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2012 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

THE UNITED
NATIONS
INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES
PARTNERSHIP

UNIPP



MAY 2013

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
PARTNERSHIP (UNIPP)

2012

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
ANTUF	All Nepal Federation of Trade Unions
Bartolina SISA ..	National Federation of Peasant Women, Indigenous and Native of Bolivia
CAR	Central African Republic
CCPIAN UNS	Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendent Peoples for the United Nations System in Nicaragua
CGIP	Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples
CIDOB	Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia
CNMCB	Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas de Bolivia
CONAFRO	The National Council Afroboliviano
CONAMAQ	National Council of Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyu
CSCIB	Syndicalist Confederation of Intercultural Communities of Bolivia
CSUTCB	Unified Syndical Confederation of Rural Workers of Bolivia
DSCERP	Strategic Paper on Growth, Employment and the Poverty Reduction
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GTZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO C169	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINFOF	Ministry of Forests & Wildlife
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REPAR	Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Forests
SDC	Swiss Cooperation and Development
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP RIPP	Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIPP	United Nations-Indigenous Peoples Partnership
UN REDD	The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Introduction

The United Nations-Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP, 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.

The Governments of Denmark, Finland and Ireland have collectively contributed an estimated US\$ 1.7 million to UNIPP. Of this figure, more than 87 per cent has been allocated to the six joint country-based projects.

In all the target countries, UNIPP has succeeded in raising the profile of indigenous peoples' issues. It has underscored their importance, firmly establishing them on the development agendas of governments and UN Country Teams (UNCTs), through a combination of technical, policy and legal advice as well as advocacy and support to consultative mechanisms involving indigenous peoples.

Among the key achievements of the Partnership so far are:

- in Bolivia, supporting the creation and subsequent work of a National Technical Commission mandated to devise a framework governing the law on prior consultation with indigenous peoples; in addition, supporting the inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights in the 2013 curriculum of the School of Public Management in La Paz;
- in Nicaragua, initiating work together with the Supreme Court of Justice on a common strategy to harmonize state law with indigenous customary law;
- in Central African Republic, supporting a government-led review of national laws, regulations and sectoral programmes with a view to aligning these with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No.169), both of which the country has recently ratified;

- in Republic of Congo, which adopted a specific law on indigenous peoples in 2011, supporting the drafting of seven pieces of enabling legislation, along with work aimed at ensuring that indigenous peoples' rights are integrated into both the National Development Plan for 2012–2016 and the Strategic Paper on Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction (DSCERP);
- in Cameroon, supporting the development of local policies on indigenous peoples in seven municipalities;
- in Indonesia, providing technical advice on the ongoing process of drafting a law on indigenous peoples
- across those countries in which it is operating, providing capacity building training to more than 1,500 government officials, indigenous peoples and other key actors.

Moreover, 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 off the back of UNIPP's seed resources.

While UNIPP-supported projects have made strong progress towards achieving their expected outcomes, they face a number of challenges, such as limited resources and the need to manage high, potentially unrealistic, expectations among stakeholders (including governments, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations). Nevertheless, UNIPP is receiving an ever-increasing number of requests for support from various indigenous peoples' organizations, governments and UNCTs, including from Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya.

1.1 PROGRAMME STRATEGY

UNIPP was created in 2010 in response to a specific recommendation made by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The recommendation, which called for these three bodies to enhance inter-agency coordination with a specific focus on the promotion and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights at the country level, reflects the provisions of the UNDRIP, namely Article 41. This states that *"organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system*

and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established." In addition, Article 42 provides that *"the United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration."*

A RIGHT BASED COLLABORATIVE FRAMEWORK

In 2012, UNIPP translated the two Declaration provisions cited above into tangible results by developing a rights-based collaborative framework that underscores the significant role of indigenous peoples as rights holders under international human rights law. Underpinning the framework are the right to participate in decision-making; the State duty to consult; and the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC).

While the Partnership is global in scope, its primary focus is at the national level, with activity grouped under the following themes:

- **Legislative review and reform:** developing the capacities of State institutions to ensure indigenous peoples' rights are included and recognized within the national legal system (including through constitutional reform, development of legislation and the incorporation of legislation at the administrative level), both through indigenous-specific legislation and in areas such as non-discrimination.
- **Democratic governance and strengthening of indigenous peoples' institutions:** supporting the institutional and organizational capacities of indigenous peoples to participate fully in governance and policy processes at the local and national level.

