

UNIPP 2.0

The UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership

Delivering as One at the Country Level to Advance Indigenous Peoples' Rights

CONCEPT NOTE FOR PHASE II - 2017-2022



International Labour Organization



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



UNFPA

unicef

Introduction

The purpose of this concept note is to lay the foundations for the second phase of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP). UNIPP is acknowledged as an important mechanism to promote indigenous peoples' rights in the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples as well as the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SWAP), which specifically emphasizes UNIPP's potential to advance UN system-wide coherence on indigenous issues at the country level. In order to identify the conditions required to maximize UNIPP's transformational potential, this concept note looks back to the UNIPP experience to date (outlining relevant results and lessons learned) but also forward, to the measures that will be required for the Partnership to operate effectively in a new development landscape. Particular attention is paid to linkages with Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE : UNIPP TO DATE

1. A Global Partnership to Promote Indigenous Peoples' Rights	4
2. UNIPP's Distinctive Features	5
3. Results from the First Phase of UNIPP	7

PART TWO : LOOKING FORWARD

4. UNIPP 2.0	10
5. Lessons Learned from UNIPP 1.0	11
5.1. Engage Indigenous Peoples Throughout the Project Cycle	11
5.2. Strengthen Indigenous Peoples' Capacity	11
5.3. Track Participation	11
5.4. Scale Up Interventions	11
5.5. Involve a Range of Stakeholders	11
6. The New Development Landscape	12
6.1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	12
6.2. The Paris Climate Agreement	12
7. Programmatic Focus of UNIPP 2.0	14
7.1. Strategic Areas of Intervention	14
7.2. From Broad Thematic Areas to Actual Interventions: The UNIPP Operating Space	17
8. UNIPP 2.0 Programming Principles	18
9. UNIPP Governance and Operational Structure	19
9.1. Governance Mechanisms	19
9.2. The Technical Secretariat	19
9.3. Administrative Arrangements	19
9.4. National Steering Committees and Strategic Leadership	20



Part 1

UNIPP to date

1. A Global Partnership to Promote Indigenous Peoples' Rights

In many parts of the world, indigenous peoples have experienced a history of discrimination that has left them on the margins of the societies in which they live. Today, among other things, they face exclusion from decision-making on issues that affect them, non-recognition and non-protection of ancestral lands and resources, lack of access to culturally appropriate social services, and inadequate understanding of their way of life and traditional economies. Consequently, indigenous peoples are disproportionately affected by hardship and disadvantage. For instance, indigenous peoples, numbering over 370 million, make up 5 percent of the world's population, but represent 15 percent of those living in poverty.

The UN has been playing an important role in addressing the challenges faced by indigenous peoples and in promoting indigenous peoples' rights around the world through a range of mandates and mechanisms. The United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP) was launched in 2011 to contribute to this work by bringing the spirit of "Delivering as One" to the UN system engagement on indigenous issues at the country level.

UNIPP is a unique collaborative effort that brings together UN entities, governments, indigenous peoples' organizations and the broader civil society for the realization of indigenous peoples' rights as recognized by two mutually reinforcing instruments: the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Convention (ILO Convention No. 169). UNIPP pursues its objective through a strong emphasis on inter-disciplinary, multi-agency joint programming as well as a focus on enhancing capacities, facilitating dialogue and building partnerships. While operating mostly at the country level, the Partnership also undertakes regional- and global-level work and promotes the integration of global- and country level efforts related to indigenous peoples' rights.

Five UN entities participated in the first phase of UNIPP (2011-2016): the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recently joined UNIPP while UN Women is considering joining the

Partnership's Second Phase. UNIPP is open to other UN entities wishing to engage in systematic coordination on indigenous issues at country level and looks forward to progressively broadening its membership.

Set up in response to a recommendation from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues¹ (UNPFII), UNIPP has received the backing of the UN Secretary General, the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council. Furthermore, the UN System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SWAP)² specifically mentions UNIPP as a key mechanism to promote UN coherence and joint programming at the country level.

Box 01: UNIPP: A Key Means to Promote Indigenous Peoples' Rights

"The [System-Wide] Action Plan ultimately aims at contributing to the realization of indigenous peoples' rights at the country level through reinforced support by the UN system to Member States in this regard. The UN Indigenous Peoples Partnership can be one of the key means, amongst others, to promote coherence and joint programming at the country level; and therefore it is important to strengthen the partnership and its scope."

United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

¹ UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) (2010), Report on the Ninth Session (E/2010/43-E/C.19/2010/15), http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/E_2010_43_EN.pdf.

² Available at http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/2016/Docs-updates/SWAP_Indigenous_Peoples_WEB.pdf.

2. UNIPP's Distinctive Features

UNIPP's strength lies in the breadth of the expertise and networks that can be mobilized by its partners, combined with the leadership role and strong participation of indigenous peoples themselves. Through the joint design of strategic interventions, these stakeholders can expand the reach and impact of actions to protect and promote indigenous peoples' rights in line with international standards. Below further detail is provided on some of UNIPP's most distinctive features.

■ Ability to Promote a "One UN" Approach to Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Through its joint programming modality, UNIPP integrates the different competencies of its participating UN organizations into a common programmatic platform. This improved coordination reduces overlap, maximizes synergies within the UN system, keeps transaction costs to a minimum for donors and programme counterparts alike, and facilitates common learning across multiple organizations. When the process works as expected, effectiveness, efficiency and innovation are generated as a result.

The coming together of several UN organizations within the framework of the UN Country Team and the strategic leadership of the Resident Coordinator can have a significant impact in elevating the issue of indigenous peoples' rights within the Country Team agenda. The fact that multiple UN agencies are working with indigenous peoples and their representative organizations in a coordinated manner can provide the momentum required for such issues to gain greater political recognition at the country level.

■ Ability to Integrate UN Normative and Operational Mandates on Indigenous Peoples' Rights

UNIPP brings international standards, such as UNDRIP and the ILO Convention No. 169, to bear more directly on the work of UN Country Teams. Its interventions support the implementation of recommendations and guidance formulated by the indigenous-specific UN mechanisms (i.e., the UN Permanent Forum, the Special Rapporteur and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), the UN human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review and the ILO supervisory bodies. UNIPP also offers a venue for indigenous-specific UN mechanisms to engage in a more systematic dialogue with UN system entities on operational activities at country level. The Partnership can also facilitate exchanges in the other direction, providing feedback to global policy debates based on the experience of UN country-level activities.³

³ Information on how UNIPP can serve as a vehicle for the alignment of UN normative and operational mandates in relation to indigenous peoples is also highlighted in a document commissioned by the UN Development Group (UNDG), *Eight Case Studies on Integrating the United Nations' Normative and Operational Work* (2015), <https://undg.org/document/eight-case-studies-on-integrating-the-united-nations-normative-and-operational-work/>.

