

Minutes

Third UNIPP Policy Board Meeting

16 September 2013, 10 am – 5 pm

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Agenda Item 1: Welcoming remarks and introduction

Co-Chairs: Ms. Mona Rishmawi and Mr. Craig Mokhiber Chaired the UNIPP Policy Board on behalf of OHCHR together with Mr. Raja Devasish Roy, Indigenous Co-Chair and member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UPFII).

1. The third UNIPP Policy Board Meeting was held at Palais des Nations in Geneva on the 16 September 2013. A list of those present is shown in *Annex I: Attendance List*.
2. Craig Mokhiber, from OHCHR, opened the third policy meeting of UNIPP with a special thanks to the UNIPP Technical Secretariat, Morse Flores, for his efforts leading up to the policy board meeting. He welcomed UNIPP Indigenous Co-Chair, Raja Devasish Roy, and all members of the Policy Board and participants representing the UN participating agencies.
3. In his opening statement, Craig Mokhiber pointed out that the third UNIPP Policy Board meeting is an opportunity to examine the results and added value demonstrated by the Partnership thus far. He assured members and partners that UNIPP is making good progress and moving swiftly towards its key objectives, describing the Partnership as 'the future of the UN' due to its work across UN agencies in realising the rights of indigenous peoples and to mainstream indigenous issues within the UN system. He added that UNIPP has the potential to change the lives of indigenous peoples on the ground, and will be able to achieve more than any UN agency could in its individual capacity.
4. As a catalytic Fund, the Co-Chair highlighted the successful mobilization of an additional 1.5 million USD in Bolivia, and that UNIPP is quickly filling operational gaps that other Multi-Partner Trust Funds have not been able to achieve. He then moved on to underline the importance of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in September 2014 (WCIP), is a key event for UNIPP to focus on, insisting that the Post-2015 Agenda is a way to give an important boost to UNIPP's efforts to encourage the inclusion of indigenous peoples' issues in the new development agenda. Most importantly, the Co-Chair acknowledged the generous contributions from Denmark, Finland and Ireland and underlined the high demand for the expansion of UNIPP- led projects and the need for further mobilisation of resources to replenish UNIPPs funding before the end of 2013.

5. Craig Mokhiber handed over the floor to UNIPP Indigenous Co-Chair Raja Devasish Roy, Indigenous Co-Chair of the UNIPP Policy Board and member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).
6. UNIPP Indigenous Co-Chair, Raja Devasish Roy, welcomed all participants and reiterated the importance of the Partnership and its instrumental role in promoting indigenous peoples rights at the country level. He recalled some of the key achievements of the countries he visited and where he participated in UNIPP activities, for example in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. He highlighted some of the opportunities and challenges of the 'Delivering as One UN' approach. He recognised the need to further promote UNIPPs activities, but at the same time to ensure that these activities remain sustainable, emphasising the importance of continued resource mobilisation.
7. Raja Devasish Roy reiterated the point made by Craig Mokhiber concerning the importance of UNIPP's participation in the WCIP, and at the same time highlighted the fact that UNIPP could made a unique contribution to the by "sharing some of the best practices" in the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights, as articulated by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Agenda Item 2: Review and adoption of agenda

8. The Co-Chair presented the draft agenda for the third Policy Board meeting and as there were no comments it was adopted by the Policy Board as presented.

Agenda Item 3: Overview of UNIPP-funded projects' implementation

9. The UNIPP Technical Secretariat introduced this agenda item by indicating that the overview report on UNIPP implementation is based on the summary of the 2012 Annual Progress Report and 2013 Mid-Term Report provided by the Country Technical Focal Points.
10. Morse Flores presented the Overview Report by highlighting the key achievements of the Partnership in the key thematic areas of support (legislative review and reform, democratic governance, access to justice, access to land and ancestral territories, natural resources and extractive industries and access to education and health), the country specific achievements which were based on the expected outcomes of each joint country project, as well as UNIPPs overarching achievements, lessons learned and challenges. (For more details, refer to *Annex No. 2 Overview of UNIPP Implementation Report*).

Discussion on the Overview Report of UNIPP

11. The following are some of the key questions and comments raised by the Policy Board Members on the overview report of the UNIPP Technical Secretariat and the response of the latter:
 - i. How are reviewed and adopted laws being disseminated and promoted at the country level to various stakeholders?

In response to question, the Technical Secretariat explained that the reviewed and adopted laws are translated to both national and indigenous languages, and the UNCTs involved in the initiatives engage national and local media, printed print, radio and television, to raise awareness of international standards concerning IPs' rights with different stakeholders.

- ii. The status of various country studies (i.e. Whether or not they have been published or are currently in progress).

The Technical Secretariat indicated that 13 studies have been produced; other on-going studies are being revised and validated.

- iii. Why ILO C169 is being implemented in Cameroon, despite Cameroon's non-ratification of the convention?

The Technical Secretariat clarified that ILO C169 is being promoted and implemented in Cameroon because of the fact that all UNIPP activities are guided and based upon the provisions of ILO C169 and UNDRIP. At the same time, in Cameroon the ILO PRO169 has been promoting the Convention for over 10 years.

- iv. What were the challenges in the implementation of the Partnership?

The Technical Secretariat explained that the implementation of UNIPP coincided with some unforeseen circumstances, for example in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the closing of the OHCHR office in Nepal.

- v. The impact UNIPP programmes can have in a country was highlighted using the current situation in Nepal, where the synergy between the ILO PRO169 project and the UNIPP joint programmes, including engagements of the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), impacted on national dialogue and influenced the Prime Minister of Nepal, in ratifying the ILO C169, Nepal being the only country in Asia to have done so.

- vi. What were the influencing factors and processes leading up to the substantial resource mobilization in Bolivia?

In response to question, the Technical Secretariat explained that in Bolivia initial funding was exhausted quickly causing concern for the sustainability of the project. Using the UNIPP initial results, UNDP in Bolivia appealed to donors at the country level, including the European Commission, the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Danish Embassy in La Paz. In Nicaragua, Congo, CAR and South East Asia, the UNCTs were also instrumental in pulling UN agency resources together to increase funding resources of UNIPP. So far, Nepal and Cameroon have not been able to raise additional resources, and are being encouraged to follow the example of Bolivia.

- vii. What are the criteria for selecting a country to receive UNIPP funding?

In response to question viii, the Technical Secretariat indicated that the criteria used are: whether the situation of IP in the country is of concern, whether there is an enabling political context, whether the country concerned is either a party to ILO C169 and/or has supported the adoption of UNDRIP, whether active IPs' organisations are present on the ground and finally, whether the national government has expressed interest in joining the initiative.

12. Professor Angela Riley reminded members of initial concerns at the time of UNIPPs allocation of funds, that the initiatives may supplant efforts of existing country projects. She emphasised the importance of mapping out what already existed in the countries before UNIPP began, in order to measure the subsequent impact of UNIPPs intervention. This will enable current and future donors to assess the effectiveness and relevance the UNIPP initiative had in the six countries and one region over the past two years.
13. Raja Devasish Roy suggested the need to develop a matrix to illustrate the legal and sectoral policy reforms that have taken place as a result of UNIPP interventions and to capture the impact of these reforms through success stories and good examples. He added the importance of designing specific indicators to assess the real impact and changes to indigenous peoples' lives.
14. Manuela Tomei raised the issue that UNIPP's results can only be achieved in the mid to long term, which creates the challenge of reconciling these expected long term results with funding which come in a relatively short –term form. She stressed that it is important to understand what conditions could be more favourable to raising additional resources, and queried whether it might be useful to design a standardized approach regardless of the implementing country's profile. She also pointed out the importance of measuring the impact of UNIPP's interventions in order to build up credibility for UNIPP's work among current and potential donors.
15. Manuela Tomei remarked that UNIPP activities and achievements are creating profound transformation in policy, laws and government programmes. She commented that it is important for UNIPP to not only focus on the country level, but to have a regional strategy aimed at encouraging the exchange of best practices and the sharing of common challenges across regions and at a global level, as well as ensuring these processes are mutually reinforcing. She described UNIPP as one of the most exciting UN initiative which brings about change in peoples' lives at the country level, and gives meaning to the "One UN" model.
16. Manuela Tomei recognised the demand for UNIPP programmes is increasing in a context where resources are not forthcoming and pointed out that it is important to reflect on the lessons learnt from resource mobilization efforts. She queried whether more could have been done when it comes to showing results at the local level and emphasised how important promotional activities are to mobilize resources.
17. Raja Devasish Roy suggested that it could be very interesting to design indicators to show the impact of UNIPP in more detail, and facilitate a broader understanding of what has changed in the national policies, laws and programmes since the UNIPP programmes

started. He added that this information would be very interesting for donors and partners and could be put together without a lot of work by interviewing some actors working on IP issues before the UNIPP initiative.