- **Access to justice:** recognizing and strengthening indigenous customary law and justice systems, addressing discrimination within the national legal system, and including indigenous customary law and justice systems in the wider national legal system.

- **Access to land and ancestral territories:** developing and strengthening capacities for land titling, demarcation and use of ancestral territories, including through local capacity development initiatives and efforts to secure greater recognition of indigenous land rights.

- **Natural resources and extractive industries:** promoting a framework for conflict prevention, consultation, participation, benefit-sharing and dispute resolution. This area will have a special focus on conflict-prevention initiatives concerning ancestral land and use of natural resources, in particular the need to develop the capacities of indigenous communities in negotiation skills and dispute resolution in line with the provisions of international legal instruments.

- **Access to education and health:** promoting indigenous peoples' right, including that of women and youth, to equality and to

culturally pertinent education that respects indigenous peoples' histories, languages and traditions; as well as their access to quality, culturally sensitive health services. These would include reproductive health services, in order to reduce the high levels of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity that disproportionately affect indigenous women and new-borns.

In 2012, UNIPP has addressed these themes in the following ways:

Enhancing capacities, partnerships, and consultation

At the national level, UNIPP has helped bridge gaps in the implementation of international and national standards relating to indigenous peoples by supporting capacity development among national actors such as governments, national human rights protection systems and civil society. UNIPP initiatives have provided space for dialogue and common understanding among governments, indigenous peoples, civil society and the private sector through partnerships and mechanisms for consultation.

Focusing on marginalized and excluded groups
The UNIPP collaborative framework focuses particularly on the promotion of the rights of

indigenous women, children and youth at the regional and country level and through *advocacy and networking*. Accordingly, well-developed advocacy messages on indigenous peoples' rights have been introduced and widely promoted. In the case of the Bolivia and South-East Asia Regional programmes, the Partnership has also established knowledge networks and opportunities for community members to share valuable good-practice experiences and lessons learned; these have included South-South exchanges and peer-to-peer learning events.

Support for the effective implementation of recommendations of the UN Human Rights system

The activities carried out by UNIPP were primarily devised in response to the recommendations of the three UN mechanisms that deal mainly with indigenous peoples: the UNPFII; the Human Rights Council's Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP); and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Further UNIPP activities were developed on the basis of General Comments and country-specific Observations and Recommendations made by UN human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processes and ILO supervisory mechanisms.



1.2 PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The Partnership is governed by the **UNIPP Policy Board** (the Board), which provides overall leadership and sets the strategic direction of UNIPP. The Board articulates and develops the UNIPP Trust Fund policy, decides the allocation of UNIPP funds and reviews the progress of joint country programmes in accordance with the UNIPP Collaborative Framework. The current Board comprises four indigenous experts and five representatives from UN organizations. The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF) is an ex-officio member of the Board.

The **ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF** (the Participating UN Organizations), upon entering into a Memorandum of Understanding, assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the implementation of the Partnership in accordance with their expertise and mandates. The MPTF serves as the **Administrative Agent** for the funds as regards donors and the Participating UN Organizations.

The **UNIPP Technical Secretariat**, which is currently hosted by the ILO in Geneva, through its Programme on indigenous peoples (PRO 169), provides support to the Board, the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent.

As a policy requirement, all the UNIPP programmes, both country-level and regional, have been developed within a collaborative framework achieved as a result of coordinated effort and the establishment of **National Steering Committees**, which include representatives of government, the UN and indigenous peoples. In addition, UNIPP enjoys the support of **UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs)** in managing the strategic leadership of the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and relationships with national authorities. The UNRCs are entrusted with supporting the overall programme design, with overseeing ongoing UNIPP programme activities, and with playing a coordination role to ensure that UNIPP activities have a direct and lasting impact on the improvement of indigenous peoples' rights at the local and national level.

2. UNIPP-supported Projects Progress Report

UNIPP is providing support to six joint country-based projects in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo and Nepal, and to one regional project in South-East Asia.

The implementation of UNIPP-supported projects began in 2012, guided by UNIPP's Strategic Framework for 2011–2015 and in accordance with its fundamental principles, namely:

- ownership and coherence with the principles of indigenous peoples' self-determination, consultation, participation and FPIC;
- gender equality, giving special consideration to indigenous children and youth as appropriate;
- partnerships founded on equality, trust, inclusivity and mutual accountability among governments, UN agencies and indigenous peoples;
- integration of human rights into development processes and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples;
- the “Delivering as One”¹ approach, improving the effectiveness and impact of

the United Nations Development System (UNDS) at the country level, and promoting greater coherence of UNDS activities in support of national priorities;

- special attention given to indigenous peoples having no access to other capacity development measures and support frameworks.