■ Centrality of Indigenous Peoples

UNIPP has a unique governance structure in that it is governed by a Policy Board based on the principles of full participation and co-leadership of indigenous peoples. The distinctive set-up of the UNIPP governance architecture offers indigenous peoples' representatives an important tool to make a direct input into the work of UN Country Teams. Formal mechanisms are also put in place as part of the UNIPP joint programming to ensure that indigenous peoples play a leading role in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNIPP-funded projects. UNIPP, in collaboration with a range of partners including civic society organizations and academia, can also serve as a channel for capacity building for indigenous peoples and their organizations.

■ Ability to Promote Partnership-Building at Country Level

UNIPP can leverage the unique position of the UN system—as well as some of its key assets, such as access and the networks of its different partners—in order to build bridges and facilitate dialogue. The Partnership can help promote collaboration among multiple stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, employers' and workers' organizations, parliaments, judiciaries, national human rights institutions, indigenous peoples' and international organizations. As connections are made, a sustainable partnership infrastructure is developed that can support the identification of shared solutions to common problems.



© UN Photo/F. Charton

3. Results from the First Phase of UNIPP

To date, UNIPP has brought together more than 100 partners and initiated 110 activities in six countries as well as one regional project in Southeast Asia. Together, the countries covered by UNIPP activities are home to approximately 100 million indigenous people.⁴

■ Integration of International Standards into National Legal Frameworks

By forging strategic partnerships, UNIPP has succeeded in enhancing UN country-level support for the implementation of international standards on indigenous peoples' rights and in making these issues more visible to a broad section of society.

UNIPP's efforts to support legal reform have resulted in the drafting and review of a number of different legislative instruments of relevance to the rights of indigenous peoples (in Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Indonesia and Cameroon).

In 2011, the Republic of Congo adopted Law No. 5-2011 on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Populations, becoming the first African country to enact a specific law on indigenous peoples. UNIPP supported the implementation, dissemination and monitoring of this landmark legislation.⁵

■ Supporting the Work of UN Mechanisms on Indigenous Peoples' Rights

UNIPP has carried out significant work to support the implementation of recommendations and guidance coming from indigenous-specific UN mechanisms and other human rights treaty bodies.

In Bolivia, UNIPP has been working with indigenous peoples in the Amazon Region on issues highlighted

by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. In Nepal, UNIPP raised awareness and enhanced capacity for the implementation of ILO Convention No. 169, as a follow-up to comments by the ILO supervisory bodies.

In Southeast Asia, the Partnership focused on indigenous peoples' access to land, territories and issues related to extractive industries. This work complemented the study and report published on these issues by the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN Special Rapporteur.

■ Strengthening UN System Coherence and Participation of Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples have participated in the design and implementation of UNIPP programmes, contributing to the mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' issues into the wider development agenda of UN agencies at the country level.

For instance, in 2009, Nicaragua's UN offices, operating within the UNIPP framework, supported the creation of the Consultative Committee of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples (CCPIAN). Throughout the implementation of this initiative, CCPIAN offered advice to the UN agencies on how to better incorporate the rights of indigenous peoples into UN programmes. Furthermore, committee members served on the programmes' executive and advisory boards with objectives and activities agreed jointly by CCPIAN and UN agencies.

⁴ For a more detailed analysis on the lessons learned and drivers of success from UNIPP's first phase, see: UN Indigenous People's Partnership (UNIPP) (2014), UNIPP Success Stories, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--dgreports/--nylo/documents/publication/wcms_243275.pdf; UNIPP (2014), Consolidated Annual Progress Report, <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/14592> and UNIPP (2016) Final Narrative Programme Report, <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/18024>.

⁵ In response to key provisions of the law, the Congolese government prepared eight implementing decrees covering the following areas: use of traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing; protection of cultural heritage and sacred sites; special measures on access to education and health services; procedures for consultation and participation in decision-making; procedures for consultation and participation concerning development programmes; protection of traditional medicine; the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee on the promotion and protection of indigenous populations; and the right to citizenship (UNIPP 2014).

■ **Enabling Partnerships through the UNIPP Fund**

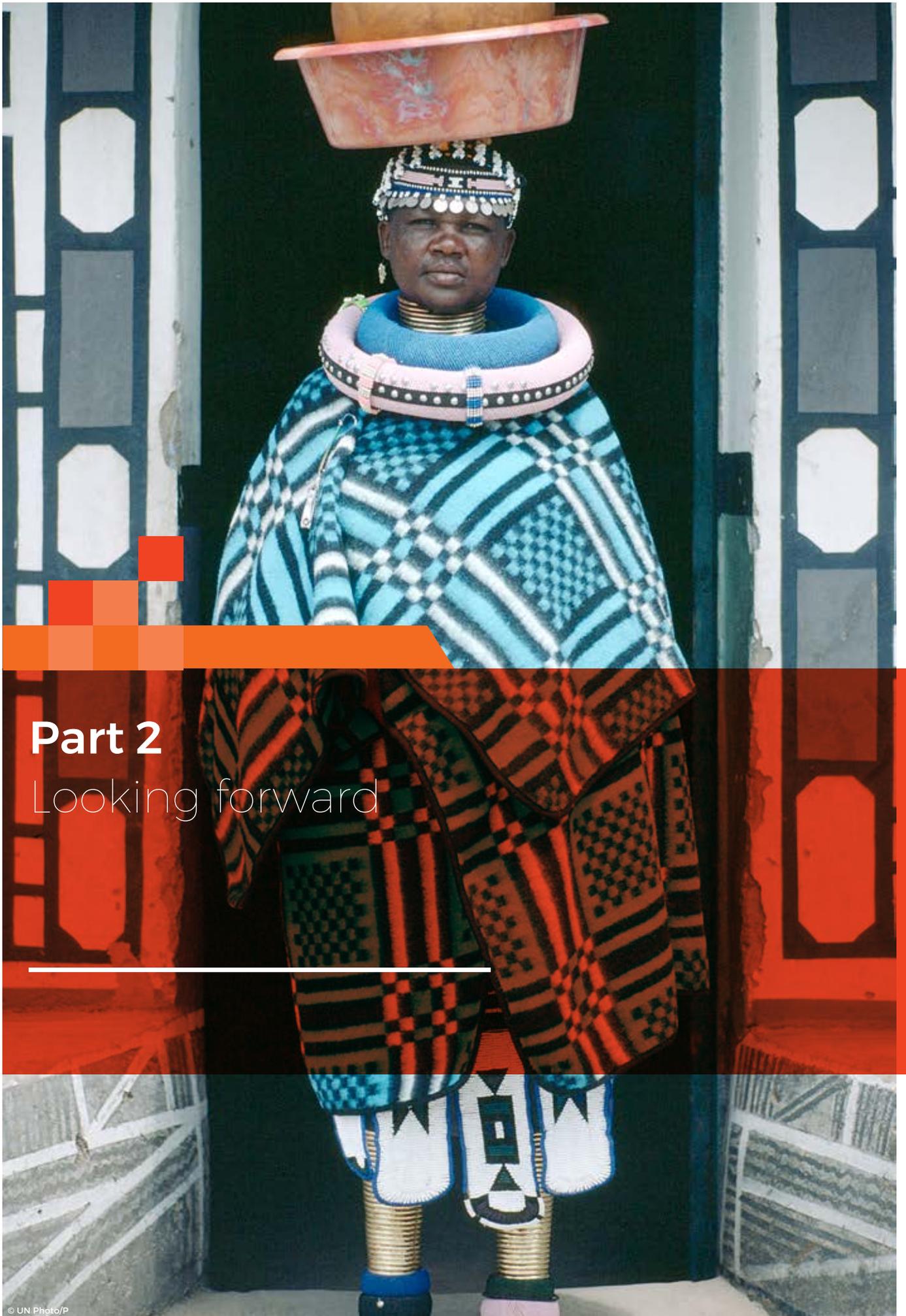
UNIPP has enjoyed strong support from the governments of Denmark, Finland and Ireland, which collectively have contributed approximately USD 2.1 million to the Partnership. In addition, UNIPP-supported projects have served as catalysts to mobilize additional funds, with a total of USD 3.7 million raised for, and invested in, indigenous peoples' issues as a direct result of UNIPP efforts.