Agenda Item 4: Feedback from policy board members from their field visits

Mona Rishmawi, Chief, Rule of Law, Equality and Discrimination Branch, took over as Co-Chair on behalf of OHCHR

18. Raja Devasish Roy participated in a number of UNIPP activities in the South East Asia region, in particular, he shared his experience in Indonesia. As a good example of UNIPP success, he mentioned the on-going dialogue process between government officials and the national indigenous organization AMAN (the largest indigenous organisation in Indonesia). Raja Devasish Roy indicated that as a result of the UNCTs working on indigenous issues as 'One UN' in collaboration with AMAN, they strengthened the dialogue and engagement between AMAN representatives and key government officials. Such building of confidence and trust resulted in AMAN representatives being included in the on-going drafting of the national law of indigenous peoples, and culminated in landmark constitutional judgment by the Supreme Court of Indonesia, in which the court recognised that indigenous ancestral forests are not state property.
19. He stressed the importance of real dialogue being established on IPs' issues at the policy level and recognised that the involvement of UNIPP adds a level of prestige and formality and diffuses tensions and negative stereotypes between IPs' organisations and governments (in particular in Asia and other African countries), helping to raise the status of IPs' organizations.
20. In addition to his Indonesia visit, Raja Devasish Roy also reported on his participation in three other UNIPP initiatives in South East Asia. Firstly, the Sub-regional Meeting on Extractive Industries and Indigenous Peoples Rights to Land and Natural Resources in Bangkok, secondly, the Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the WCIP and thirdly, in the Asia Consultation on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with the UN Special Rapporteur in Malaysia. As a concrete example of the impact UNIPP is creating, Raja Devasish Roy highlighted that some objectives of the now-closed UNDP Regional Indigenous Peoples Programme (RIPP), has been captured by the UNIPP South East Asia project and are being followed-up upon. Raja Devasish Roy noted that initial discussions are already underway regarding the potential for the UNIPP Regional Program in South East Asia to be replicated in Africa or other regions of the world.
21. Hindou Oumarou commented on her upcoming visit to the UNIPP joint programme in Cameroon, where the lead organization is the ILO. She is planning to visit the Parliament of Cameroon, as well as each of the seven municipalities that have recently drafted their own municipal policies on indigenous peoples. Her visit will most likely take place by October 2013 and she will coordinate with the UNIPP Technical Secretariat and the ILO Country Office in Cameroon. She asked for guidance from Raja Devasish Roy for the visit due to his extensive experience with country visits.

22. Professor Angela Riley is scheduled to visit the the UNIPP programme in Nicaragua in the coming months and pointed out the importance of having an internal document (e.g. ToRs) for the field visit.
23. The board discussed the ToRs for the field visits of the policy board members. Morse Flores explained that the ToRs will be adapted to each country visit with comments from the board members. Further comments for the ToRs included:
 - a. The importance of leaving the ToRs quite broad as it could be a sensitive document.
 - b. The importance of stating the purpose of the field visit for political reasons.
 - c. The ToR should include both a general part and a part that is more detailed and adapted to the visit. The document should be around 4-5 pages long.
 - d. The development of ToRs in UNIPP should assure a standardized approach and allow for comparison between regions and experiences. Several studies of the programme will be conducted on similar issues and in that connection standardised ToRs could be developed with common framework and methodology.
 - e. There should a linkage between the field visits and the goals of UNIPP. The board members should also look for success stories, lessons learnt and good practices.
24. During the discussion on why some projects were more successful than others, Morse Flores explained that the delay of the project in CAR was due to the recent political crisis in the country. He indicated that the successes, for example in Bolivia and Nicaragua, were due to the active involvement and ownership of the UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs).
25. Morse Flores raised the issue that many of UNIPPs country Focal Points have their own positions and are not full time UNIPP staff. He noted that the Focal Point role requires a person with good technical knowledge on indigenous issues in the country.
26. Antti Korkeakivi mentioned the importance of coordinating with one focal person in each agency and the need for this person to takes responsibility for and ownership of the programme. There is a risk that the lead agency will be doing the work and not informing the partners. As a solution, he suggested that these issues could be addressed during country visits.
27. Samia Slimane mentioned that the HQ technical focal points could facilitate contact and liaise regularly with local UN Country Teams, as it has been done successfully in Cameroon and Republic of Congo, where they make efforts to meet before each activity. She stressed the need for UNIPP Focal Points to cooperate and work together.
28. Morse Flores mentioned that UNIPP is also very successful in countries where key IP organisations are part of the National Steering Committee. A very good example is the CCPIAN in Nicaragua where UNIPP is being implemented through the CCPIAN framework with regular meetings with members of the Committee. It also makes a difference when members of the Policy Board are involved in the implementation of activities. For example, Raja Devasish Roy's presence and active participation, as well the political and technical support he provided to activities of the UNIPP Southeast Asia Project have been instrumental in the strengthening of the ongoing activities in the region.

29. Raja Devasish Roy mentioned the importance of making sure that Country Directors of each UN Agency and UNRCs communicate with each other, which is not always the case.
30. Manuela Tomei asked about the sustainability of UNIPP and the kind of relation that the Partnership would like to have with donors. Perhaps the agencies have not been proactive enough in terms of approaching new supporters. She pointed out that there is also a pressure to overcome fragmentation.
31. Antti Korkeakivi mentioned that there is some confusion among donors about the various funds dealing with indigenous peoples' rights, such as the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations under OHCHR and The Trust Fund for the Second Decade under the UNPFII. He indicated the importance of giving a clear overview on how UNIPP differs from other programmes and underlining its added value.
32. To differentiate between UNIPP and the other indigenous funds, Raja Devasish Roy presented the Nepal and the Regional Indigenous Peoples Programme in South East Asia under the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre as positive examples of the added value of UNIPP. The momentum of the good work that the ILO had begun through its Nepal PRO169 project could not have continued without UNIPP's support. The same is true with the UNDP RIPP , which has been given certain continuity through the UNIPP South East Asia Programme led by the UNDP.

Agenda Item 5: Reporting back to donors

Invited Guests:

Paivi Kairamo, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Finland

Ms Marie-Louise Koch Wegter Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Denmark

Ms Nicole Mannion Deputy Director of the Human Rights Unit of Department of t Foreign Affairs of Ireland

Mr Stefan Lee First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Finland

Ms Trine Gronborg, Human Rights Attache, Permanent Mission of Denmark

Chair: Raja Devasish Roy, UNIPP Indigenous Co-Chair and Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

33. Raja Devasish Roy welcomed the representatives of the Danish, Finnish, and Irish Missions to the UN and thanked them for their support to UNIPP. He outlined the objectives of the third Policy Board Meeting and provided an update on the recent developments of the Partnership.
34. He pointed out the importance of delivering as 'One UN' at the country level, and the important work that UNIPP is doing in promoting the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, using the South East Asia Regional Programme which hosted recent gatherings on the subject, as an example.

35. He also acknowledged the Danish contribution to the ILO PRO169 programme in addition to its contribution to the regular budget of the ILO.
36. Raja Devasish Roy highlighted UNIPP's significant impacts on the continuation of the former UNDP RIPP Programme in South East Asia, whose important work on the ground would have been halted without UNIPP's support.
37. Peter Rademaker, coordinator of ILO's Donor Relations presented an overview of the current financial situation of UNIPP and the most recent resource mobilization initiatives, for example the joint letter signed by the Head of the five participating UN agencies in UNIPP. He emphasised that the added value of UNIPP is having a common trust fund, which provides an opportunity for the participating UN agencies to overcome their individual mandates and work together as 'One UN' towards one common goal. He also added that UNIPP is a catalytic fund rather than a major funding mechanism.
38. Peter Rademaker shared that the current goal is to raise USD 5 million to sustain the ongoing activities of UNIPP for the next 3 years. He remarked that even without on-going funding the Partnership will continue, however, it will be in a more ad hoc manner rather than by design.
39. Raja Devasish Roy stressed that UNIPP makes the UNCTs be more proactive and improves UN Agency dialogue on IPs and mainstreaming of indigenous issues not only within the UNCTs, but also with government partners.

Response from donors:

Ms Marie-Louise Koch Wegter Deputy Permanent Representative at Danish Mission

40. Ms Marie Louise Wegter emphasised a strong belief in the benefit of the Partnership, describing UNIPP as their 'baby' and stressed that nothing has changed in terms of Denmark's priority to promote and protect the rights of IPs.
41. Ms Marie Lousie Wegter acknowledged the contributions of Finland and Ireland; however expressed concern that 'a few years later the project hinges on one single door'. She communicated that the reliance upon one primary donor is an unsustainable situation for UNIPP and also for Denmark. She believes that other donors would understand this reality.
42. In regards to the current political context, Ms Marie Lousie Wegter explained that Denmark is in the process of a hard-handed streamlining of business administrations, which underlies the decision to give larger contributions to fewer organisations. As an example, she mentioned that the contribution to OHCHR had been doubled and commented that Denmark hopes that these contributions can help the UN Agencies to support UNIPP.

