for the communication platforms, especially with a view to supporting indigenous peoples with a monitoring mechanism for their territories.	FAO has tried to respond to the recommendation to address the limited access to communication and information services that indigenous peoples often face. FAO has long been involved in using communication tools to advance sustainable rural development, including specific activities in recent years on communication for and by indigenous peoples. FAO welcomes the positive response of the Forum to the development of indigenous peoples' communication platforms in Latin America and Canada. At the moment, however, the platform in Latin America is facing some difficulties and, although the possibility of extending this initiative to Asia and Africa is being sought, no significant progress has yet been made. It is important that some follow-up regarding these platforms takes place with other United Nations partners to determine if and how to proceed with this particular recommendation. FAO Reports (2010): Over the last years, FAO promotion of initiatives in the field of indigenous peoples' ComDev, has proven to be strategic in supporting sustainable livelihoods and self-determined development. One of the main activities has been the establishment of regional participatory communication platforms of indigenous peoples, such as the Plataforma Indígena in Latin America and K-Net in Canada. FAO activities in 2009 related to the indigenous peoples' right to communication included, among others, the reinforcement of the Indigenous Platform and the development of the Communication for Sustainable Activities Initiative (CSDI) in collaboration with UN-REDD. The Latin American Indigenous Peoples' Communication Platform led by CIDOB (Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia) with the support of FAO, aims to influence indigenous peoples' development through participatory tools. Within this framework, the platform constitutes a channel for exchange of knowledge, proposals and mechanisms for coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders committed to indigenous peoples. At the same time, it seeks to favour, arrange and promote ComDev's political agendas and programmes. The next step is to establish and expand the Platforms in other regions such as Africa and Asia. In 2009, FAO and the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Territory launched a joint project called Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative (CSDI), which applies communication strategies and approaches

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					to Climate Change Adaptation, sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM) and Food Security. Working together with indigenous peoples, CSDI aims to implement communication programmes and services in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and to make suitable ComDev methods and tools available at the international level through knowledge networks and partnerships. In Bolivia, the initiative is currently being implemented in conjunction with indigenous organizations, such as CIDOB and the Plataforma Indígena, and within the framework of the UN-REDD programme.
7 (2008)	<a href="#">69</a>	Ongoing	FAO, UN system/UN Agencies	Encourages FAO and other relevant agencies to favour and promote in member countries the acknowledgement and improvement of land tenure legal frameworks to recognize indigenous peoples' land rights. The Forum recommends that FAO and other relevant United Nations agencies support activities for participatory delimitation and titling where the legal framework recognizes indigenous land rights. FAO should pay special attention to indigenous peoples' customary laws regarding land. FAO and other relevant United Nations agencies support activities for participatory delimitation and titling.	FAO is committed to promoting the recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights and the improvement of supporting legal frameworks. This is being done by strengthening work related to participatory delimitation, titling and resource management, addressing indigenous peoples' specific needs and taking into consideration the importance of customary laws on land. Integrating indigenous peoples' cosmovisions within national administrative and legal structures represents a significant challenge. FAO has tested and implemented a participatory land delimitation approach in a number of countries, such as Mozambique, Angola, Chile and Guinea Bissau, identifying key elements such as trust building, dialogue, negotiation, and agreement with inhabitants through a validation process in the context of spatial recognition. These activities go hand in hand with policy and legislative dialogues with concerned governments in order to better adapt and implement the existing framework. Supported by the UNPFII and recognizing that land is a contentious subject which must be treated with great sensitivity, FAO is continuing to elaborate improved methodologies through a participatory approach to field implementation and normative elaboration. The approach that FAO intends to follow is an inclusive one, based on dialogue and collaborative actions among governments and IP constituencies.
7 (2008)	<a href="#">85</a>	Ongoing	FAO	A request for FAO to give priority to strategic priority No. 6 of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (support indigenous and local production systems and associated knowledge systems of importance to the maintenance and sustainable use of animal genetic resources), and to further develop relevant approaches to implement it.	At the 2008 FAO Conference, the important role of smallholders in the use, development and conservation of livestock resources was officially recognized. In response, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources are preparing an analytical assessment of this issue, and progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources was welcomed by the Forum in its latest session. Importantly, the assessment acknowledges the need for capacity-building and institutional support to address the particular needs of small-scale livestock production systems, while ensuring respect for the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. FAO is also exploring other opportunities to implement relevant national legislation and international agreements.