In Bolivia, for example, UNIPP was instrumental in securing a financial contribution of approx. USD 1.5 million from the European Union and the Danish Embassy in La Paz. This support enabled UN agencies such as UN Women, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme to become more actively involved in local initiatives on indigenous peoples rights, thereby strengthening the partnership framework upon which UNIPP is founded.

Figure 01: UNIPP Phase 1 Projects at a Glance

REGION	COUNTRY	FOCUS
AFRICA	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Overcoming language barriers to convey indigenous views. Improving indigenous women's access to reproductive health care.
	REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Supporting legislative review and the implementation of a landmark law on indigenous peoples. Encouraging the political empowerment of indigenous women. Improving access to essential services in Congo's Lékoumou, Likouala, Pool and Sangha regions.
	CAMEROON	Working to secure land rights for indigenous peoples. Incorporating indigenous peoples' views into forestry law.
ASIA	NEPAL	Building capacity on ILO C169 and UNDRIP as frameworks for peacebuilding. Promoting consultations for seeking to obtain free prior and informed consent as a mechanism for conflict resolution.
	REGIONAL PROJECT	Supporting legislative review and the promotion of national/regional dialogues on land rights and natural resources related to indigenous peoples.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	Promoting legislation on free, prior and informed consultations and building capacity for implementation into practice. Enabling vulnerable indigenous groups to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development plans.
	NICARAGUA	Helping harmonize indigenous and national justice systems. Strengthening UN system coherence on indigenous peoples' issues.