43. She reemphasised their desire to see UNIPP continue and expressed Denmark's willingness to provide political and moral support to UNIPP going forward, specifically, with the necessary and urgent task to mobilise donors.
44. Ms Marie Lousie Wegter affirmed that Denmark would be willing to help facilitate briefings with EU member states and shared that a briefing session on UNIPP had been discussed in Copenhagen. She also offered support to arrange briefings in Geneva with Head of Missions (on a regular basis) and explained that this would require senior UN staff to make request for meeting to the Ambassadors. She added that these briefings are valuable opportunity to communicate clear messages about UNIPP achievements and the importance of its continuation.
45. She acknowledged that the future viability of UNIPP will be important to future potential donors and indicated that Denmark would be willing to look into avenues to commit smaller Danish funds to UNIPP, which would be contingent on more donors joining the Partnership.
46. In conclusion, she asked UN agencies to keep IP's issues high on the agenda when there are internal budget allocations being made, and stressed that the most important aspect going forward is for UNIPP to be able to communicate clear results.

Ms Paivi Kairamo, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Finland

47. Ms Paivi Kairamo revealed that Finland adopted a new position on IPs in June and remains committed to the Partnership. She indicated a concern for the sustainability of UNIPP given that there are only two remaining donors.
48. She informed the Partnership of the need to be able to inform the Parliament on the value of the funding and expressed a desire to work together to ensure an effective outreach to make the governments work easier and ensure constructive discussions.
49. Ms Paivi Kairamo expressed their gratitude for the joint letter and described it as representative of a solid political commitment to UNIPP and their hope for similar concrete messages, which can be conveyed to National Parliament.
50. She commented that there have been budget cuts in many sectors; however stated that between 2011 and 2012 Finland doubled its contribution to UNIPP. Ms Paivi Kairamo indicated that while they are still in the process of receiving approval for upcoming funding, she would nevertheless like to note that in their planning they still include funding to UNIPP (with the reservation for any unforeseen actions of the Parliament).

Ms Nicole Mannion Deputy Director of the Human Rights Unit of the Department Foreign Affairs of Ireland

51. Ms Nicole Mannion emphasised Ireland's strong support of the 'One UN' approach, and that the draw card to fund UNIPP was this unique inter-agency cooperation and the focus on the country level.

52. She suggested that it would be good for donors to hear stories of best practice. She advised the board to demonstrate UNIPP's added value and reiterated that one of the key selling points of UNIPP is that it is a best practice when it comes to the UN working "as one". She added that key messages to donors should include how the Partnership is capturing, streamlining, increasing efficiency and enabling a more effective use of donor funding.
53. Ms Nicole Mannion noted that state budget is currently being discussed in Parliament and indicated that it will be formulated in the coming week.

Response by UNIPP Policy Board Members

54. Morse Flores presented examples of achieved results and best practices from Nicaragua, Cameroon and the Congo.
55. Peter Rademaker expressed regret that action had not been taken much earlier about the need to replenish funding. He indicated that the five participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in the Partnership had not been overly concerned about UNIPP's viability. As recognition of the need to take some urgent action, a joint appeal letter signed by the heads of the five PUNOs was sent to the capitals of the target partners and donors on the occasion of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples celebration on the 9th August 2013. The joint letter was also sent to Permanent Mission of said target donors in Geneva and New York.
56. He stressed that getting UNIPP back and running should be the priority over the next four months and that the amount of money needed was not a substantial amount of money, especially considering the many key achievements that UNIPP has delivered over such a limited time frame. He asked for the support of the current donors and the board to work together to attract sponsors.
57. Mona Rishmawi mentioned that she was surprised to see all that UNIPP had achieved over the past two years, and acknowledged that this valuable work would not have been possible without the generous support of the donors.
58. She appreciated Denmark's suggestion to brief EU member states in Brussels and Geneva and asked for some elaboration on the details of this opportunity.

Donors left. Discussion Continued.

59. Mona Rishmawi asked the board to consider what could be an effective next step for UNIPP based on the feedback from donors.
60. Peter Rademaker mentioned that he interpreted the feedback from donors generally as positive. He noted that UNIPP has delivered results and that the remaining work lies in the need to communicate these outcomes more broadly.

61. He suggested that more thought could be given to how to further leverage and make use of the joint letter.
62. Peter Rademaker mentioned that the World Conference at the General Assembly in September 2014 would be a good platform for UNIPP to raise awareness and also considered whether there still remains a possibility to interest Norway to support the Partnership.
63. Jane Hodges interpreted Denmark's comments as offering a small window of opportunity for continued support from Denmark at a local level, rather than the central level; and then also perhaps at the central level for future years of other donors had come forward to contribute, thus ensuring the sustainability of the Partnership.
64. She emphasised on the importance of providing donors with transparent and communicable success stories and good practices. She pointed out that a key message which UNIPP should remember to convey to donors is the cost effectiveness given that the Partnership consists of a consortium of five agencies and also how UNIPP can deliver at the policy level as well as provide practical support in the field. She gave an example of an illustration of a world map with one or two people for each location, representative of the consolidation of services as a result of the Partnership's "UN One"- approach.
65. Jane Hodges stressed that if UNIPP were to be discontinued, so would the essence of the core principles that binds the five participating UN agencies coming together – principles that are vital to the realisation of IP rights.
66. Antti Korkeakivi commented that the Deputy High Commissioner would most likely raise UNIPP at the plenary session of the HRC and that it would be good if other UN Agencies could also mention UNIPP.
67. He stressed that there are no better examples of the implementation of UNDRIP than the results from the UNIPP projects and echoed the need to communicate the cost effectiveness of UNIPP (as opposed to supporting separate individual projects). He added that short stories and examples should be shared, including clear details of how UNIPP builds on previous work.
68. Raja Devasish Roy pointed out that UNIPP's work should be represented at the WCIP as good practice. He stressed that consideration needs to be given to the packaging of the key messages and also that efforts must be made to ensure that some of these success stories are also heard at the next session of the UNPFII, including during the interactive dialogue and hearings.

Agenda Item 6: UNIPP resource mobilization and financial snapshot (with the participation of resources mobilization staff from UN participating agencies)

Representatives of Participating UN Organizations in New York and Resource Mobilization staff in New York who attended the meeting via video: Mr Ernesto Calderon (UNDP Multi Trust Fund), Mr Luis Mora (UNFPA), Ms Shireen Said (UNDP), Ms Sarah Rattray (UNDP), Mr

George Paltakis (UNICEF), Ms Nicola Brandt (UNICEF), Ms Nalinee Nippita (UNICEF), Mr Alfonso Barragues (UNFPA), Mr George Paltakis (UNICEF), Mr Ennio Boati (OHCHR). *These participants were not present earlier on in the proceedings.*

69. Ernesto Calderon from the Multi-Partnership Trust Fund Office, the Administrative Agent of UNIPP, gave an update on the financial situation, which was distributed among the members of the Policy Board prior to the meeting. He indicated that the total UNIPP portfolio was USD 1,713,015, out of which, discounting direct cost, available programming net amount is USD 1,700,306. The current balance is USD 65,272.
70. Peter Rademaker clarified that there were no outstanding payments left from donors and that UNIPP does not have any confirmed commitment from donors for 2014.
71. Antti Korkeakivi explained that Finland has made two contributions and Denmark has made one for two years. He acknowledged that there has been some complacency around fundraising. He highlighted a UNFP II side event specifically on UNIPP, which had been organised in May 2013.
72. Mona Rishmawi added that the Partnership should probably set a goal to aim for USD 2 million in order to secure more or less the same amount as the initial funding of USD 1.7 and in order to ensure that UNIPP can continue its activities for the coming two years based on the 2011-2015 UNIPP Strategic Framework. She acknowledged that USD 5 million over a 3 year period is an ambitious target but reflective of the demand for UNIPP funding coming from countries.
73. In the same vein, the Co-Chair remarked that it is very important to have the resource mobilization teams working with the technical experts on indigenous issues from each of the Agencies, and that the joint letter signed by the head of the five participating UN organizations was a way to consolidate these efforts. She queried whether a joint appeal or joint funding proposal encapsulating what UNIPP has achieved and what is the next step for UNIPP could be an effective follow-up to the joint letter, and additionally, whether the Partnership could commit to trying to secure funding to IPs' issues for UNIPP rather than for individual agencies.
74. She also stressed that it was important to decide upon a division of labour and to come up with some strong action points. Moving forward she suggested that some immediate short term actions need to be taken in order to secure funding for UNIPP before the end of the year, as well as the development of a long term strategic plan. She suggested that the short term focus should be to find some anchor donors (governments and people to help UNIPP sustain its work towards long term goals).
75. Peter Rademaker gave an update on the joint appeal letter and mentioned that funding need to be secured before the end of 2013 to ensure coordination and continuity of the functioning of the UNIPP Secretariat, sustainability of the on-going joint country programmes and to respond to increasing demand for UNIPP support.
76. A number of possibilities for immediate funding were suggested by members of the board:

- a) Access to public-private funding;
- b) South-South cooperation (reaching out to Agencies and donors: Russia, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa);
- c) A joint proposal from the five UN agencies;
- d) Immediate action aimed at small contributions from many donors;
- e) The resource mobilization team needs a short description of what they are fundraising for (UNICEF);
- f) A mapping of the donors that have provided bilateral support at country level (UNICEF);
- g) The World Conference should be used to attract more donors (UNICEF);
- h) Use of social media and Good will Ambassadors, and to have more clarity to what the “ask is”(UNICEF);
- i) Follow-up with the Missions on the joint letter sent on the 9th August on behalf of the five agencies and to go after a few donors rather than with many;
- j) Lobby civil society, NGOs, IPs’ organisations and parliamentarians in the donor countries to follow -up on the joint appeal letter (OHCHR);
- k) Target Norway and Japan as potential new partners and consider new emerging donors such as Mexico, India, China, Russia, Brazil, Colombia and South Africa (OHCHR);
- l) Develop and disseminate key messages that each country/region could present to the donors bilaterally (UNFPA).