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14 (2015)	<u>27</u>	Impleme nted	FAO	<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO, in coordination with indigenous peoples, organize training and other capacity-building development, as well as establish mechanisms for engagement such as working groups and appropriate representation of indigenous peoples in relevant instruments and bodies of FAO, and provide a progress report on those activities to the Forum at its fifteenth session.</p>	<p>FAO's report to the Permanent Forum's fifteenth session provides information on their training and capacity building activities targeting indigenous peoples. These include: i) two regional capacity development programmes on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Natural Resources and Fisheries (VGGT) in Central America (Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) and Asia (India and Indonesia); ii) four National capacity development programmes for Indigenous Women Leadership and empowerment together with FIMI in India and Bolivia (2015) and Peru, the Philippines, Paraguay, Panama and El Salvador (2016). The two regional capacity development programmes were co-organized with indigenous peoples' organizations at the regional and national levels. In February 2015, Indigenous peoples' representatives coming from the seven sociocultural regions of the World met in Rome with FAO senior management and experts from the different technical divisions to jointly agree on a four-year working plan. An informal caucus of seven indigenous peoples agreed to monitor the implementation of this joint plan. In 2015, for the first time in FAO, an indigenous peoples' organization became a member of the Steering Committee for the International Year of Soils, thus bringing the expertise and views of indigenous peoples in soil management and soil creation. The Civil Society Mechanism representing the voices of different caucuses in the World Committee of Food Security, appointed two indigenous peoples as members of the Advisory group.</p>
14 (2015)	<u>28</u>	Ongoing	Member States, United Nations agencies, Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, FAO, IFAD and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<p>The Permanent Forum encourages Member States, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, to develop social policies that will enhance the production of indigenous peoples' traditional foods and promote the restoration or recovery of lost drought-resistant indigenous food varieties to ensure food security. In this context, the Forum recommends that Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, as well as United Nations agencies such as FAO, IFAD and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, establish a committee, in full consultation with and with the participation of indigenous peoples, aimed at preventing food crises in the sub-Saharan region where indigenous peoples reside. The committee's objective should be to prevent humanitarian disasters and, in particular, to prevent starvation at the same level as the disaster that struck the region in 1973.</p>	<p>FAO organized a meeting in February 2015, entitled Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure, with indigenous representatives from the seven socio-cultural regions. Four Permanent Forum members were present at the meeting. The suggestions emerging from the meeting link to the PFI's recommendation, including national programs targeting food insecurity and malnutrition in indigenous communities, capacity building through FAO and addressing the issue of marginalization in the implementation of FAO's policy. With respect to the research and promotion of indigenous peoples' foods and seed varieties, FAO emphasizes the multidisciplinary working group managed by FAO, which is working on food composition of several indigenous foods. There has been no major progress on the second part of the recommendation concerning the establishment of a consultative committee with indigenous pastoralists of the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger), for early warning systems. FAO is however working in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger in relief and humanitarian activities along with the rest of the UN system and actively participated in the Food Security cluster, which is co-chaired by WFP and FAO.</p>



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14 (2015)	<a href="#">29</a>	Ongoing	Member States	The Permanent Forum, bearing in mind the importance of the right of indigenous peoples to food sovereignty and security, invites Member States to consider the possibility of announcing an international year of camelids with the aim of drawing attention to the management of lands, territories and resources and for the breeding of camelids.	The Secretariat of PFI established contacts between FAO and the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the UN who have been working on this recommendation together. In this regard, FAO pointed out that some countries of Asia, Europe and Africa could support the proposal for an International Year of nomadic pastoralists, which could include the camelids from the Andean countries. According to FAO's Policy on Proclamation and Implementation of International Years, adopted by the FAO Council in June 2012, two important aspects have been emphasized related to the timing: "There should be an interval of at least two years between two International Years, and a longer interval between years concerning similar subjects" and "In general, there should be a period of two years between the proclamation and the beginning of an International Year". Regarding the financial requirements: "An International Year will not be proclaimed unless full financing (which in principle should be based on voluntary contributions) and all organizational arrangements are confirmed". 2016 has been proclaimed Year of Pulses. Furthermore, the 39th Session of the FAO Conference welcomed the announcement by Finland that it would propose the establishment of an International Year of Plant Health in 2020. As for a possible following steps FAO suggested that a member of the FAO Council made a proposal to include this matter on the Provisional Agenda of the 154th Session of Council (30 May-3 June 2016). The 154th Session of Council would then deliberate on the proposal to establish the international year and may then request that a draft resolution be submitted to the 40th Session of Conference (3-8 July 2017) for decision.
17 (2018)	<a href="#">111</a>	Ongoing/ completed	FAO	Recommends that FAO create a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, which will provide technical outputs and publications informing indigenous peoples and the Forum.	In 2018, FAO funded and provided technical assistance to several initiatives regarding the implementation of the VGGT at country level (details available in the following sections). Regarding recommendation 111 on the establishment of a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, FAO will look into this over the coming months. The technical working group will work closely with the FAO Inter-departmental Working Group on the VGGT and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit.
17 (2018)	<a href="#">112</a>	Ongoing/ completed	FAO	Requests FAO to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and representatives from the Forum in the work of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	During the Committee on World Food Security 45 (CFS 45) in October 2018, FAO together with partner organizations organized a side event on indigenous peoples' communal access to land. This event – which featured representatives from FAO, the Permanent Forum, the CFS, the Government of Iran, FILAC, Ekta Parishad, IFAD, RMI and RRI – provided an overview of the status of indigenous peoples' collective rights to land, territories and resources, with particular focus on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the VGGT, as well as to regional experiences. The event had a high level of participation and contributed to inform CFS participants regarding indigenous peoples'

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					<p>collective rights to land, territories and resources. In November 2018, within the frame of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and in the context of the 2019 International Year on Indigenous Languages, FAO with partner organizations – including FILAC, UNPFII, UNESCO, DOCIP – organized a High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, gathering in FAO HQ more than 200 participants and indigenous representatives from across the world, including 70 indigenous food systems experts<sup>3</sup>. FAO is planning to continue engagement and support to indigenous peoples and countries on the implementation of the VGGT in 2019. In the context of recommendation 112 the following initiatives were supported: The participation of the Permanent Forum and of indigenous representatives during the Committee on World Food Security. In particular, indigenous peoples play a critical role in the context of the Civil Society Mechanism; The establishment of a dedicated space to present the Global Campaign on the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger and of the #VioletChair initiative during the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security<sup>4</sup>.</p>
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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/ifs-seminar/en/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-women-campaign/en/>