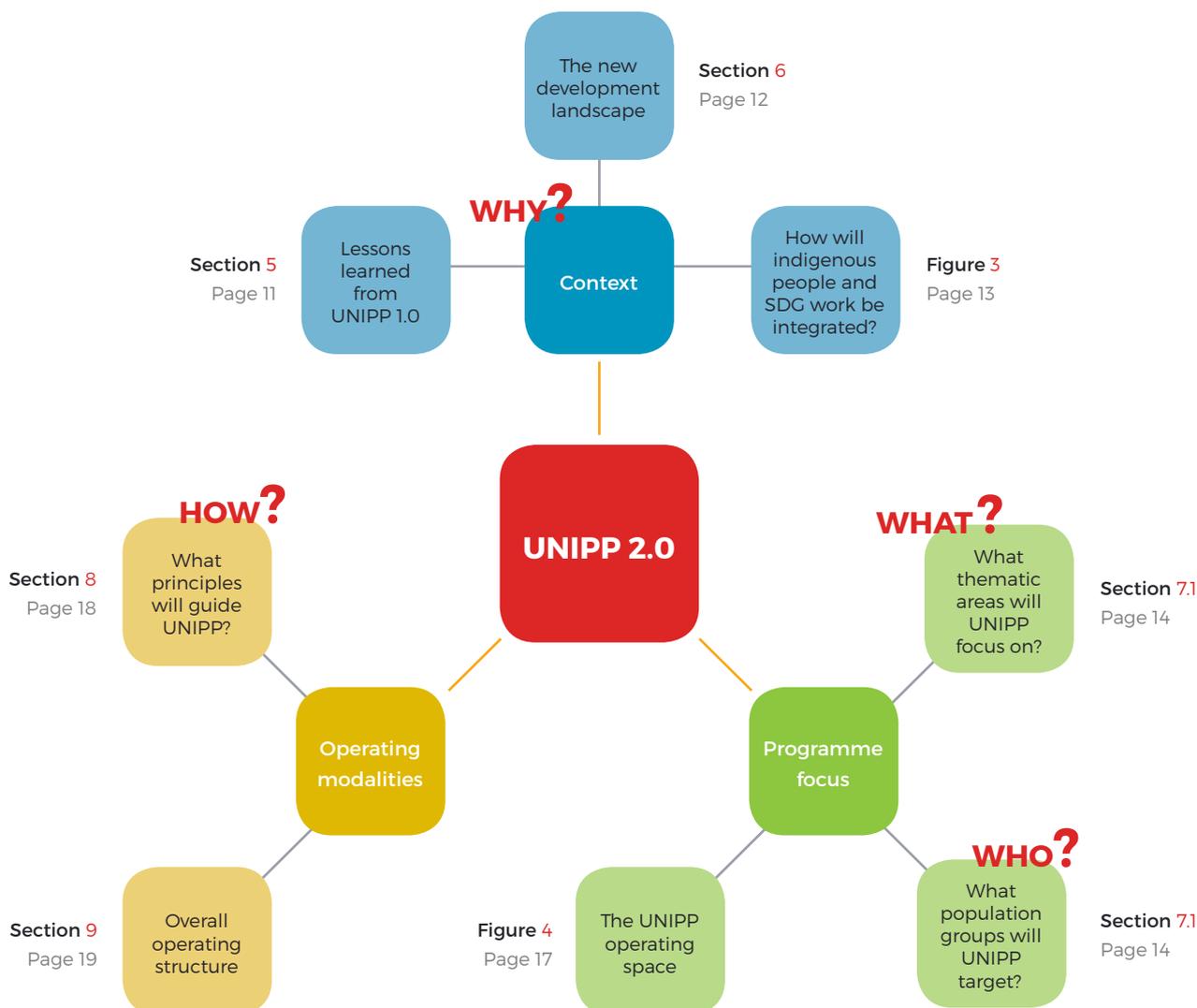
Part 2

Looking forward

4. UNIPP 2.0

After the first 5-year cycle of UNIPP came to an end on 31 December 2016, a new phase of the Partnership (UNIPP 2.0) was launched, with operationalization expected to take place during the course of 2017. UNIPP 2.0 will build on and consolidate the momentum of programmes implemented to date while applying, at the same time, the knowledge and experience gained during UNIPP's first phase in order to increase the Partnership's reach and impact. The next sections discuss key lessons learned from Phase 1 and explain the context in which the new phase of UNIPP is being rolled out. The thematic priorities that the Partnership will seek to focus on are presented while the envisaged operating modalities for the way forward are presented. Figure 2 illustrates the main topics covered in the remainder of this concept note.

Figure 02: Designing a Second Phase of UNIPP



5. Lessons Learned from UNIPP 1.0

5.1. Engage Indigenous Peoples Throughout the Project Cycle

Indigenous peoples' representatives and organizations should be involved from the outset in planning UNIPP interventions. In addition, their involvement should be sought during the implementation of activities, the monitoring of progress, the evaluation of results and follow-up planning. It is important that measures be taken to ensure the adequate representation and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples, including women, youth and people facing intersecting forms of discrimination—such as persons with disabilities—in all aspects of project governance. National project steering committees offer an important platform for engagement. Emphasizing the value of indigenous peoples' active and meaningful participation is in itself an important component of UNIPP interventions—one that can contribute to shifts in attitudes and practice.

5.2. Strengthen Indigenous Peoples' Capacity

Engaging with UNIPP activities must be an empowering process for indigenous men, women, children and youth and not a burden imposed on already overstretched capacity. It is therefore important for UNIPP interventions to include capacity-strengthening measures intended to enhance the full participation of organizations of indigenous peoples and to enable them to be active partners in UNIPP activities. These measures can take a variety of forms, including technical and financial inputs.

5.3. Track Participation

It is essential for UNIPP to continuously assess how successful its initiatives are in securing the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and improving participation of underrepresented population segments within indigenous communities. They include women, children, youth and groups experiencing intersecting discrimination, including persons with disabilities. Hence, indicators should be identified for each project to measure the level and quality of participation of indigenous peoples throughout the project cycle.

5.4. Scale Up Interventions

A large body of evidence suggests that scalability is necessary to ensure the quality of development impact, coverage of those "left behind," as well as sustainability and adaptability of results. Therefore, it is important that UNIPP interventions deliver multiplier effects at a scale beyond the project's initial investment. The Partnership should use its resources in a catalytic fashion to leverage domestic resources as well as resources that already exist in the budgets of Participating Organizations and other development partners.

5.5. Involve a Range of Stakeholders

Promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples intersects with a range of other areas of public policy. Making progress on indigenous peoples' rights and development implies that coherence across policies is needed and that strategic engagement with a range of stakeholders carries considerable added value. Experience has shown that engagement with national human rights institutions, the media, workers' and employers' organizations, and civil society at large are important in this respect.



IMPLICATIONS FOR UNIPP 2.0

These lessons learned, which have been collected through consultations with UNIPP's core constituencies, will form the basis for the design of UNIPP 2.0's operational guidelines, including its Strategic and Quality Assurance Frameworks and guidelines for the submission of funding proposals.

6. The New Development Landscape

6.1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In 2015, UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will influence the direction of national and global policies on sustainable development for the next 13 years.⁶ With its pledge to leave no one behind, Agenda 2030 is of central importance to the 370 million indigenous people around the world, who have historically experienced significant marginalization and discrimination. At the same time, indigenous peoples, with their deep knowledge of nature and sustainable development processes, have much to contribute to the 2030 Agenda.⁷

The agreement recognizes, among other things, the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of indigenous peoples in the context of addressing and responding to climate change.⁸ In follow-up to the Paris Agreement, it will be critical that systems be put in place to bridge the work on advancing the rights of indigenous peoples—who continue to play a central role in combatting climate change and protecting biodiversity—and the global climate agenda.

Box 02: Indigenous Peoples and the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda encompasses six specific references to indigenous peoples, including in two of the goals themselves: SDG 2, related to zero hunger (target 2.3), and SDG 4, on quality education (target 4.5). Indigenous peoples are mentioned three times in the political declaration and once in the section on follow up and review, which calls for indigenous peoples' participation.

The global indicators similarly take into account indigenous peoples' rights and aim to track the income of small-scale food producers by indigenous status (indicator 2.3.2), indigenous peoples' access to education compared to other groups (indicator 4.5.1), as well as an indicator that reflects secure collective land rights (indicator 1.4.2). Beyond that, however, many—if not all—of the 17 SDGs are relevant for indigenous peoples and have direct linkages to the commitments outlined in the UNDRIP.

6.2. The Paris Climate Agreement

At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in 2015, 195 countries adopted the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



IMPLICATIONS FOR UNIPP 2.0

Given its focus on bringing together UN entities with a range of mandates relevant to the SDGs, due to its emphasis on linking normative and operational aspects of the UN's work, and in view of its commitment to partnership with indigenous peoples across development sectors, UNIPP can significantly contribute to ensuring that SDG implementation delivers for indigenous peoples around the world. At the same time, UNIPP has the potential to effectively promote the full participation of indigenous people as active partners in the implementation of Agenda 2030 as well as climate change commitments. Figure 3 shows how UNIPP will seek to integrate work on indigenous peoples' rights with SDG efforts.

⁶ UN General Assembly (2015). Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1). http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

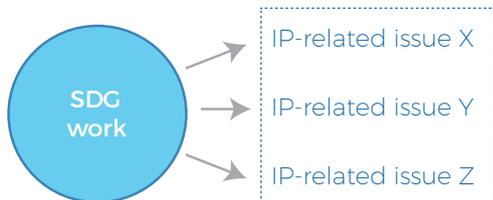
⁷ UNPFII (2016). Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda. <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/2016/Docs-updates/backgroundunderSDG.pdf>.

⁸ UN (2015). Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/2015/L.9). <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09.pdf>.

Figure 03: UNIPP and the SDGs: Paths of Integration

There are several strategies through which work on indigenous peoples' rights can be integrated with SDG-related efforts. Below a brief discussion is offered of the main strategies – or paths of integration – which will be followed in the context of UNIPP's work. The promotion of the rights of indigenous women, children and youth as well as groups facing intersecting discrimination will be the focus of one of the proposed integration paths but also an overriding principle cutting across all other strategies.