Conclusion:

- *Immediate action is required through a joint funding proposal with success stories, deliverables, and the way forward for UNIPP. It should be developed within a few weeks and based on the current strategic framework.*
- *UNIPP should establish a short -term and long -term strategy, which includes the WCIP as a key opportunity for the promotion and raising awareness of the Partnership*

Agenda Item 7: Way forward. The role of UNIPP in global policy processes – World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Post 2015 Development Agenda

77. Martin Oelz pointed out that as all UN agencies will be observers to the WCIP it would be useful to coordinate among the Partnership the key messages to be conveyed. He added that UNIPP should be visible at side events and activities and should also consider financing indigenous peoples’ participation at the WCIP, if this is within the mandate of the Partnership.
78. Raja Devasish Roy mentioned that various indigenous caucuses will be sending delegates to lobbying missions in New York for 3 months in order to ensure substantial country

participation in the WCIP in 2014. He added that it is important for certain states to be represented (especially from Africa).

79. Luis Mora from UNFPA mentioned the importance of having representatives from UNIPP at the preparatory meeting in Mexico in May 2014 where there is a chance to make a statement and have dialogue with key stakeholders. He recommended that the Partnership should consider making a commitment to certain deliverables and ensure UNIPPs best practices and success stories are presented. Further, he pointed out that UNIPP could also be represented at the ICPD review process and the Beijing +20 event.
80. Luis Mora stressed that UNIPP was facing an extraordinary momentum to place IP issues and the 'One UN' message and needs to capitalise on the ongoing process. He emphasised that it is very important to map the ongoing process regarding the resource mobilization strategy and that the heads of agencies need to be engaged to speak up together about the Partnership. He also suggested that it would be very useful to have key messages from UNIPP at hand so as for each member of the Partnership to transmit them bilaterally.
81. Antti Korkeakivi mentioned that informal meetings are already happening with Guatemala and Mexico.
82. Nicola Brandt suggested that the Partnership, apart from profiling good practices during the World Conference, could also agree on key messages that members could use in bilateral contexts with Member States. It also mentioned that agencies could consider coordinating the work of their respective Communications Departments to ensure significant media coverage of the Conference and the Partnership

Agenda Item 8: Review of UNIPP Policy Board composition

83. Raja Devasish Roy mentioned that the fourth indigenous member of the Policy Board has difficulties in participating in the meeting. He proposed to include a fifth indigenous member in the board and introduced the candidate Ms Maliina Abelsen from Greenland (who was not present). She has been endorsed by EMRIP. Her CV was shared with the members of the Board. The mandates of the three indigenous members of the board present at the meeting were renewed for another two years, and the mandate of the indigenous member not present at the meeting (Mr. Adelfo Regino Montes) was renewed subject to the secretariat receiving confirmation from him that he is interested and available to serve another two year term.
84. **Conclusion:** Ms Maliina Abelsen was elected to the Policy Board. The Technical secretariat will inform all involved.
85. The discussion turned to the election of a new Co-chair who will be selected from one of the five participating UN agencies. OHCHR will step down as Co-chair and was given a vote of thanks from the Co-chair Mr Roy.
86. Jane Hodges, Chief of the Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch, speaking on behalf of Ms Manuela Tomei, Director of the Conditions of Work and Equality Department of the ILO,

indicated that her Agency has a keen interest to take over the position as Co-Chair of UNIPP. She informed the Policy Board that in the recent ILO reform process, IP issues have taken a new place within the Diversity Branch which brings large opportunities from the point of view of staffing as well as critical mass regarding the world of work dimension. She also noted that for strategic reasons, it is beneficial to have a Co-Chair based in Geneva, working closely with the Technical Secretariat who has already developed an effective working methodology. Furthermore, the ILO is celebrating the 25th Anniversary since the adoption of the ILO C169 in 2014 and has major plans for worldwide celebrations, including preparatory meetings and the engagement of relevant personalities, possibly including those who were involved in the original drafting of the Convention. Ms Hodges stressed that this momentum could bring significant added value to the UNIPP Co-Chair for pragmatic, political and awareness raising purposes.

87. Luis Mora from UNFPA also expressed interest in taking over the UNIPP Co-Chair. He pointed out that indigenous issues are close to the overall work of UNFPA, as they have worked for more than 30 years on this issue. UNFPA is also hosting the International Conference on Population and Development in 2014 (ICPD) in New York and thus, providing a platform for the promotion of indigenous issues in general and UNIPP in particular. UNFPA's experience in relation to data gathering, surveys, studies, census and indicators, which integrated ethnic approaches has strengthened its work in relation to women's sexual health and reproductive rights and the elimination of violence against women. He affirmed a major commitment in the context of the ICPD review beyond 2014. He informed the Policy Board that UNFPA is currently in the process of strengthening its team in New York, adding a P4 level position to work specifically with IPs' issues at a global level. Luis Mora assured the Policy Board that UNFPA would be happy to support UNIPP as Co-Chair in the coming year.
88. Shireen Said from UNDP confirmed their commitment to the Partnership and supported UNFPA's nomination for Co-Chair. She added that UNDP has extensive experience on indigenous issues on a country, regional and global level, including the important role that UNDP Resident Representatives (who usually assume the role of UNRC) have in UNIPP countries and regions. Notwithstanding, UNDP is in the process of finalizing its new four year Strategic Plan (to be adopted within the week), which means that they would like to leave the Co-Chairmanship at this juncture to other agencies and continue their support from a technical level. Shireen Said indicated that within this new Strategic Plan, internal restructuring will enable further and continued senior representation to the Partnership.
89. UNICEF also expressed strong commitment to the Partnership, noting that it is particularly delighted to be part of this important partnership at a time when the organization continues to enhance its focus on equity, which provides the organization with a unique opportunity to enhance, improve and intensify its on-going work on indigenous peoples' issues, which are mainstreamed throughout the organisation. It noted that due to its co-chairing the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues for the 2013/14 period and will not be in a position to take on the responsibility of UNIPP Co-Chair.
90. Having learned that UNFPA is also keen to take on the Co-Chairing of UNIPP, Mona Rishmawi suggested that both organizations could serve as Co-Chair in a sequential

manner, taking into account the interests and relevant circumstances of the role to both organizations. Jane Hodges referred in particular to the 25th Year Anniversary of the ILO C169, including the timing & duration of the position (e.g. Pre WCIP 2014 or Post WCIP 2014/Follow-up to the WCIP).

91. Following the consultation meeting among indigenous policy board members in the morning, prior to the opening of the UNIPP Policy Board meeting, Raja Devasish Roy announced that Prof Angela Riley has been chosen as the next Co-Chair representing the indigenous members of the Policy Board.

Conclusion:

- *The final decision on the UN Co-Chair will be taken after the Policy Board meeting*
- *Professor Angela Riley was chosen as the new Co-Chair representing indigenous members of the Policy Board*
- *Ms Maliina Abelsen was elected to the Policy Board*
- *The date for the next Policy Board meeting will depend on the availability of the members and should preferably last for 2 days. It could be held in a programme country with the possibility for a back to back Policy Board meeting and field visit depending on the availability of resources available or coincide with one of the session of the UN Indigenous mechanisms (e.g. UNPFII Session in New York in May 2014, EMRIP Session in Geneva in July 2014).*
- *The communication between the members of the Policy Board will be strengthened in between board meetings.*

92. In response to Raja Devasish Roy's announcement, Prof Angela Riley conveyed her commitment to serve as the next Co-Chair on behalf of the indigenous members of the Policy Board. She complimented the leadership of the previous Co-Chair and expressed her support to the Board and the Partnership in general.

The meeting ends with a vote of thanks to Raja Devasish Roy and Mona Rishmawi for chairing the meeting.

