

UNPFII 1st Session Recommendations for UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>The Forum:</p> <p>(a) Invites United Nations system organizations, including field offices, as well as special rapporteurs and States, to begin to disaggregate data on indigenous peoples generally and indigenous women and children specifically in two categories, covering (i) programmes and services impacting indigenous peoples, and (ii) fiscal allocations for indigenous peoples' programmes and services, and to transmit that data to the Forum on an annual basis;</p> <p>(b) Invites United Nations system organizations to forward to the Forum information relating to all publications and data sources, including Internet services relating to indigenous peoples, on an annual basis;</p> <p>(c) Invites United Nations system organizations to transmit to the Forum copies of all internal policies and procedures relating to indigenous peoples and to inform the Forum of any procedure or policy which limits their activities to</p>	<p>UN System</p>	

specific regions or States.		
7. The Forum requests the United Nations system to establish a repository for hard-copy historical data relating to indigenous peoples, including treaties between indigenous peoples and States and United Nations studies on indigenous peoples.	UN System	
10. The Forum proposes the organization of a technical seminar, including representatives of UNDP, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Indigenous Peoples Health Caucus, Forum members and States, in order to address and plan a system-wide strategy to address the health needs of indigenous women and children. Special emphasis should be given to issues of infant mortality, reproductive rights, sterilization, domestic abuse and addiction. The seminar should also discuss terms of reference for a study on the needs of indigenous women and children, including the collection of data from United Nations agencies, States and NGOs. Outcomes of the seminar should be forwarded to the Forum for its consideration and action at its second session.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	
11. The Forum proposes the organization of a second technical seminar to assess existing programmes within the United Nations system and civil society and to address the need to	UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA	

<p>expand global programmes for the immunization and vaccination of marginalized indigenous communities, in particular indigenous women and children. The seminar should also assess existing safety protocols relating to immunizations and vaccinations to ensure that historic abuses which allow the use of unapproved drugs in indigenous communities and children be prevented. The outcome of the seminar should be forwarded to the Forum for its consideration and action at its second session. Attendees of the technical seminar should include UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Forum States, UNFPA, the Indigenous Peoples Health Caucus and the Global Alliance For Vaccination Initiative (GAVI). Funding for the seminar should be sought from GAVI.</p>		
<p>13. The Forum proposes the organization of a working group on prior informed consent and participatory research guidelines to meet three times annually for three to four days each year, for three years. Meetings could be scheduled before annual sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, the working group on the draft declaration and the Forum. The working group would be requested to:</p> <p>(a) Broaden and deepen the dialogue on prior informed consent by</p> <p>(i) defining what prior informed consent and participatory research guidelines mean in</p>	<p>World Bank, WHO, CBD</p>	

<p>substantive terms; (ii) recommending criteria and guidelines for consideration when indigenous peoples and others address issues of prior informed consent and participatory research guidelines, in order to ensure that indigenous peoples and their communities are fully informed and meaningfully participate in decision-making and benefit-sharing processes, and that their interests are protected;</p> <p>(b) Produce a paper on prior informed consent and participatory research guidelines for distribution and discussion with United Nations agencies, indigenous peoples and States, and engage in consultations with stakeholders on that issue;</p> <p>(c) Following the consultation process, the working group would create an information kit with draft agreements and documents relating to prior informed consent and participatory research guidelines for review and consultation with indigenous peoples, agencies, States and other stakeholders on that issue.</p> <p>14. It is proposed that the members of the working group include representatives of the Committee on Indigenous Health, treaty bodies, the World Bank, WHO, the Convention on Biological Diversity, NGOs, States and members of the Forum.</p>		
<p>20. The Forum requests the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore</p>	<p>WIPO, OHCHR</p>	

<p>to extend an invitation to members of the Forum to participate in its annual sessions.</p>		
<p>24. The Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize activities with indigenous peoples in Africa and Asia with a view to:</p> <p>(a) Providing international and regional human rights training for indigenous peoples;</p> <p>(b) Encouraging dialogue between States, indigenous peoples and others on the concept of indigenous peoples in the context of the promotion and protection of cultural diversity;</p> <p>(c) Inviting inter-agency consultation with States and indigenous peoples at the national and subregional levels and to report to the Forum at its second session.</p>		
<p>25. The Forum notes that it is of the utmost importance to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples in the planning and implementation of economic and social development projects. Accordingly, the Forum makes the following recommendations:</p> <p>(a) The International Labour Organization (ILO) should continue to urge ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries, particularly by African and Asian countries, none of which have ratified it;</p> <p>(b) ILO should continue to work towards the</p>	<p>ILO, World Bank, UN Agencies, IFIs,</p>	