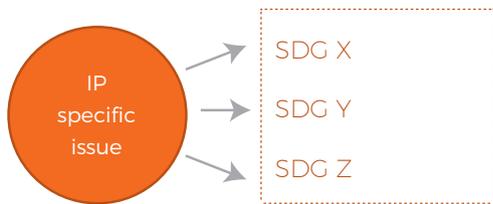
PATH 1 - SDG-RELATED SECTORAL WORK FOR INDIGENOUS RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING



This strategy starts from broad-based work happening in a given sector to implement a certain SDG. The strategy identifies indigenous-specific issues that need to be taken into account in the context of the selected SDG efforts in order to ensure that these efforts deliver for indigenous people in the spirit of “leaving no one behind”.

Example. Within the context of national efforts to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all (SDG 4), a project is undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to address specific barriers preventing indigenous people from accessing educational services, in order to close the education gap that remains between indigenous people and the general population.

PATH 2 - TARGETED WORK ON INDIGENOUS-SPECIFIC HIGH-POTENTIAL ISSUES



This strategy starts from an indigenous-specific issue. Work on the selected issue has a direct positive impact on the circumstances of relevant indigenous peoples' communities, but it also produces benefits beyond these communities, thus contributing to the achievement of multiple SDGs for all.

Example. An initiative is implemented to promote the rights of indigenous peoples to protect and develop their traditional knowledge. This initiative—based on a shared benefits approach—enables the integration of indigenous knowledge into efforts to combat climate change (SDG 13) and initiatives to promote sustainable management of natural resources on land (SDG 15) and life below water (SDG 14).

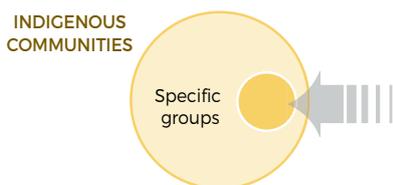
PATH 3 - PROMOTION OF DIALOGUE AND PARTICIPATION



This strategy has a cross-cutting focus ensuring the full participation of indigenous people in different aspects of SDG and broader development planning and policymaking. Work under this strategy can take different forms, such as the establishment of consultative platforms between the government and indigenous peoples or advocacy for the participation of indigenous people in existing development planning bodies.

Example. A project is undertaken to strengthen capacity and facilitate dialogue between indigenous peoples and their representative organizations, Members of Parliament, government representatives and the private sector in order to develop a common vision of how the extractive sector can contribute to sustainable development for all, in keeping with international human rights standards.

PATH 4 - INTERVENTIONS WITH A FOCUS ON SPECIFIC GROUPS



This strategy explicitly focuses on advancing the rights of specific population groups within indigenous communities with a strong emphasis on “leaving no one behind”. Groups “in focus” are determined on a case-by-case basis, also depending on the country context. However, particular attention will be paid to indigenous women and children as well as people experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Example. A project is undertaken to specifically empower indigenous women and girls. Based on a comprehensive analysis of barriers preventing indigenous women from fully enjoying their rights on an equal basis with others, a series of interventions are undertaken across multiple sectors; e.g. to advance access to health and education services as well as participation in the labour market and civil society.

7. Programmatic Focus of UNIPP 2.0

7.1. Strategic Areas of Intervention

Based on the points highlighted in the previous sections, UNIPP 2.0 will support work in one or more of the following strategic areas of intervention. It is important to note that no individual project—or even the Partnership as a whole—will be expected to thoroughly cover all of the strategic areas listed below. These areas are rather meant to set broad thematic parameters for the identification of more specific interventions.

Figure 4 in the next section provides more detail on how the focus areas outlined below can be combined with other considerations, including context specific information, in the process of defining concrete activities.

Strategic Area 1: Mainstreaming Indigenous Peoples' Rights into the 2030 Development Agenda

Work carried out in keeping with Path 1 as described in Figure 3 will focus on mainstreaming indigenous peoples' rights into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. This work may address a number of sectors and themes, including—but not limited to—the following:

■ Access to Education, Health and Decent Work

Promoting indigenous peoples' right to quality education that is respectful of their histories, languages and traditions (SDG 4); access to quality health services that are culturally appropriate (SDG 3); as well as equal opportunities to access decent work and social protection (SDG 8).

■ Access to Justice

Promoting indigenous peoples' access to justice, i.e., their ability to seek and obtain a remedy through formal and informal institutions, in compliance with international standards. This can entail supporting interfaces between formal and indigenous justice systems, as well as building capacity of the justice sector (SDG 16).

■ Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Indigenous Girls and Women

Ending all forms of discrimination and eliminating all forms of violence against indigenous women and girls; ensuring their full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (SDG 5).

Strategic Area 2: Targeted Work on Indigenous-Specific Issues with High Transformational Potential

Work carried out in keeping with Path 2 as described in Figure 3 will address indigenous-specific issues with high potential to bring about transformative changes in the lives of indigenous peoples and their communities. Key areas of focus under this work stream will be the following:

■ Harmonization of National Legislation with International Standards on Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Developing the capacities of countries to recognize, promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights through national legal frameworks in accordance with international standards as well as participatory and consultative processes for legal reform.

■ Data Collection and Disaggregation to Increase Visibility of Indigenous Peoples' in National Statistics

Promoting initiatives that collect, analyze and disseminate disaggregated data related to the situation of indigenous peoples as well as advocacy and policy dialogue aimed at ensuring appropriate visibility of indigenous peoples and indigenous-specific issues in national statistical systems.

■ Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and Languages

Promoting the right of indigenous peoples to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, knowledge and cultural expressions; facilitate the sharing of benefits arising from use and exploitation of

indigenous knowledge, not least in the field of climate action and life on land.

■ Access to Land and Ancestral Territories

Developing and strengthening capacities of state and indigenous institutions for land protection through titling, demarcation and use of ancestral territories, including local capacity development initiatives and initiatives aimed at securing greater recognition of indigenous lands.

Strategic Area 3: Promotion of Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and Participation in Development Planning

■ Promoting Consultative Platforms

Promoting frameworks and mechanisms for consultation and dialogue that bring together appropriate state institutions, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders, with a focus on benefit-sharing, conflict prevention and dispute resolution.

■ Participation of Indigenous Peoples' in the Formulation of Development Frameworks and Plans

Promoting the active participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation of national, regional and local development planning and policies, both in

relation to broad development priority setting and in the context of more specific sectoral plans.

■ Strengthening Indigenous Peoples' Institutions

Capacity building of indigenous peoples' own institutions and civil society organizations with the aim of ensuring that such bodies reflect diversity and have the capacity to fully and effectively participate in governance and decision-making processes at the local, regional and national levels. This includes consultation processes with regard to administrative and legislative measures affecting indigenous peoples.