This report provides:

1. An overview of each project's implementation
2. An assessment of progress towards expected outcomes
3. A discussion of challenges/constraints encountered
4. An analysis of key lessons learned
5. A list of key UNIPP publication and communication materials
6. A financial snapshot

The results highlighted in this report are illustrative of key achievements by each project to which UNIPP has contributed in 2012. A full activity report is available upon request.

UNIPP Pilot Countries:

AFRICA:
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Republic of Congo

LATIN AMERICA:
- Bolivia
- Nicaragua

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:
- Nepal
- South-East Asia Regional Programme (Indonesia, Laos and the Philippines)

Together, these six countries and the South-East Asia region are home to approximately 100 million indigenous persons (30 per cent of the world's indigenous population)

¹ A framework based on the Report of the High-level Panel on UN System-wide coherence in the areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment submitted to Mr. Kofi A. Annan, then Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Report puts forward a series of recommendations to overcome the fragmentation of the United Nations so that the system can deliver as one, in true partnership with and serving the needs of all countries in their efforts to achieve the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals. Specifically, the recommendations align with five strategic directions, namely: coherence and consolidation of UN activities, in line with the principle of country ownership, at all levels (country, regional, headquarters); establishment of

appropriate governance, managerial and funding mechanisms to empower and support consolidation, and link the performance and results of UN organizations to funding; overhaul of business practices of the UN system to ensure focus on outcomes, responsiveness to needs and delivery of results by the UN system, measured against the Millennium Development Goals; ensuring significant further opportunities for consolidation and effective delivery of One UN through an in-depth review; implementation should be undertaken with urgency, but not ill planned and hasty in a manner that could compromise permanent and effective change. For more information on the report, see <http://www.un.org/events/panel/resources/pdfs/HLP-SWC-FinalReport.pdf>

2.1. OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS' IMPLEMENTATION

2.1.1. BOLIVIA

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation: USD 190,000**
- **Timeframe of the Programme: 2012-2013**

CONTEXT

The UNIPP Project in Bolivia was designed to support the implementation of the right to consultation of indigenous peoples, and the ongoing legislative reform process related to indigenous peoples' rights.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

1. A draft law on prior consultation with indigenous peoples is developed and disseminated in a participatory manner, with emphasis on the participation of indigenous women;
2. Public institutions and indigenous peoples' organizations see their capacities and knowledge on the application of the right to FPIC strengthened.
3. Indigenous people, particularly those in highly vulnerable situations, have enhanced their capacities to pursue their own priorities in relation to development processes.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012 INCLUDE:

- supporting the creation of a National Technical Commission mandated to devise 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;

- 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 and put into practice;
- playing 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;
- 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.

Providing capacity building support to key partners

In April 2012, UNIPP organized a series of national consultations and workshops on the principle of FPIC in relation to Bolivia's law on prior consultation. These targeted key state actors, the Chief Executives of private companies, bilateral and multilateral donors, and representatives of indigenous organizations and the UN system. In particular:

- 3 workshops were organized for representatives of the key indigenous organizations and traditional authorities in Bolivia (e.g. CIDOB, CONAMAQ, CNMCB-Bartolina, and CONAFRO & SISA);
- 1 workshop was organized for various government ministries, UN officials and Chief Executives of private firms;
- 1 workshop was organized for the Chair of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and members of Bolivia's Plurinational Legislative Assembly;
- 1 public lecture was convened jointly with the Legislative Assembly in the city of La Paz;
- A number of separate consultations took place with representatives of the Supreme Court, the media, NGOs, Labour Unions & the Confederation of Private Employers, and international cooperation agencies.

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.

Targeting indigenous women, children and youth and the highly vulnerable indigenous groups in the Amazon Region

A UNIPP study on the condition of highly vulnerable indigenous peoples in the Amazon Region of Bolivia has allowed indigenous women, children and youth to participate actively in the process that resulted in a draft Comprehensive Development Plan for Indigenous Peoples in the Pando Region.