<p>implementation of the Convention in countries that have already ratified it;</p> <p>(c) A major effort should be made to provide information to United Nations agencies concerning the rights of indigenous peoples and, in addition, the agencies which do not yet have policies and strategies on indigenous peoples should be encouraged to formulate them in development programmes and projects, taking into account constitutional and legal advances made both nationally and internationally, particularly with reference to the Convention;</p> <p>(d) The World Bank should take into account the outcome of the assessment being made of its current operational guidelines on indigenous peoples before completing the drafting of new guidelines on the matter. It should also re-evaluate the manner in which it has held consultations on the new guidelines;</p> <p>(e) The United Nations agencies and bodies, including the financial institutions, must review their programmes and projects relating to indigenous peoples in order to gather information on policy, strategies, programmes, projects, allocated resources and outcomes; the Forum will subsequently address specific questions to the agencies and bodies on the question, including the issues of indigenous migrants living in urban areas, farm conflicts, food security and intellectual property;</p> <p>(f) Thought must be given to how the United Nations system can foster stronger mechanisms to control and monitor the transnational enterprises</p>		
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<p>operating in indigenous territories and lands. Steps should be taken to ensure that the subject is dealt with, inter alia, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg in August and September 2002 and at the meeting of the Andean Presidential Council, other opportunities being the Indigenous Peoples' Caucus preparatory to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the meeting of the Andean Forum established by the Andean Community, in both of which members of the Forum should participate;</p> <p>(g) Importance should also be given to familiarity with the different activities being conducted by the Commission on Sustainable Development;</p> <p>(h) The various United Nations bodies should be very specific in any statements they make about indigenous issues, and any replies submitted should be equally specific so that the members of the Forum can obtain information.</p>		
<p>27.The Forum:</p> <p>(a) Invites UNESCO to explain the plan of action for the application of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and also on linguistic rights, the policies, actions and initiatives on indigenous cultures, thus facilitating the opportunities and resources of the projects presented by indigenous peoples with the goal of accomplishing the compromises geared towards human sustainable development. Indigenous peoples demand the right to keep and develop their distinct characteristics, their cultural</p>	UNESCO	

traditions and their customs;

(b) Invites UNESCO to guarantee the indigenous educational methods, views and psychology in its plans of action, and should influence the Government, through its education and culture representatives, to facilitate opportunities of access to education, coverage and educational quality for indigenous children and young people through grants, academic opportunities or a pertinent curriculum. Due respect should be given to teaching in indigenous languages. Indigenous peoples seek the recognition of their rights to their history, languages, oral traditions, stories and writings, of their traditional indigenous medicinal methods and of the contribution of their own names for peoples and places;

(c) Requests that Governments include in their programmes and plans and in their educational and cultural policies the contents of indigenous knowledge, indigenous spiritual and religious traditions, indigenous customs and ceremonies, as well as indigenous histories, visions of the cosmos, philosophies and values. The rights of indigenous peoples to their sacred sites and ceremonial objects and to the distribution of their ancestral remains should be respected. They wish to have their cultural properties returned to them, particularly if those properties were taken without their permission, as well as the restoration and protection of their environment, lands and resources. The cultural heritage, made up of the archaeological zones and sacred sites that are used for tourism, should be taught to non-indigenous children and young

<p>people so that they know the contribution of indigenous culture to all societies and to this globalized world.</p>		
<p>28. The Forum decides to request the following bodies — UNEP, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Forum on Forests, UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, WHO, the World Bank, WIPO, UNESCO, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNICEF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), FAO, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and related entities, as well as representatives of indigenous peoples and nations — to look into how they can be engaged in environmental and development endeavours, with the following mandates:</p> <p>(a) To conduct a comprehensive review of the mandates, policies and programmes including financial and budgetary aspects of the various specialized agencies within the United Nations system that relate to indigenous peoples and their issues;</p> <p>(b) To identify good and bad practices, coherence and divergence policies and programmes, gaps, problems, obstacles in addressing the issues of indigenous peoples within the United Nations system that fall within the mandate of the</p>	<p>UNEP, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Forum on Forests, UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, WHO, the World Bank, WIPO, UNESCO, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNICEF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), FAO, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</p>	