Strategic Area 4: Interventions with a Focus on Specific Groups

The in-focus groups of UNIPP interventions will be identified on a case-by-case basis in relation to the context of the planned activities. Particular attention, however, will be given to indigenous women, children and youth as well as groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination. Work carried out in keeping with Strategic Area 4 will be based on furthering the twin-track approach to the promotion of human rights. This means that the rights of the groups identified will be mainstreamed across all interventions, but also that group-specific interventions may be undertaken, depending on the specific circumstances of the project at end.



■ Indigenous Women

In many cases, indigenous women and girls face intersecting discrimination due to their ethnicity and gender. Consequently—despite their resourcefulness—indigenous women face more substantial challenges than indigenous men and non-indigenous women in areas such as violence, poverty, access to education and health care, political participation and access to land.

■ Indigenous Children and Youth

Similarly, indigenous children and youth require special and culturally sensitive support given that

they frequently live in extreme poverty, do not attend school and experience higher levels of morbidity and mortality than their non-indigenous peers. Their exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation may result in experiences of marginalization, eroding identity, and undermining their sense of self-esteem.

■ Groups Facing Intersecting Discrimination

Several indigenous peoples' groups face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination due to their gender, disability, migratory status, sexual orientation and socio-economic status. These populations require special and culturally sensitive support.

Table 01. Underpinnings of UNIPP's Programmatic Approach

→ Human Rights-Based Approach

UNIPP will adopt a human rights-based approach that seeks to further the realization of relevant international instruments and frameworks, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Convention (ILO Convention No. 169), which are seen as mutually reinforcing instruments to advance indigenous peoples rights.

→ Linkages with Agenda 2030

UNIPP will link its work with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as international climate change commitments. This will mean ensuring that SDG-related work delivers for indigenous peoples in keeping with the principle of "leaving no one behind" but also that indigenous peoples and their organizations are active players in steering the implementation of Agenda 2030. A number of paths will be followed to reach this goal, including mainstreaming and targeted work, with special emphasis on interventions with a focus on dialogue and participation, and interventions focusing on specific sub-groups within indigenous communities.

→ Prioritization of Work Based on International Mechanisms Recommendations

When identifying priority initiatives, UNIPP will seek systematic linkages with the recommendations and guidance formulated by the UN system's expert mechanisms that have a mandate relevant to indigenous peoples, thus contributing to the integration of normative and operational work in the area of indigenous peoples' rights. Key mechanisms in this respect will be the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), as well as the supervisory bodies of the ILO.

→ Grounding of Work on Country-Specific Demands and Opportunities

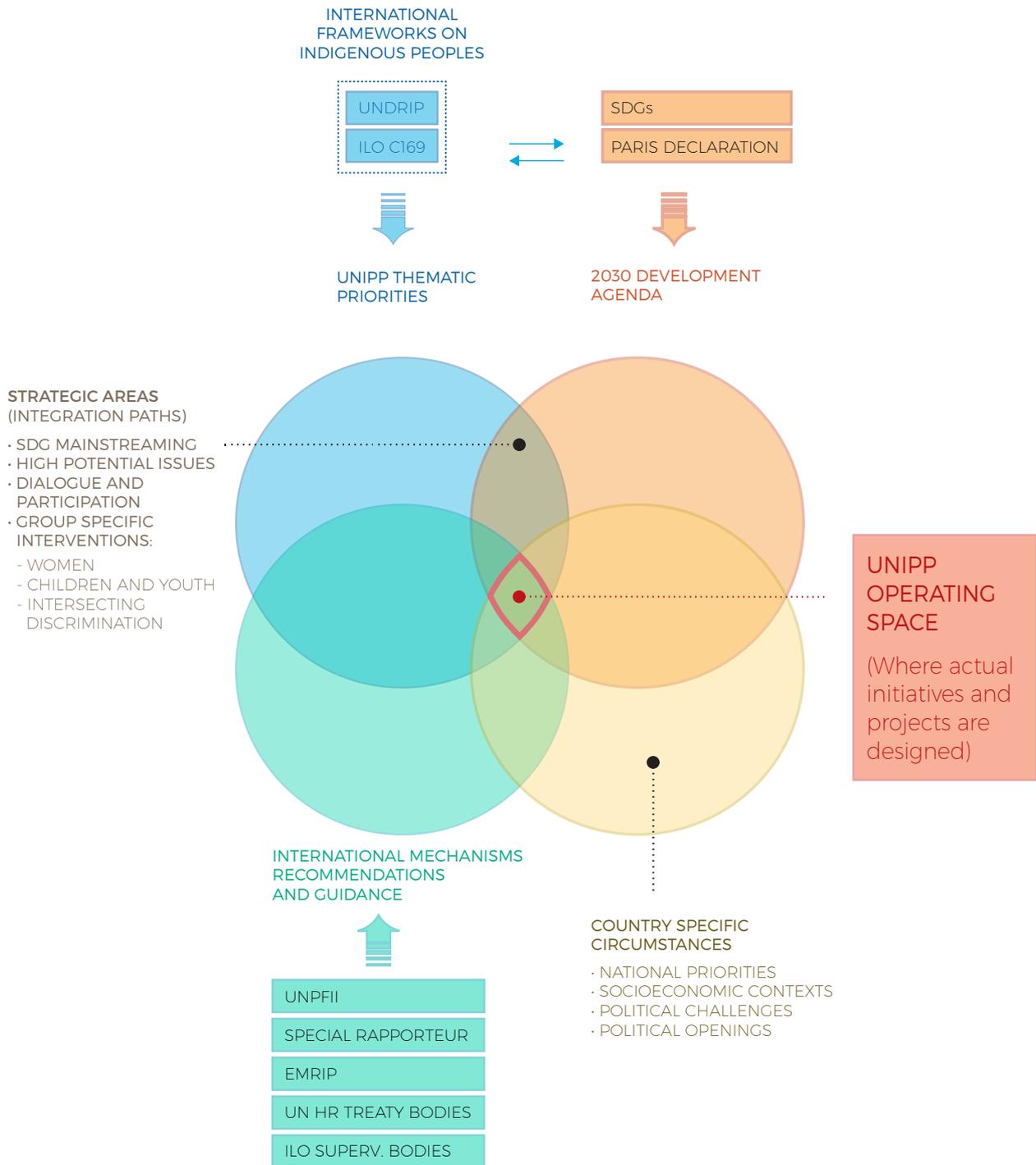
UNIPP will seek to ensure that its work is fully grounded in national realities. This will include ensuring that proposed initiatives address political openings and opportunities to bring about positive change, while taking into account the social and economic specificities of different contexts. In line with these principles, UNIPP will strive to ensure the full participation and leadership of indigenous peoples in the identification of priorities for national activities.