An agreement on the implementation of the Comprehensive Development Plan has been reached between UNIPP and the traditional indigenous authorities: Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Pando (CIPOAP) and the Indigenous Women from Amazonian Pando (CIMAP), representing the five tribes of Pando (Yaminahua, Machineri, Esse Ejja, Stinging and Cavineño). Three of the five are considered highly vulnerable (Yaminahua, Machineri and Esse Ejja).



2.1.2 NICARAGUA

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation:** USD170,000
- **Timeframe of the Programme:** 2012-2013
- **Additional Funds provided by other sources:**
UNDP: USD81,550, **UNFPA:** USD30,000, **OHCHR:** USD9,100,
IOM: USD5,400, **UNV (Japan):** USD103,992 and **ILO:** USD5,000
- **Total Funding:** USD 405,042

CONTEXT

Nicaragua ratified ILO C169 in 2010 and adopted a Law on Traditional Medicine in 2011. However, lack of both capacity and in-depth understanding of indigenous peoples' rights currently impede the effective implementation of existing standards. Following consultation with stakeholders, the UNIPP Project in Nicaragua was developed with a view to strengthening the capacities of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other relevant actors, and putting in place mechanisms to improve dialogue and consultation with these peoples in accordance with international standards.

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;
2. A human rights perspective, with a focus on the collective rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, is integrated into United Nations System programming;
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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012 INCLUDE:

- enhancing dialogue among indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and the government, with UNIPP providing support to the Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendant 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 was 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;
- supporting the Graduate Teacher Training School at the Supreme Court of Justice 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;
- 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;
- organizing a workshop for indigenous peoples' and Afro-descendants' leaders on the relationship between migration, smug-

gling 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;

- 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;
- mobilizing an estimated US\$ 300,000 in additional resources for indigenous programmes run by UN agencies in Nicaragua.

Promoting Indigenous & Afro-descendant Peoples' rights through education and networking

In May 2012, the University Network on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples was formed. The following educational institutions are part of the Network:

- University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast (URACCAN)
- Bluefield Indian and Caribbean University (BICU)
- American University College
- Autonomous University of Nicaragua Unite-Lion
- The Leadership Institute Segovias (ILLS)

The University Network on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples has been created to promote education, training and dissemination of such 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.

Strengthening existing indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant institutions in Nicaragua

The UNIPP Project was developed within the existing framework of the Consultative Committee for Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples for the United Nations System in Nicaragua (CCPIAN-UNS), which serves as a dialogue mechanism for knowledge sharing between Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples in Nicaragua and the United Nations System.

In addition to CCPIAN-UNS, UNIPP activities are being implemented in collaboration with the National Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, Central and Northern Region of Nicaragua.

2.1.3. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation:** USD 180,000
- **Timeframe of the Programme:** 2012-2013

CONTEXT

CAR voted in favour of the UNDRIP in September 2007 and ratified ILO C169 in August 2010, making it the first and only African State to have ratified this instrument to date. The UNIPP project in CAR was jointly developed by the ILO, UNFPA, the government and indigenous peoples' organizations with a view to laying both legal and institutional foundations for the implementation of ILO C169 and UNDRIP in the country, with an emphasis on sexual health and reproductive rights.

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.
 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 in accordance with ILO C169 and the UNDRIP.
- 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - mobilizing an estimated US\$ 300,000 in additional resources for indigenous peoples' programmes run by UN agencies in CAR.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012:

- supporting a government-led review on relevant national laws, regulations and

Supporting indigenous peoples' access to health and basic services

One of the key outcomes expected from the UNIPP Project in CAR is the strengthening of indigenous peoples' sexual health and reproductive rights. This will be achieved through the provision of health services to indigenous communities, and increased protection against sexual violence within the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country.

As an initial step towards addressing this issue, UNIPP has conducted a baseline study among indigenous peoples in CAR in order to align programme activities to their needs, focusing especially on their sexual health and reproductive rights, including HIV/AIDS prevention.



2.1.4. REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation:** USD 170,000
- **Timeframe of the Programme:** 2012-2013

CONTEXT

Supporting legislative review and the implementation of Republic of Congo's national law on indigenous peoples

At the invitation of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Republic of Congo, an **Expert Meeting** was held in Brazzaville on 26–28 July 2012. The participants discussed follow-up to Law No. 5-2011 on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Populations and the development of implementing decrees which have been prepared by the Government in response to key provisions of the Law.

The meeting brought together 42 officials from different Ministries (including staff of the Secretariat of the Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Justice, focal points on indigenous issues from the UN Country Teams (UNCTs), and 24 indigenous representatives from eight Congolese provinces.