Economic and Social Council.		
<p>29. The Forum recommends that WIPO, UNESCO, the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNDP and FAO hold a technical workshop with Forum members and the representatives of States and indigenous peoples and nations in order to promote models for environmental and sustainable development governance that incorporates principles of genuine partnership between States and indigenous peoples, linkages between cultural diversity (language) and biological diversity, ecosystem approaches and collaboration between scientific and traditional knowledge, and to evaluate intellectual property regime; consider elaborating a sui generis system for the protection of indigenous bio-cultural heritage, genetic resources and traditional knowledge; and to identify a support system for indigenous peoples to develop and consolidate their own policies and principles for the protection of biological resources, traditional knowledge, innovations and creativity, including modes of access and benefit-sharing, with the free and prior informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>WIPO, UNESCO, the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNDP and FAO</p>	
<p>30. The Forum requests that its members be invited to attend the World Summit on Sustainable Development and sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the conferences of parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the</p>		

<p>Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Forum on Forests, as observers.</p>		
<p>31. The Forum decides to:</p> <p>(a) Request that UNICEF, as the nodal agency of children, prepare a report on the policies, guidelines and programmes of United Nations agencies (including but not limited to WHO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, FAO, the ILO and UNDP) with regard to the ways in which they address the specific needs of indigenous children;</p> <p>(b) Request that UNICEF provide information from the multi-indicator cluster survey, disaggregating data on the antenatal health, birth, registration, immunization and early childhood development of indigenous children;</p> <p>(c) Request that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other monitoring bodies, including special rapporteurs and representatives of the United Nations system that have both specific mandates and implications for the rights and issues of children, pay special attention to and report on how they address the needs of indigenous children;</p> <p>(d) Recommend the appointment of a special rapporteur on indigenous children, as an external expert, for a period of three years to prepare reports for the Forum to analyse and assess the situation of indigenous children from a holistic perspective and to evaluate the current policies,</p>	<p>UNICEF and United Nations agencies (including but not limited to WHO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, FAO, the ILO and UNDP)</p>	

<p>guidelines and programmes of relevant United Nations agencies which address their needs. A final in-depth report would be submitted to the Forum at the end of his/her term;</p> <p>(e) Call upon the Committee on the Rights of the Child to declare indigenous children as the subject for its theme day in September 2004.</p>		
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UNPFII 2nd Session Recommendations for the UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>5. Recognizing the progress made, and building on the recommendations made in its report on its first session, the Forum provides the following advice and recommendations:</p> <p>(a) Encourages United Nations bodies whose activities have an impact on indigenous children and youth, including, but not limited to, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Population Fund</p>		

<p>(UNFPA) the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, to report regularly to the Forum. The reports should contain detailed information on and assess the progress made within programmes directed at, affecting and relating to indigenous adolescents.</p> <p>(b) Reiterates its recommendation that the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as the United Nations nodal agency on children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present a comprehensive report to the Forum on an annual basis, including budgetary allocations and an assessment of their impact, including details of all its initiatives undertaken in collaboration with other specialized bodies of the United Nations system relating to indigenous children and those undertaken at the international or regional levels, as well as country initiatives, where applicable; • Provide information from the multi-indicator cluster survey being globally undertaken by UNICEF, disaggregating data on the antenatal health, birth, registration, immunization and early childhood development of indigenous children. 		
<p>6. The Forum welcomes the participation of the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the high-level panel and dialogue on indigenous children and youth held during its second session, and expresses the hope that that will lead to enhanced monitoring and promotion of the rights of indigenous children at the</p>		

<p>national and international levels. The Forum recommends that the Chairman of the Committee inform the next meeting of the Chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies of the results of the high-level panel and dialogue. The Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights transmit the results of the discussion of the Committee to the Forum at its third session.</p>		
<p>7. The Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group discuss how to promote the cross-cutting issue of children and youth.</p>		
<p>9. The Forum is deeply concerned that particular problems and discrimination are faced by indigenous children and youth, including in the areas of education, health, culture, extreme poverty, mortality, incarceration, labour and other relevant areas. The Forum notes the need for new indicators to be developed by the United Nations that will specifically target those problems, and in that regard invites UNICEF to develop such new indicators and share them with other entities of the United Nations system, especially UNESCO.</p>		
<p>10. The Forum welcomes the new initiatives undertaken by UNICEF with regard to indigenous children, in particular the ongoing development of a digest on the indigenous child, as well as a number of case studies aimed at understanding development programming to fulfil the rights of indigenous children. The</p>		