Third UNIPP Policy Board Meeting

16. September 2013, 10 am – 5 pm

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Annex I: Attendance List

Name	Organization	Position
UNIP Policy Board Members		
Ms. Raja Devasish Roy	UNIPP Co-Chair/Indigenous	Chief, Chakma Administrative Circle and Member of the UN Permanent Form on Indigenous Issues
Mr. Craig Mokhiber	UNIPP Co-Chair, OHCHR	Chief, Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch
Ms. Mona Rishmawi		Chief, Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch
Ms. Hindou Oumarou	Indigenous member	Coordinator, Association des Femmes Peuples Autochtones du Tchad (AFPAT)
Prof. Angela Riley	Indigenous member	Director, UCLA American Indian Studies Center and Director
Ms. Manuela Tomei		Director, Conditions of Works and Equality Department
Jane Hodges	ILO Representative	Chief, Gender, Equality & Diversity Branch
Ms. Shireen Said	UNDP Representative	Policy Advisor, Human Rights: Democratic Governance: Bureau for Development Policy
Mr. Luis Mora	UNFPA Representative	Chief, Gender, Human Rights and Culture Branch
Ms. Nicola Brandt	UNICEF Representative	Human Rights Specialist, Gender and Rights Section, Programme

Mr. Ernesto Calderon	MPTFO Representative/Administrative Agent & Ex-Officio member	Division Portfolio Analyst, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
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UNIPP Technical Focal Persons

Ms. Sarah Rattray	UNDP	Human Rights Policy / Knowledge Management Specialist at United Nations
Mr. Alfonso Barragues	UNFPA	Technical Adviser, Human Rights Gender, Human Rights and Culture Branch Technical Division
Ms. Heidi-Maria Helenius	UNICEF	Child Rights Officer, Gender and Rights Section, Programme Division
Mr. Martin Oelz	ILO	Legal Specialist, Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch
Mr. Antti Korkeakivi	OHCHR	Chief, Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section, Rule of Law, Equality and Non- Discrimination Branch
Ms. Samia Slimane	OHCHR	Human Rights Officer, Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section, Rule of Law, Equality and Non- Discrimination Branch

Resource Mobilization Officials

Mr. Peter Rademaker	ILO	Coordinator, Donor Relations (PARDEV)
Mr. Ruaridh Hastings	ILO	Resource Mobilization Assistant, Development Partners Relations Department of Partnerships and Field Support
Ms. Nalinee Nippita	UNICEF	Humanitarian Funding Specialist, Public Sector

		Alliances and Resource Mobilization
Mr. George Paltakis	UNICEF	Donor Relations Officer, Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization

UNIPP Technical Secretariat

Morse Flores	ILO	UNIPP Officer, Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch
Louise Nolle	ILO	Associate Expert, Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch
Patricia Rangel	ILO	Administrative Assistant, Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch

Partners/Donors

HE Ambassador Paivi Kairamo	Permanent Mission of Finland	Ambassador
Mr. Stefan Lee	Permanent Mission of Finland	First Secretary, Human Rights
HE Marie-Louise Koch Wegter	Permanent Mission of Denmark	Deputy Permanent Representative
Ms. Trine Grønberg	Permanent Mission of Denmark	Attaché, Human Rights
Ms. Nicole Mannion	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Ireland	Deputy Director, Human Rights Unit

Annex II: Overview of UNIPP Implementation Report

Overview Report on UNIPP Implementation

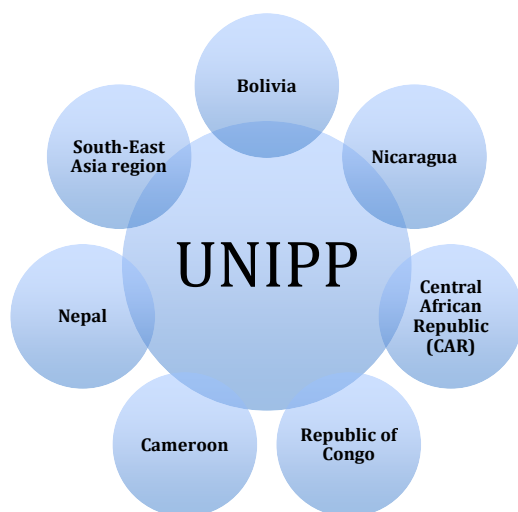
January 2012 – June 2013

BACKGROUND

The United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP, otherwise known as the Partnership) was launched in May 2011 in New York and has since been put into practice through six joint country-based projects (in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo and Nepal) as well as one regional project in South-East Asia.

UNIPP OBJECTIVES

- To provide critical impetus to the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights at the country level through a series of coordinated interventions by various actors.
- To help raise the profile of indigenous peoples in government consciousness and increase the amount of resources allocated to projects targeting indigenous issues.
- To provide support to ongoing national legislative and policy processes concerning indigenous peoples, increasing their chances of success and thereby encouraging good practice in the given country and the wider region.
- To facilitate partnerships between indigenous peoples and governments as well as UN agencies.



PROGRAM STRATEGY

UNIPP was developed as a **rights-based collaborative framework** to promote indigenous peoples' rights at the national level by enhancing capacities, building partnerships, and by providing and supporting consultative mechanisms and participatory processes based on the rights enshrined in Article 41 and 42 of the

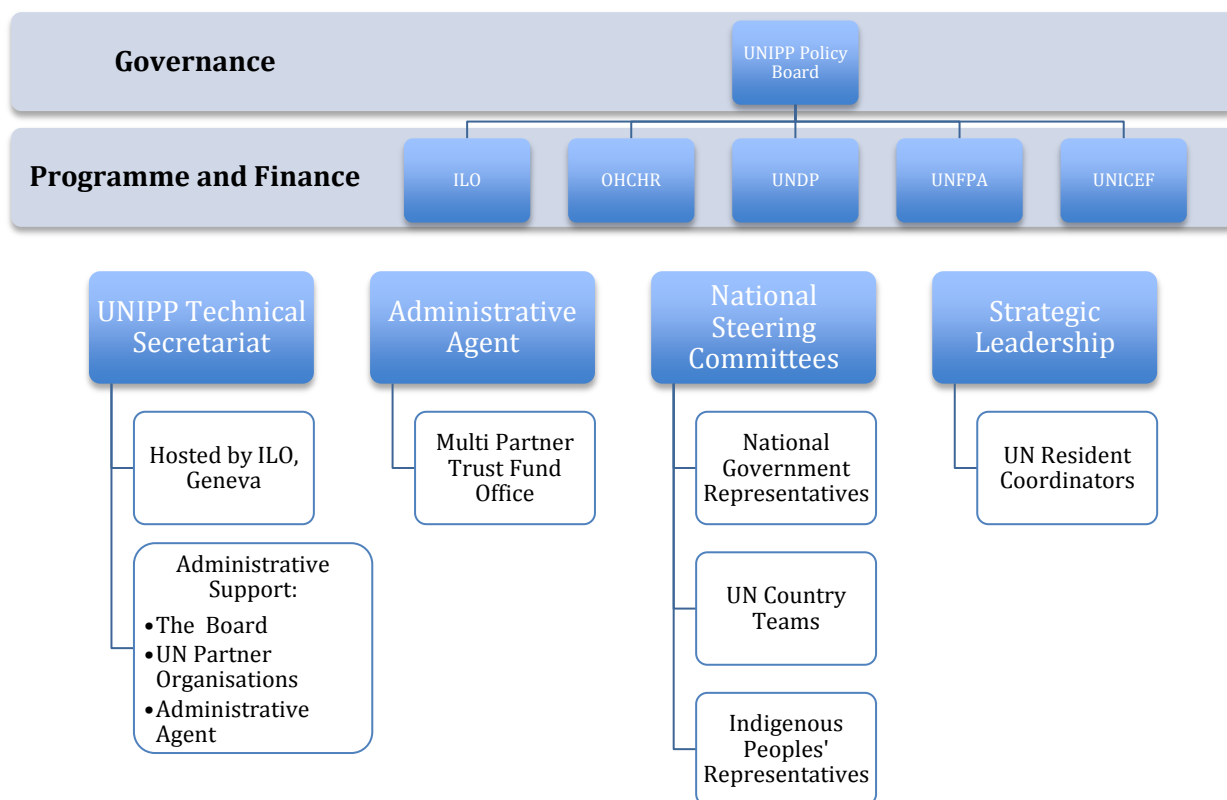
UNDRIP and ILO Convention No. 169 (ILO C169).

STRATEGIC AREAS OF SUPPORT

- *Legislative review and reform*
- *Democratic governance and strengthening of indigenous peoples' institutions*

- *Access to justice*
- *Access to land and ancestral territories*
- *Natural resources and extractive industries*
- *Access to education and health*
- *Supporting the effective implementation of recommendations issued by the UN Human Rights system*

GOVERNANCE AND OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



UNIPP OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ *UNIPP is already supporting projects in six countries and in the South-East Asia region; together, these areas are home to approximately 100 million indigenous people (equating to 30 per cent of the total world population).*
- ❖ *Since launching, UNIPP has provided capacity building training to more than 2,500 government officials, indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders.*
- ❖ *UNIPP-supported projects have served as catalysts in mobilizing additional resources for initiatives that address indigenous peoples' issues at the country level: an estimated US\$ 3.7 million in additional funds has been raised.*
- ❖ *UNIPP has produced 13 studies on thematic issues of special relevance to indigenous peoples.*
- ❖ *UNIPP is implementing specific recommendations issued by the three UN mechanisms that deal mainly with indigenous peoples (the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous*

Issues (UNPFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), and the UN Special Rapporteur), including general recommendations and concluding observations of the UN human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review, and relevant ILO supervisory mechanisms.