The participants examined **seven draft implementing decrees** to ensure that they were in line with the principles of the UNDRIP. OHCHR and UNCTs in Brazzaville, including UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, provided support and substantive expertise during the examination of the drafts.

The decrees 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

In 2011, the government of the Republic of Congo adopted Law No. 5-2011 on the promotion and protection of indigenous rights in the country, becoming the first African country to adopt a specific law on indigenous peoples. UNIPP's project in the Republic of Congo seeks to support the enforcement, dissemination and monitoring of this landmark national law and its implementation.

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;
- 2.2. The main articles of the law are enforced through 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).
- 3.3. At least 10,000 children and indigenous women have access to basic services (health, hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS education, birth registration and housing).

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012 INCLUDE:

- supporting the drafting of seven implementing decrees of the Law No.5-2011 on indigenous peoples;
- 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 indi-

genous peoples' rights in Republic of Congo; this has resulted in the drafting of a new law on this issue;

- supporting the integration of indigenous peoples' rights into the National Development Plan 2012–2016, the DSCERP, and the UNICEF Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2014–2018;
- supporting 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;
- supporting a study on "the 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";
- 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;
- with strong support from the Vice-Chairman of the County Council of Lékoumou and the Director General for Social Affairs, organizing a decentralized planning workshop attracting over 50 experts, including representatives from the High Court of First Instance, religious groups, indigenous peoples, the Bantu peoples and local NGOs; the workshop resulted in the development and adoption of a decentralized Action Plan for 2013–2017 aimed at improving the quality of life and well-being of indigenous people in the administrative department of Lékoumou; this focuses on four strategic areas: (1) Education; (2) Health, Hygiene, Water and Sanitation; (3) Economic Development; (4) Human Rights and Citizenship and Access to Basic Services;
- 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;
- mobilizing an estimated US\$ 500,000 in additional resources for indigenous peoples' programmes in Republic of Congo.



2.1.5. CAMEROON

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation:** USD 180,000
- **Timeframe of the Programme:** 2012-2013

CONTEXT

The UNIPP project in Cameroon seeks to support ongoing legislative and policy reform initiated by the government in relation to natural resources and social inclusion. These initiatives include: an ongoing study on the identification of indigenous peoples in Cameroon; a review of existing forestry law; the development of a draft policy on the promotion and protection of marginalized populations; and the implementation of observations/recommendations made by various UN human rights mechanisms.

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.
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.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012:

- providing technical and financial support to a study led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the situation of indigenous peoples in Cameroon;
- supporting seven municipalities in developing draft local policies on indigenous peoples, an unprecedented initiative likely to inspire other local authorities to adopt similar policies;
- 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;
- 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;
- with the MINAS, establishing dialogue on the inclusion of indigenous peoples' views in the national Strategic Document for Growth and Employment in Cameroon.

UNIPP's contribution to the revision of Forestry Law in Cameroon

Following a series of national capacity building workshops on international standards relating to the rights of indigenous peoples, which were delivered to representatives of key government Ministries, indigenous peoples' organizations, the media and the NGO community in Cameroon, UNIPP organized a technical workshop. This led to the development of a report incorporating recommendations and inputs from indigenous peoples, civil society and development partners, intended to inform the ongoing revision of the Forestry Law in Cameroon.

The report was submitted to the Ministry of Forests & Wildlife (MINFOF) with support from the Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Forests (REPAR). In addition, UNIPP provided comments to the MINFOF, clarifying the definition of «indigenous peoples» in accordance with international standards, and recommending that government apply the principle of consultation more systematically.



2.1.6. NEPAL

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation: USD 180,000**
- **Timeframe of the Programme: 2012-2013**

CONTEXT

Nepal ratified ILO C169 in 2007. Being the first country in Asia to make this commitment, it was considered a major breakthrough for indigenous peoples, not only within Nepal but throughout the region. The UNIPP project in Nepal seeks to support the implementation of ILO C169 and the UNDRIP. Project work started in October 2012 after an initial delay.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

1. Key messages and responses to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on ILO C169 are developed and disseminated widely through a variety of appropriate materials and mechanisms.
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.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012:

- 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 partnership with key national actors, initiating the FAQ exercise regarding ILO C169 and the UNDRIP in Nepal;
- 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.



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 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) agenda.