Figure 4 illustrates how these four dimensions intersect to determine the overall UNIPP operating space.

7.2. From Broad Thematic Areas to Actual Interventions: The UNIPP Operating Space

To summarize the various considerations made in the previous sections, UNIPP’s activities will be defined through appropriate scoping on the basis of the following factors:

Figure 04: The UNIPP Operating Space



8. UNIPP 2.0

Programming Principles

In the pursuit of its objectives, UNIPP will be guided by the five Country Programming Principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG): the human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development.

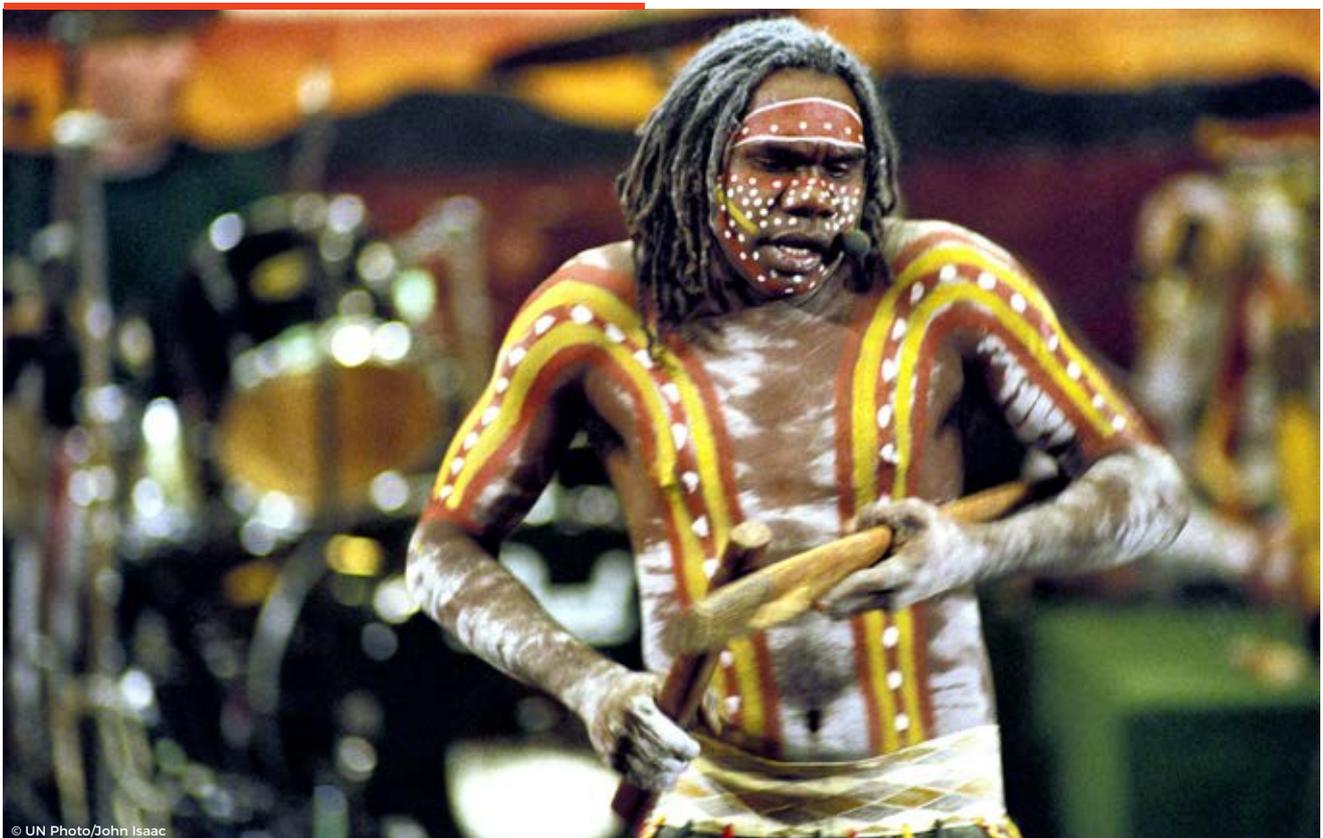
Under the human rights-based approach, UNIPP's interventions will be anchored in a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by international law, encompassing all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, labour rights, and the right to development.

The principle of gender equality ensures that UNIPP's actions recognize the differential impacts of policies and programmes on women and men, and girls and boys. In promoting gender equality, gender mainstreaming is one of the key strategies of UNIPP-supported projects.

The environmental sustainability paradigm seeks to ensure recognition of the close link between environmental factors and the realization of indigenous peoples' rights.

The principle has a unique intergenerational imperative: that development should meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

In keeping with results-based management and capacity development principles, UNIPP projects will seek to ensure that UN country teams have the technical skills to promote indigenous peoples' rights by increasing UN coordination and capacity development. UNIPP will also focus on capacity development around meaningful participation by strengthening the relationship between rights holders and duty bearers which has at its core indigenous peoples as equal partners in developing policies and programmes.



© UN Photo/John Isaac

9. UNIPP Governance and Operational Structure

9.1. Governance Mechanisms

During its first phase, UNIPP has been governed by a Policy Board responsible for setting the strategic direction of the Partnership and address the implications of major operational policy issues. The UNIPP Policy Board has been comprised of representatives of each participating UN organization and five indigenous experts. One of the indigenous peoples' representatives has been serving as Co-Chair of the Board.

Box 03: Indigenous Peoples' Representation on the UNIPP Policy Board

"The selection of indigenous representatives to the UNIPP Policy Board is based on consultation with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Each UN Indigenous Peoples Mechanism nominates individuals for selection, taking into account gender, youth and region as a guide in their selection."

UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership Terms of Reference

Going forward, it is expected that UNIPP will maintain the essential features of the Phase 1 governance structure, particularly the principle of indigenous peoples' full participation and co-leadership. However, the possibility will also be explored of introducing appropriate modifications with the following objectives:

- Ensure the effective discharge of the different governance functions, such as high-level policy

setting and management oversight, including through the creation of standing committees of the Board.

- Create opportunities for more direct involvement of indigenous-specific mechanisms (the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) in shaping the overall direction of UNIPP.
- Strengthen the ability of the governance structure to be reflective of the diversity of the world's indigenous peoples.

9.2. The Technical Secretariat

UNIPP is supported in its work by a Technical Secretariat, currently hosted by UNDP in New York. In addition to assisting the Board, the Technical Secretariat facilitates coordination among Participating UN Organizations and undertakes external relations work on behalf and under the guidance of Partnership members.