- ❖ *UNIPP's initiative to support legal and policy reform and access to justice has resulted in the development of 7 national decrees, the reform of 2 national laws and the drafting and review of 16 new local/municipal and national laws on indigenous peoples. This ongoing initiative aims to ensure the recognition and inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights within local and national legal systems.*

UNIPP-SUPPORTED PROJECTS OVERVIEW

1. BOLIVIA

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: USD 190,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. *A draft of the law on prior consultation with indigenous peoples is developed and disseminated in a participatory manner that includes an emphasis on the participation of indigenous women.*

 - Supporting the creation of a National Technical Commission mandated to develop a legal framework governing the right to consultation of indigenous peoples;
 - Providing expert advice and technical support to the National Technical Commission, through a consultant tasked with tackling the harmonization of laws and policies on indigenous peoples;
 - Facilitating the Third International Conference on the right to consultation in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of officials from various ministries and representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Ombudsman, Constitutional Court and the Electoral Tribunal, and representatives of indigenous organizations;
 - Organizing 21 countrywide consultation workshops on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC);
 - Researching traditional forms of decision-making and dispute resolution in indigenous communities.
2. *Public institutions and organizations representing indigenous people have strengthened their capacities for the implementation of the right to FPIC.*

 - Organizing a South–South exchange visit involving government representatives of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, to allow them to draw upon lessons learned from their experience in drafting legislation in consultation with indigenous peoples and its subsequent implementation. The exchange visit led to capacity building activities (dialogue seminars) that benefited 220 representatives from government ministries, indigenous organizations and civil society actors;
 - Establishing a partnership with the School of Public Management, under which UNIPP provides training and technical assistance to ensure that indigenous peoples' right to consultation is incorporated into the school curriculum in 2013;
 - in partnership with the Vice Ministry of Decolonization, organizing the first plurinational meeting of indigenous and public universities on the right to consultation and the elimination of racism and all forms of discrimination.
3. *Strengthening the capacities of highly vulnerable indigenous peoples to communicate their own priorities in relation to development*

 - Conducting a participatory study on the situation of Highly Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon, resulting in the development of a Comprehensive Development Plan on Indigenous Peoples in the region;
 - Facilitating the creation of a Comprehensive Development Plan for five indigenous communities (including three defined as highly vulnerable) through an agreement with the two organizations representing them: the Central Indigenous Peoples of the Amazonian Pando (CIPOAP) and the Central Indigenous Women from Amazonian Pando (CIMAP). Moreover, some 300 women, men and adolescents from 12 indigenous communities as well as from departmental

processes, and to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national and regional plans development which may affect them.

authorities have received training in.

- Developing a Participatory Diagnostic Plan, together with Guidelines on a Participatory Methodology for Consultation based on Minutes of Consent for Consultation agreed by the Machineri and Yaminahua indigenous peoples.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- UNIPP played an instrumental role in mobilizing additional resources in the form of a financial contribution of around US\$ 1.5 million from the European Union, the Swiss Cooperation and Development agency (SDC) and the Danish Embassy in La Paz; this allowed UN agencies such as UN Women, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme to participate more actively in the partnership.
- In total, over 700 people participated in the series of national consultation workshops, including: 250 representatives of indigenous organizations; 150 government officials and Parliamentarians; 75 representatives of NGOs, aid agencies and the media; 250 representatives of other stakeholder groups, such as Chief Executives and public sector workers.

2. NICARAGUA

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: US\$ 170,000

Additional Funds provided by other sources: UNDP: US\$ 81,550; UNFPA: US\$ 30,000; OHCHR: US\$ 9,100; IOM: US\$ 5,400; UNV (Japan): US\$ 103,992 and ILO: US\$ 5,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. *Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, in particular women, have strengthened their capacities to uphold their collective rights under national and international systems of protection.*

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Enhancing dialogue among indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and the government, with UNIPP providing support to the Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendent Peoples for the United Nations System in Nicaragua (CCPIANN UNS) and the National Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, Central and Northern Region of Nicaragua;
- Ensuring that due consideration has been given to the views of indigenous and Afro-descendant women in the regional social audit under way along the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua;
- Supporting the monitoring process linked to implementation of the Action Plan for Women in Alto Wangki;
- Providing technical support to advance the approval process of the “Municipal Crime Prevention Act on Human Trafficking”, and supporting the integration of indigenous peoples into the second phase of the “Economic Reintegration Program for Vulnerable Migrant Population” under way in the Municipality of San Lucas;
- Facilitating the distribution of funds to seven indigenous and Afro-descendant

organizations, enabling them to: conduct research on violence against indigenous women; support TV programmes on indigenous and Afro-descendant access to justice and juridical pluralism; and strengthen the leadership capacities and sense of identity among migrant Afro-descendant women and youth on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua.

2. *A human rights perspective, with a focus on the collective rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, is integrated into UN System programming.*
 - Organizing a workshop for indigenous peoples' and Afro-descendants' leaders on the relationship between migration, smuggling and the trafficking of human beings and the Law 779 on violence against women, which led to the adoption of a final declaration and an action plan for the eradication of violence against indigenous women and their families;
 - Supporting a regular meeting of the CCPIANN with representatives of UN Agencies operating in the country (UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, UNOPS and UNRC).

3. *Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants have increased their knowledge of international standards relating to the rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, with an emphasis on access to justice, and closer monitoring of these standards' implementation.*
 - Supporting the Graduate Teacher Training School at the Supreme Court of Justice and the Institute of Higher Judicial Studies (IHJS) in developing a Diploma Course in the International System of Promotion and Protection of Indigenous Peoples' and Afro-descendant Peoples' Rights;
 - Conducting a forum on the eradication of violence against indigenous women and their families, attended by over 560 indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples in Waspam, North Atlantic Autonomous Region of Nicaragua;
 - Training over 300 indigenous leaders, especially women and youth, traditional authorities and councils of elders, in electoral processes through the reproduction of the BRIDGE Strategy (Generating Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections); this resulted in the strengthening of indigenous traditional governance, customary law and the judicial system in an indigenous community in the northern region of Nicaragua;
 - Enabling indigenous and Afro-descendant youth to participate in the XVIII General Assembly of ONECA (Central American Black Organization) held in Livingston, Guatemala and the Global Youth Forum held in Bali, Indonesia;
 - Providing technical and financial assistance to two micro-enterprise projects (Tortilla Bread Shop and Soya Production) involving three indigenous women's groups in San Lucas.

4. *Enhanced knowledge and follow-up on the implementation of international standards on indigenous peoples' rights with emphasis on access to justice.*
 - In May 2012, forming the University Network on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, comprising six educational institutions. This network will promote education on, training in and dissemination of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples' rights; strengthen academic programmes in the field; facilitate the exchange of knowledge, academic experiences and best practices; and encourage collaboration aimed at improving visibility and addressing issues in an intercultural context, both academic and institutional.
 - Through the network, supporting the development of a specialized course on Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and human rights Master's programme.

- OTHER HIGHLIGHTS
 - UNIPP mobilized an estimated US\$ 300,000 in additional resources for indigenous programmes run by UN agencies in Nicaragua.

3. CAR

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: US\$ 180,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. *Laws, institutions and mechanisms required to protect the sexual health and reproductive rights of indigenous peoples are adopted and/or implemented.*

2. *Key actors involved in the implementation and monitoring of ILO C169 and the UNDRIP, especially on the specific provisions relating to sexual health and reproductive rights, see their capacities reinforced.*

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Initiating a baseline study on indigenous peoples' sexual health and reproductive rights, covering the prevention of HIV/AIDS, aimed at better tailoring UNIPP's activities to their needs and situation;
- Conducting a study on the review of laws, regulations, policies, national and sectoral programs in connection with the provisions of UNDRIP and ILO C169;
- Advocating for the integration of indigenous peoples in the ongoing domestic legal and policy reform process under way to ensure compliance with relevant international instruments; the Forest Code, the Town Planning Code, the Federal Land Code and the Wildlife Code are among those under review;
- Strengthening the capacity of the Committee for the Development of a National Law on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to implement and monitor ILO C169, the UNDRIP and recommendations issued by treaty bodies regarding indigenous peoples.
- Supporting a government-led review on relevant national laws, regulations and sectoral programmes to assess their compatibility with the UNDRIP and the provisions of ILO C169;
- Providing technical and financial support to development officials working to produce a National Action Plan on the implementation and monitoring of ILO C169 and the UNDRIP;
- Training an estimated 300 representatives of government, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations in ILO C169 and the UNDRIP;
- Supporting the production of radio programmes designed to raise awareness of a) indigenous peoples' rights in general, among the public; and b) the country's international obligations relating to the implementation of ILO C169, among newly elected government officials;
- Supporting the preparation of both the National Plan for the implementation and monitoring of ILO C169 and the UNDRIP, and the report on the implementation of ILO C169 to the ILO Committee of Experts;
- Conducting two studies on the working conditions of indigenous peoples in the CAR in the fields of nature conservation and forestry;
- Developing advocacy materials to raise awareness of the rights of indigenous women and men, with a special focus on their sexual health and reproductive rights.