2.1.7 SOUTHEAST ASIA

- **UNIPP Funding Allocation:** USD 250,000
- **Timeframe of the Programme:** 2012-2013

CONTEXT

The UNIPP-supported Regional Programme in South-East Asia is the continuation of the former UNDP Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development (UNDP RIPP) in Asia. UNDP RIPP focused on the protection of indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources, with a particular emphasis on forest land tenure in the South-East Asia region, notably in Laos, Indonesia and the Philippines. The UNIPP project links national laws and policies to international human rights standards, identifies best practices in developing and implementing national protection frameworks, and promotes national dialogue processes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012:

- developing partnerships with key actors at the international, regional and national level (for target countries) and reviewing the overall situation of "indigenous peoples" in South-East Asia. The review focused on the political context, challenges identified and progress made within each target country regarding

the protection of indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources and advocacy initiatives; it also examined successes and limitations, and the extent to which international actors and UN agencies were engaging with indigenous issues;

- 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;
- 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. The workshop, conducted in cooperation with the Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight of the Indonesian President, 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.

Strengthening collaboration with existing national indigenous consultative groups in the Philippines

UNIPP has entered into partnership with the Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples (CGIP) in the Philippines to assist CGIP in implementing its work. Composed of several indigenous peoples' federations (including KAMP, KASAPI, ECIP, KATRIBU and FPP) and support groups, CGIP has a mandate to develop a consolidated view of the issues faced by the various indigenous groups in the country. Moreover, CGIP enjoys strong backing from the House of Representatives' Committee on National Cultural Communities and the National Commission on Human Rights (HRC).

Between October and December 2012, in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA Law), UNIPP supported a series of policy dialogues and workshops on FPIC, the IPRA Law and indigenous peoples' issues, studying in particular concerns related to land and natural resources.

2.2 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES

UNIPP was created to provide critical impetus to the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights at the country level through a series of coordinated interventions by various actors. The aim is to help raise the profile of indigenous peoples in government consciousness and increase the allocation of resources to projects targeting indigenous issues.

UNIPP is also expected to provide support to ongoing national legislative and policy processes concerning indigenous peoples, with a view to increasing their chances of success and thereby establishing good practice in the region and neighbouring countries. UNIPP is expected to facilitate partnerships between indigenous peoples and governments as well as UN agencies.

Over the past 12 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.

2.3 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 should be continued and strengthened, including by current donors, Policy Board members and UN agencies.

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.

2.4 LESSONS LEARNED

1. The seed resources contributed by UNIPP at the country level have galvanized national processes concerning indigenous peoples' issues. They have also served to mobilize additional investment and to increase the level and scope of activities related to indigenous peoples' rights at the country level.
2. The fact that major UN agencies are working and discussing indigenous peoples in a coordinated way has raised the profile of indigenous peoples' issues, providing the momentum required for such issues to gain recognition and to encourage their inclusion in national agendas.
3. The effective participation of indigenous peoples and government officials is critical to the sustainability and success of UNIPP-funded projects. Through these initiatives, indigenous peoples have been empowered to engage in constructive dialogue with their governments in the presence of UN agencies.
4. UNIPP's objectives should be clearly communicated, to help ensure that stakeholders,

including governments and indigenous peoples, are realistic in their expectations.

5. Partnership is at the heart of UNIPP and represents one of its key achievements for 2012. At the country level UNIPP has brought together a variety of partners that would otherwise have been operating in isolation. 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).

2.5 PROMOTIONAL AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

In order to promote UNIPP and raise its profile among various stakeholders, the Technical Secretariat has developed the following communication tools:

1. UNIPP Brochure;

2. UNIPP Posters;
3. UNIPP Strategic Framework 2011–2015, published in booklet form
4. French and Spanish Translations of UNIPP's core documents (originally in English).