9.3. Administrative Arrangements

UNIPP's funding structure will be determined on the basis of the most appropriate arrangement, depending on the context as well as the outcome of resource mobilization efforts. Some of the possible options are presented below.⁹

■ Multi-Partner Trust Fund

UNIPP 1.0 was supported by the UNIPP Fund, a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), established by the Participating UN Organizations to generate and manage resources in support of the Partnership's work. Through the MPTF Gateway (mptf.undp.org), the MPTF

⁹ Contributions through any of these mechanisms are accepted in keeping with relevant UN-wide policies and additional guidelines as the UNIPP Policy Board may see fit, from national and subnational governments of UN Member States, corporations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. In support of the overarching aim of UNIPP, and to ensure maximum flexibility and coordination, donors are encouraged to contribute with multi-year pooled and non-earmarked resources.

offers unmatched levels of flexibility, transparency and effectiveness. However, it should be noted that there are threshold requirements for the establishment of MPTFs based on UNDG-approved guidelines. The annual requirement for full-fledged MPTF is USD 5 million, but there is also an option to establish small Multi-Partner Trust Funds, allowing one transfer per participating UN organization, with a threshold of USD 2 million per year.¹⁰

■ Joint Programme

Joint programmes constitute an alternative financing tool that enables Participating UN Organizations to pool funds in support of UNIPP to collect and allocate funding from a diversity of financial contributors in a coordinated manner. The programmes are implemented on the basis of a predetermined project document that defines the scope and results framework of the planned interventions. Threshold requirements for joint programmes are dependent on the number of participating organizations.

■ One Participating UN Organization Administrating/ Disbursing Funds

A further arrangement at UNIPP's disposal is based on one Participating UN Organization disbursing allocated resources on behalf of the Partnership. In this setup, the designated organization would carry out administrative functions within a common agreed programmatic framework, under the guidance of the UNIPP Policy Board.

9.4. National Steering Committees and Strategic Leadership

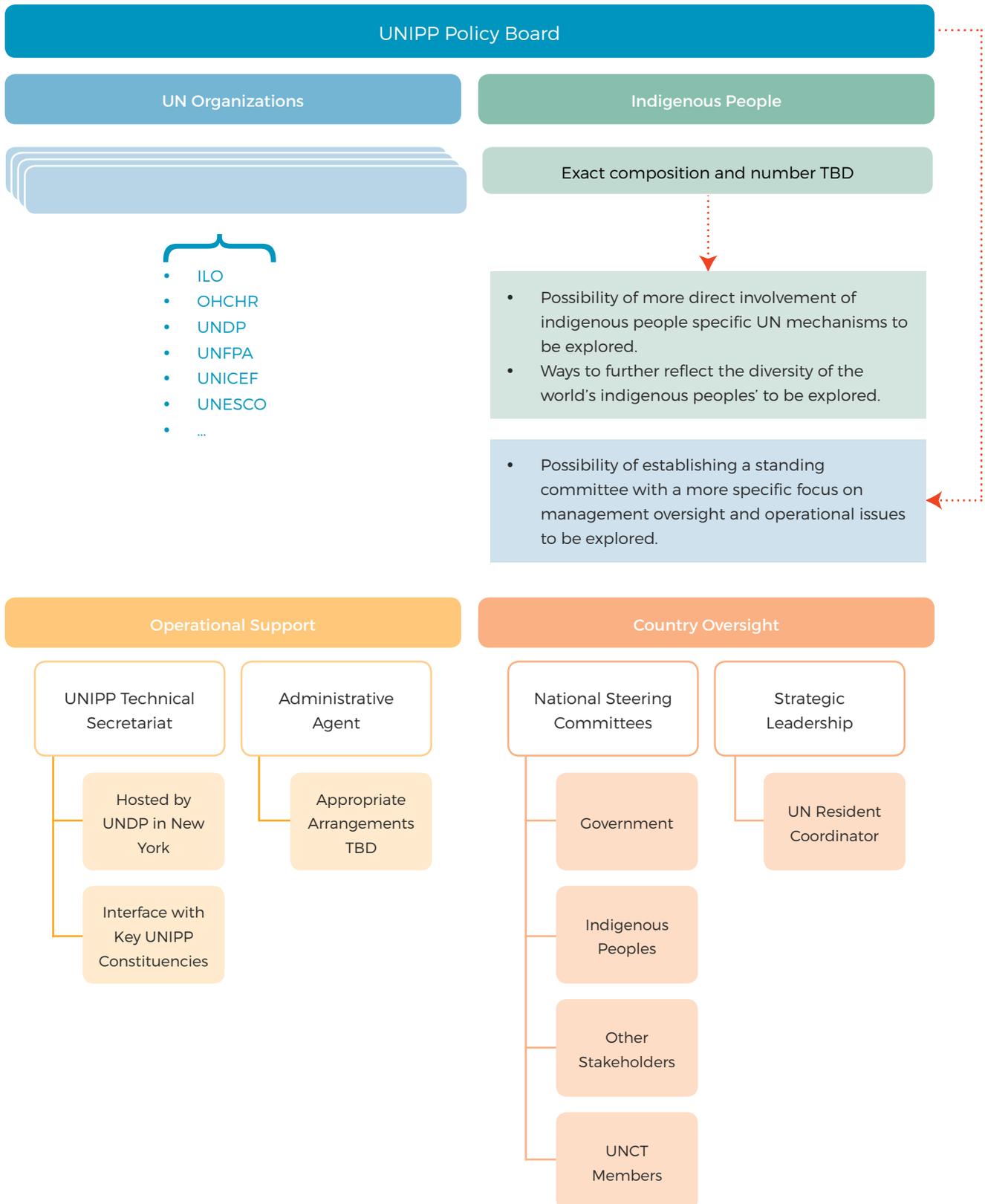
As a policy requirement, all UNIPP programmes are expected to be developed within collaborative frameworks based on National Steering Committees, including government representatives, the UN and indigenous peoples. UN Resident Coordinators are entrusted with supporting the overall programme design, overseeing ongoing UNIPP activities, and playing a coordination role to ensure that the Partnership has a direct and lasting impact on advancing indigenous peoples' rights at the local and national levels.

¹⁰ For further information, see Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the "Delivering as One" Approach (2014), <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/13434>.



© UN Photo/Kibae Park

Figure 05: UNIPP Governance and Operational Structure





Contact UNIPP

United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership
(UNIPP) Technical Secretariat

Governance and Peacebuilding Cluster
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
304 East 45th Street
New York, NY, 10017
United States

E-mail: unipp.secretariat@undp.org
Phone: +1 212 906 5000



International
Labour
Organization



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



unicef 