3. *The sexual health and reproductive rights of indigenous communities, and protection against sexual violence within the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in CAR are strengthened.*

- Supporting several baseline studies focusing on indigenous peoples, including in relation to maternal and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and working conditions in the forestry and conservation sectors;
- Conducting a study on gender relations in indigenous and surrounding communities aimed at better tailoring interventions that might affect them, as well as a baseline study on HIV/AIDS in these communities;
- Developing the capacities and life skills of indigenous women and girls in relation to reproductive health.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- UNIPP mobilized an estimated US\$ 300,000 in additional resources for indigenous peoples' programmes run by UN agencies in CAR.

4. REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: US\$ 170,000

Further funding from other UN agencies: UNICEF: US\$ 230,000; UNFPA: US\$ 70,000; UNDP: US\$ 190,000; ILO: US\$ 20,000

Total US\$ 510,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. *Law No. 5-2011 on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples is known by at least 30 per cent of the indigenous population.*

- Supporting the drafting and signing of seven implementing decrees of the Law No.5-2011 on indigenous peoples. The decrees are related to the following issues: use of traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing; protection of cultural heritage and sacred sites; special measures on access to education, health services and protection of traditional medicine; procedures for consultation and participation in decision-making concerning development programmes; establishment of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the promotion and protection of indigenous populations; and citizenship.
- Supporting the translation of Law No. 5-2011 on the Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples' Rights of Congo into the Kituba and Lingala languages;
- Supporting a legal gap analysis of existing laws concerned with the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in Republic of Congo; this has resulted in the drafting of a new law on this issue;
- Providing legal and technical assistance to help launch a decentralized action plan for 2013–2017 aimed at improving the living conditions of indigenous peoples in Lékoumou District.

2. *The main articles of the law are enforced through*

- Supporting the integration of indigenous peoples' rights into the National Development Plan 2012–2016, the DSCERP, and the UNICEF Country

operational mechanisms, policies and programmes. Indigenous issues are better integrated into government programmes and national development priorities (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

Programme Document (CPD) for 2014– 2018;

3. *At least 10,000 children and indigenous women have access to basic services (health, hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS education, birth registration and housing).*

- Supporting an advocacy and awareness-raising campaign to promote the participation of indigenous women in the 2012 legislative elections; as a result, the number of indigenous women who voted in 2012 was four times higher than in 2007, including thousands of indigenous women voting for the first time;
- Supporting the drafting of a “guide on indigenous women’s rights and their participation in public life”;
- Providing technical support in strengthening the capacities of some 200 indigenous community radio stations, in order to raise awareness of Law No. 5- 2011 and the 2012 and 2013 electoral processes;
- Supporting a project that developed and carried out a media campaign (television and radio) regarding the rights of indigenous peoples in the context of the legislative elections, which encouraged indigenous peoples to participate in electoral processes;
- Supporting a study on “indigenous peoples’ legal and socio-cultural organizations and their impact on the implementation of indigenous women and children’s rights: the case of the Republic of Congo”;
- Provided technical support to the country’s hosting of the Pre- meeting session of the UNPFII, held in Brazzaville in March 2013, resulting in a draft of the National Action Plan to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples.
- Contributing to improving indigenous peoples’ access to essential social services through the following pilot initiatives in Zanaga District (rural) and Sibiti Centre and semi-urban areas:
 - i) community mapping of target populations (Bantu and indigenous) in Sibiti and Zanaga;
 - ii) community survey on the use of basic social services by indigenous peoples in Sibiti;
 - iii) planning and organization of joint missions to improve the provision of essential services to indigenous women and children in the targeted communities.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- UNIPP mobilized an estimated US\$ 500,000 in additional resources for indigenous peoples’ programmes in Republic of Congo;
- UNIPP supported the production of a documentary highlighting cases of discrimination against indigenous peoples entitled: “Mouato: The lives of indigenous women in Congo”; this has been used to raise awareness of the challenges faced by indigenous women, including in relation to maternal and reproductive health.

5. CAMEROON

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: US\$ 180,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. *The study on the identification of indigenous peoples in Cameroon is finalized and published.*
2. *New laws on the protection of indigenous peoples are developed, adopted or ratified in accordance with international and regional standards relating to indigenous peoples.*
3. *The views of indigenous peoples are taken into account in the ongoing national processes related to environmental and forestry management.*
4. *Legislation relevant to indigenous peoples' issues is reviewed and reflects the rights and concerns of indigenous peoples.*

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Providing technical and financial support to a study on the identification of indigenous peoples in Cameroon led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the situation of indigenous peoples;
- Subsequently, providing technical and financial support to a comprehensive consultation on the second phase of the above study;
- Strengthening the capacities of experts conducting a study on the international protection framework for indigenous peoples, with a focus on the actions initiated by the African Commission on Human Rights in accordance with the UNDRIP and ILO C169.
- Supporting seven municipalities in the country's Eastern Region in developing draft local policies on indigenous peoples, an unprecedented initiative likely to inspire other local authorities to adopt similar policies;
- Subsequently, preparing validation workshops on new communal policies in the abovementioned seven municipalities.
- Organizing a workshop on the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the ongoing reform of the national Forestry Law. As a result, recommendations were developed and sent to the Government as a part of law reform. Some of these recommendations have been incorporated into the new Forestry Bill;
- Organizing a caucus on indigenous peoples and land rights, mandated to incorporate indigenous peoples' inputs into the land reform process;
- Conducting a workshop on the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the country's Strategy Paper for Growth and Employment (ECSD);
- Preparing a workshop aimed at developing a comprehensive strategy on the prevention of practices that discriminate against vulnerable indigenous peoples.
- Conducting three technical workshops with key government and civil society partners, on the following themes:
 - implementing the concluding observations made by the treaty monitoring bodies;
 - promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples in Cameroon; and,
 - promoting ownership and the implementation of international

standards and mechanisms on indigenous peoples (ILO C169, the UNDRIP, UPR recommendations, the ILO Committee of Experts, the UN special rapporteur on indigenous peoples and other international and regional treaty monitoring bodies).

- Initiating several follow-up consultations with various stakeholders to contribute to the effective implementation of the concluding observations and recommendations made by the supervisory bodies of international and regional treaties and mechanisms.
5. *Members of the government strengthen their understanding and knowledge of indigenous issues through the implementation of the fundamental principles and rights contained in legal instruments relating to indigenous peoples.*
- Forging a partnership between UNIPP and the Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Forests (REPAR), resulting in an advocacy paper on indigenous peoples' rights for use as a promotional tool during meetings with relevant members of the government and the National Assembly;
 - Establishing dialogue with the Ministry of Social Affairs on the inclusion of indigenous peoples' views in the national ECSD;
 - Producing and distributing ten posters to raise awareness of indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with international standards;
 - Supporting capacity building among civil society and the media to improve their knowledge and understanding of international and regional instruments and mechanisms relating to indigenous peoples for the protection of human rights;
 - Providing financial support to assist the Parliamentary Network in preparing an advocacy document; the document forms part of a dossier submitted to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Providing a tailored training session for media representatives on indigenous peoples' rights, especially their rights to consultation and participation. As a result, the media has demonstrated greater interest in the ongoing revision of Cameroonian laws, particularly the Forestry Law. Moreover, the media has also shown interest in the Government Strategy Paper on the Inclusion of Vulnerable Social Groups in Major Development Projects, recently developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS); this paper focuses on the principles of consultation with, and participation of, indigenous peoples in compliance with international standards on FPIC.