2.6 FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT

All amounts in USD

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2011	Current Year Jan-Dec-2012	Total
DENMARK, Government of	929,368	537,028	1,466,396
FINLAND, Government of	65,375	129,320	194,695
IRISH AID	-	51,924	51,924
Grand Total	994,743	718,272	1,713,015

ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS PER AGENCY

All amounts in USD

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total
ILO	-	435,810	435,810
OHCHR	-	167,895	167,895
UNDP	-	496,380	496,380
UNFPA	-	131,360	131,360
UNICEF	-	88,555	88,555
TOTAL	-	1,320,000	1,320,000

ALLOCATIONS OF FUND PER COUNTRY/REGION

All amounts in USD

Country/region	Approved Budget (real-time)	Transfers (real-time)
Joint Southeast Asia Regional programme (Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam)	250,000	250,000
Joint country programme -Bolivia	190,000	190,000
Joint country programme -Cameroon	180,000	180,000
Joint country programme -Central African Republic	180,000	180,000
Joint country programme -Congo	170,000	170,000
Joint country programme -Nepal	250,000	250,000
Joint country programme -Nicaragua	170,000	170,000

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the UNIPP is the MPTF Office GATEWAY. Launched in 2010, the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

Each MPTF and Joint Programme (JP) administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, and eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a website with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

ANNEX No. 1

List of UNIPP's Publications and Studies

Below are examples of UNIPP publications and studies initiated, carried out and/or produced in 2012:

- “The socio-cultural and legal organizational patterns of indigenous peoples and their impact on the implementation of the rights of women and children: A case study of the Republic of Congo”
- “Report on the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples in the draft forestry law in Cameroon: Evaluation of the level of consideration of the contributions of national actors and organizations of indigenous peoples in the review of the forestry law” in collaboration with REPAR (Network of Parliamentarians for Sustainable Management of Forests)
- Nosotros Si Existimos (We Do Exist), published by Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions of Nicaragua
- Indigenous Voices: News Magazine of the Council of the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions of Nicaragua
- Study on gender relations in indigenous communities and the surrounding communities in Central African Republic

- Baseline study on indigenous peoples and sexual health and reproductive rights, including HIV/AIDS, in Central African Republic
- Participatory study on the situation of Highly Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon region of Bolivia
- Study on the socio-professional integration of indigenous peoples in Cameroon and the conformity of the legal and institutional frameworks to international standards
- Study on gender relations in indigenous communities and their surrounding communities in Central African Republic
- United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership (UNIPP): Delivering as One UN at the country level in partnership with indigenous peoples and governments: Brochure
- United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership (UNIPP): Delivering as One UN at the country level in partnership with indigenous peoples and governments: Poster
- United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership (UNIPP): Strategic Framework 2011–2015

ANNEX No. 2

UNIPP Events in 2012

During 2012, UNIPP hosted, supported and organized dozens of consultation meetings, training sessions and capacity-building workshops, and other events at the national, regional and international level, aimed at facilitating the sharing of knowledge and experiences gathered in the course of implementing Partnership programmes.

These events gave UNIPP the opportunity to engage with, and listen to the needs of, all the partners

present and to reinforce the value and potential role of UNIPP as a tool in spurring on the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights at the country level.

Below are some of the key national, regional and international events and meetings organized in the framework of UNIPP, in collaboration with partners, over the course of 2012.

NAME OF EVENT	PLACE AND DATE
Briefing Session on UNIPP with the Permanent Missions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States in Geneva, hosted by the Permanent Mission of Australia	Geneva, Switzerland February 2012
Series of three national consultation workshops on the principles of FPIC for representatives of the key indigenous organizations and traditional authorities in Bolivia (e.g. CIDOB, CONAMAQ, CSUTCTB, CSCIB, CNMCB-Bartolina, and CONAFRO & SISA)	La Paz, Bolivia April 2012
National consultation workshops on the principles of FPIC for representatives of various government ministries, UN officials and Chief Executives of private firms in Bolivia	La Paz, Bolivia April 2012
National consultation workshops on the principles of FPIC for the Chair of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and members of Bolivia's Plurinational Legislative Assembly	La Paz, Bolivia April 2012
Public lecture on the principles of FPIC convened jointly with Bolivia's Plurinational Legislative Assembly	La Paz, Bolivia April 2012
Series of consultation meetings on the principles of FPIC with representatives of the Supreme Court, the media, NGOs, Labour Unions & the Confederation of Private Employers, donors and international cooperation agencies in Bolivia	La Paz, Bolivia April 2012
UNIPP Meeting with the Nordic States (Permanent Missions of Denmark, Finland and Norway in Geneva), hosted by the Danish Permanent Mission	Geneva, Switzerland May 2012
Briefing Session on UNIPP with the Permanent Mission of Japan in Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland May 2012
Training session for indigenous communities in San Lucas, Nicaragua, on the inter-relationships between migration and illicit trafficking of human beings, including migrants.	San Lucas Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua June 2012
Briefing Session on UNIPP with 15 members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC), hosted by the Permanent Mission of Mexico in Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland June 2012
Briefing Session on UNIPP with the Permanent Missions of Germany and Ireland in Geneva, hosted by the UNIPP Technical Secretariat	Geneva, Switzerland June 2012
National Workshop for the reinforcement of capacities for the monitoring of Law No. 5-2011 on the Promotion and the Protection of Indigenous Peoples Rights, in Republic of Congo	Brazzaville, Republic of Congo July 2012
South-South exchange and dialogue on indigenous peoples rights to prior consultation, involving Bolivian government representatives and representatives from Colombia and Peru	La Paz, Bolivia July 2012
National workshop in Cameroon for the inclusion of indigenous issues in the Strategic Document for Growth and Employment in Cameroon, organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs	Yaoundé, Cameroon August 2012
Decentralized planning workshop on the improvement of indigenous peoples' well-being, and training session on project management, for UNIPP stakeholders	Sibiti, Lékoumou, Republic of Congo August 2012
Celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People	Kinkala, Pool, Republic of Congo August 2012

NAME OF EVENT	PLACE AND DATE
Fringe event as part of Delivering as One UN: Achievements and Lessons Learned from the implementation of UNIPP activities at the country level during the 21st Session of the Human Rights Council, sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Denmark, Finland and Peru in Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland September 2012
Training workshop on the national and international legal framework governing the right of indigenous peoples to consultation, organized in collaboration with the Coordination of Indigenous Peoples of La Paz (CPI LAP), Bolivia	La Paz, Bolivia September 2012
“Mutual enrichment for a life of justice and dignity”: Encounter of Indigenous women in the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions of Nicaragua	Jinotega, Nicaragua October 2012
“Supporting the process of monitoring compliance to national and international standards for indigenous peoples of the Action Plan for Alto Wangki’s Women:” IV Forum of Indigenous Women of Wangki, Nicaragua	Waspan, Nicaragua October 2012
Meeting of the Consultative Committee of Indigenous and African descendants from the United Nations System in Nicaragua, (CCPIAN)	Managua, Nicaragua October 2012
Briefing Session on UNIPP with UN agencies based in Bangkok, Thailand	Bangkok, Thailand October 2012
Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples	Bangkok, Thailand November 2012
Brown-bag lunch discussion on indigenous peoples’ issues & UNIPP, with UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre staff from the Conflict, Environment (UN-REDD+), Governance and Human Rights Teams	Bangkok, Thailand November 2012
National consultation workshop on masyarakat adat (indigenous peoples’ rights) in Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia November 2012
UNIPP consultation meeting with the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	Kathmandu, Nepal November 2012
Encounter of mutual enrichment with the Board of the Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions of Nicaragua and the Indigenous Women’s Network of the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions of Nicaragua	Masaya, Nicaragua December 2012
Presentation and Launch of the book: Nosotros Si Existimos (We Do Exist), published by the Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions of Nicaragua, in conjunction with a consultation workshop run by IFAD on the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples Forum in Latin America and the Caribbean	Masaya, Nicaragua December 2012
Capacity building workshop on electoral processes for indigenous leaders in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, using BRIDGE methodology	Matagalpa, Nicaragua December 2012
Validation workshop on the analytical report incorporating contributions from national actors, aimed at improving the level of consideration given to indigenous issues in Cameroonian Forestry Law, currently under revision	Yaoundé, Cameroon December 2012
National capacity building workshop for civil society and the media in Cameroon on international and regional standards and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples’ rights	Yaoundé, Cameroon December 2012
Celebration of International Human Rights Day	Kinkala, Pool, Republic of Congo December 2012
Consultation meeting on UNIPP with national and regional members of the All Nepal Federation of Trade Unions (ANTUF)	Kathmandu, Nepal December 2012
Workshop for ANTUF’s Women Department on indigenous women’s issues and concerns, conducted in collaboration with the Gender Bureau of the ILO	Kathmandu, Nepal December 2012
Consultation meetings on UNIPP with the Ministries of Finance and of Labour and Local Development in Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal December 2012
Consultation meeting with leaders of key indigenous organizations in Nepal on UNIPP’s Implementation Work Plan	Kathmandu, Nepal December 2012





UNIPP Technical Secretariat
ILO Programme on Indigenous peoples (PRO 169)
Conditions of Work and Equality Department / NORMES
International Labor Organization
4 Route des Morillons
CH – 1211, Geneva 22
Switzerland