6. NEPAL

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: US\$ 180,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. *Key messages and responses to Frequently*

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In partnership with key national actors, initiating and developing a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) exercise on the ILO C169 and the

- Asked Questions (FAQ) on ILO C169 are developed and disseminated widely through a variety of appropriate materials and mechanisms.*
- UNDRIP in Nepal based on an extensive countrywide consultation process with representatives from indigenous communities, CSO organizations, government officials and local authorities;
- Facilitating a national-level workshop on the draft FAQ with stakeholders in Kathmandu.
2. *Political leaders, government officials, indigenous peoples' organizations, indigenous youth, UN agencies and other international partners, the media and non-indigenous civil society are better able to understand, promote and/or apply ILO C169 through training, advocacy campaigns and exposure visits.*
- Establishing partnerships with the All Nepal Federation of Trade Unions (ANTUF) and the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) by means of consultations and workshops on indigenous peoples' issues, among them the particular situation of indigenous women;
 - Defining terms of cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Local Development to implement a number of capacity development activities;
 - In December 2012, carrying out a consultation with leaders of key indigenous organizations in Nepal to discuss the work plan for the implementation of the UNIPP-supported project;
 - Conducting residential workshops on International Labour Standards (ILS), reporting on ILO C169 to the government, and supporting the creation of an ILS Technical Committee within the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development;
 - Establishing a working network involving LAHURNIP, NFDIN, Trade Unions and the NGO FONIN to advocate for indigenous issues in Nepal.
3. *In response to lobbying, the government incorporates the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and the UPR recommendations.*
- Organizing tripartite dialogues and consultative meetings with key stakeholders, a national level seminar on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and UPR, and a consultation on the National Action Plan.
4. *A Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guideline mechanism is developed for donors.*
- Providing the Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) group with expert input on indigenous peoples' rights and the FPIC mechanism, and with drafting guidelines.

7. SOUTH EAST ASIA

Jan 2012 – Jun 2013

UNIPP Funding Allocation: US\$ 250,000

UNDP additional funding: US\$ 100,000

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. *International guidelines, best country practices, challenges and lessons learned, which are*

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Reviewing the overall situation of "indigenous peoples" in South-East Asia regarding the protection of indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources and advocacy initiatives;

relevant to legislative reform and policy development concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples over their lands and natural resources, are identified.

2. Advisory services, consultation, knowledge exchange, capacity development, and technical assistance are facilitated at the national and regional level to support increased multi-stakeholder dialogue.

- At the regional level, providing a knowledge-sharing platform and facilitating a consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and UN agencies on the key strategic areas for UN support for 2013. Consultations focused on the importance of indigenous peoples' rights in relation to mining and other extractive industry-related conflicts and human rights violations, and the relevance of implementing the new Government Administrative Order on FPIC;
- Hosting the South-East Asia Sub-Regional Meeting on Extractive Industries and Indigenous Peoples' rights to land in Bangkok in 2013, leading to the development of analytical reports, presentations on country situations and short articles on topics key to extractive industry (EI) governance and Indigenous peoples rights; these culminated in a joint publication with a special focus on EI.
- Consolidating and strengthening synergies between ongoing regional and international discussions and initiatives on EI and IPs, in connection with the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the newly created Asia Indigenous Peoples' Network on EI and Energy (see below).
- In Laos, providing substantive input into the drafting of the new Legal Sector Reform Master Plan project being developed by the Laos UNDP Country Office with the Ministry of Justice; this involvement provided an opportunity to engage with indigenous peoples' issues within the country;
- Facilitating a regional workshop on indigenous issues in Indonesia, to coincide with the debate under way in the House of Representatives on a draft national law on indigenous peoples' rights. Conducted in cooperation with the Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight of the Indonesian President, the workshop served as a forum for dialogue and knowledge-sharing on both indigenous peoples' issues and the post-2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Agenda. It brought together more than 80 participants, including from Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Philippines and the UNPFII;
- Supporting the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA Law of 1997) in the Philippines in collaboration with the Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples (CGIP). Among activities initiated were the CGIP Achievement Assessment Workshop for a Consensus Indigenous Peoples Agenda; the 2013 Strategic Planning Meeting; and a round-table discussion and academic forum, organized with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), on indigenous peoples' rights and human rights;
- Supporting a regional consultation in Malaysia involving the UN Special Rapporteur, indigenous representatives, NHRI officials, civil society experts and human rights activists from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, resulting in the establishment of an informal Asia Network on EI and Energy;
- Conducting collaborative workshops on indigenous legislation and policy-making with delegates from Indonesia and the Philippines as well as high-level government officials, parliamentarians and their legal staff,

civil society leaders and activists, and indigenous leaders. Drawing on knowledge exchanged at these workshops, participants from the Indonesian House of Representatives finalized a draft law on indigenous peoples in consultation with indigenous representatives; this has been formally adopted by the House of Representatives and submitted to the President;

- Providing support in integrating indigenous issues into the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre's new corporate strategy and programme on EI and sustainable development, with indigenous peoples as a key target group;
- In the Philippines, supporting both the development of the Indigenous Peoples' Legislative Priority Agenda for the upcoming Congress session, and political mapping and advocacy activities;
- In Indonesia, engaging Parliament in a consultation about the technical support UNIPP might provide in relation to the Masyarakat Adat Bill on customary law and indigenous peoples, which is due for discussion.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- UNIPP South-East Asia provided support to the Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in Bangkok on 8 November 2012. This regional meeting led to the adoption of the Asia Declaration for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which identifies the key challenges faced by indigenous peoples in Asia as well as recommendations to better protect their rights. The Declaration can be used as a reference tool in the future, especially during discussion on the post-2015 MDG agenda.

ASSESSMENT OF UNIPP OBJECTIVES 2012

Over the past 18 months, UNIPP-supported projects have succeeded in making indigenous peoples' issues more visible, and in increasing the level of attention paid to such issues by governments. Several government development programmes have taken indigenous peoples' issues into account for the first time. UN agencies, indigenous peoples and governments have jointly designed all UNIPP-funded country projects. In this way, they have forged strategic partnerships that will be essential in ensuring adherence to international standards related to indigenous peoples at the country level. UNIPP-funded projects have also acted as catalysts in mobilizing increased resources for indigenous peoples' initiatives: the initial US\$ 1.7 million seed-resource investment by UNIPP has led to a further sum of more than US\$ 3 million being raised for, and invested in, indigenous peoples' issues. As a result, relevant laws, regulations and legislation have been adopted; while consultation mechanisms aimed at encouraging the participation of indigenous peoples in national development continue to be strengthened in several countries.

CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Funding sources for indigenous peoples' issues are shrinking, and UNIPP is not immune. Nevertheless, UNIPP has continued to receive numerous formal and informal requests for assistance from governments, indigenous organizations and UNCTs. These have included requests from the governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya. Fundraising efforts and initiatives, including those of current donors, Policy Board members and UN agencies, should be pursued and reinforced.

In addition, there were delays to the implementation of several UNIPP-supported projects, such as that in Nepal, as a result of unforeseen circumstances and due procedures. The timeframes of the projects concerned will be adjusted

accordingly. In certain cases, UNIPP has generated high expectations among government officials, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations, and these expectations will need to be managed carefully. Meanwhile, a number of field staff from several UN agencies have not yet been fully informed about UNIPP. These are challenges that need to be addressed as a priority.

KEY LESSONS LEARNED	
➤	UNIPP seed resources have served to mobilize additional investment and to increase the level and scope of activities related to indigenous peoples' rights at the country level.
➤	Having UN agencies working and discussing indigenous peoples in a coordinated manner has raised the profile of indigenous peoples' issues, providing the momentum required to help ensure such issues gain recognition and are included in national agendas.
➤	UNIPP-funded initiatives have empowered indigenous peoples to engage in constructive dialogue with their governments in the presence of UN agencies.
➤	UNIPP's objectives should be clearly communicated, to help ensure that stakeholders, including governments and indigenous peoples, are realistic in their expectations.
➤	Partnership is at the heart of UNIPP and represents one of its key achievements in 2012 and 2013.

Key Partners

In South-East Asia, UNIPP is working closely with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN REDD Programme) and the initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). In Bolivia and Nicaragua, UNIPP activities are being implemented not only by the Participating UN agencies (ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF) but also in cooperation with other UN entities (e.g. WHO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNV, UN Women and WFP), other intergovernmental organizations (e.g. IOM) and donors (e.g. SDC). In Cameroon, CAR and Republic of Congo, UNIPP activities enjoy strong support from international NGOs and donors such as Plan International and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GTZ).

Annex III: UNIPP Financial Snapshot

Table 1: UNIPP: Availability of Funds (US\$)

(based on Standard Administrative Arrangements concluded with donors as of 9 September 2013)

UNIPP Funding	Total Portfolio (US\$) (1) = (2)+(3)	Total Pledges b (US\$) (2)	Total Deposit b (US\$) (3)	Net amount available for Programming a (US\$) (4)	Total Programmed (US\$) (5)	Net Balance available for Programming a (US\$) (6) = (4)-(5)
Denmark	1,466,396.12	0.00	1,466,396.12	1,451,732.16		
Finland	194,695.00	0.00	194,695.00	192,748.05		
IRISH AID	51,924.00	0.00	51,924.00	51,404.76		
Interest			4,421.23	4,421.23		
TOTAL	1,713,015.12		1,717,436.35	1,700,306.20		
Transferred to Participating Organizations					1,320,000.00	
Direct Cost Bank Charges					315,000.00	
					33.32	
TOTAL	1,713,015.12	0.00	1,717,436.35	1,700,306.20	1,635,033.32	65,272.88

Note: ^a NET refers to the gross amount minus 1% AA fee

^b US\$ equivalent of expected contributions are estimated at UN Operational Exchange rates.