<p>Forum requests UNICEF to make the digest and the results of those studies available to the Forum at its third session.</p>		
<p>11. The Forum recommends that UNICEF, in cooperation with the ILO, UNESCO and UNHCR, report to the Forum at its fourth session on ways that the United Nations system can assist in capacity-building in that area.</p>		
<p>12. The Forum welcomes the inclusion in the 2003 Ibero-American Summit of a focus on indigenous children, and recommends that UNICEF report to the Forum on the results of the Summit in that area, and to indicate how lessons can be learned and policy approaches improved concerning indigenous children in other parts of the world with indigenous peoples, specifically Asia and Africa.</p>		
<p>13. The Forum urges UNICEF to develop its policy on and guidelines regarding indigenous peoples in time for the third session of the Forum.</p>		
<p>14. The Forum recommends that UNICEF consider the appointment of a goodwill ambassador of indigenous children and youth to raise public awareness and that it urge all UNICEF ambassadors to pay attention to the specific problems of indigenous children and</p>		

youth.		
<p>15. Aware of the massive exodus of indigenous youth to the alien environments of cities around the world and the discrimination, socio-economic hardships, weakened family networks and drug abuse, inter alia, affecting those youngsters and “street children”, the Forum requests the World Bank, the ILO and UNICEF to conduct an in-depth comparative study of legal frameworks and social programmes addressing indigenous urban youth in selected countries. The study should assess key problems and best practices and should provide recommendations for the formulation of policies and strategies for future action.</p>		
<p>16. The Forum recommends that the United Nations system, in particular UNICEF and WHO, in collaboration with Governments and in consultation with indigenous peoples’ organizations, and with the participation and input from the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, address issues related to the trafficking and sexual exploitation of indigenous girls, and urges States to create programmes of rehabilitation</p>		
<p>21. The Forum recommends that UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, the ILO, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNFPA and other United Nations bodies, in collaboration with Governments and in close</p>		

<p>coordination with indigenous peoples, prepare a Latin American conference of indigenous children and youth in 2004, taking into account the experience of the Subregional Conference of Indigenous Youth and Children, held in Quito in 2001.</p>		
<p>26. The Forum recommends that the agencies and bodies of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund rethink the concept of development, with the full participation of indigenous peoples in development processes, taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples and the practices of their traditional knowledge.</p>		
<p>27. The Forum welcomes UNDP's contribution to the Forum and its support of the establishment of a working group on free, prior and informed consent and of the initiative to develop a land rights policy. The Forum also recognizes the key role UNDP can play in data collection and disaggregation through its national human development reports and the Millennium Development Goals reports. The Forum also recognizes that the Goals can provide an overall framework for furthering indigenous peoples' development.</p>		

<p>29.The Forum, taking into account that States recognized the vital role of indigenous peoples in sustainable development at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, calls upon the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and Governments to establish processes of meaningful participation and partnership with indigenous communities in those processes, including within the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the poverty reduction strategy papers of the World Bank. The Forum recommends, through the Economic and Social Council, that all States, organs and agencies of the United Nations take into account the Kimberley Declaration adopted by the Summit of Indigenous Peoples on Sustainable Development, held in the territory of the Khoi-San People from 20 to 23 August 2002, as well as the plan of implementation of indigenous peoples on sustainable development, when States begin to implement the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Permanent Forum, through the Economic and Social Council, invites United Nations agencies, bodies, funds and programmes to identify areas of work within their mandates for collaborative implementation with indigenous peoples' Kimberly proposals, taking into account the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eleventh session and the multi-year programme of work of the Commission, for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as well as the fulfilment of the</p>		
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Millennium Development Goals.		
<p>32. The Forum notes that indigenous peoples are increasingly confronted with issues and problems related to more urban characteristics, such as access to adequate housing, services and infrastructure in human settlements. It therefore invites Governments and local authorities to adopt policies and take necessary measures to meet the changing needs of indigenous peoples within the global process of the urban/rural dynamics and continuum. The Forum also recommends that United Nations agencies, funds and programmes increase their focus on this global trend and take actions in their respective areas of work so as to positively affect indigenous peoples. It recommends that the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, submit a report on policies and programmes in this area to the Forum, and to participate in a dialogue with the Forum at its third session.</p>		
<p>33. The Forum, taking into account the meetings between the World Bank and indigenous peoples held during its second session on the guidelines and operative policies and procedural norms of the Bank, recommends that the Bank:</p> <p>(a) Continue to address issues currently outstanding, including Bank implementation of international customary laws and standards, in particular human rights instruments, full recognition of customary land and resource rights</p>		

<p>of indigenous peoples, recognition of the right of free, prior informed consent of indigenous peoples regarding development projects that affect them, and prohibition of the involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples;</p> <p>(b) Compile examples of best practices in development projects with indigenous peoples and include those best practices in future policies;</p> <p>(c) Discuss the issues of forced relocation and land rights;</p> <p>(d) Facilitate and support the exchange of knowledge and information between indigenous organizations;</p> <p>(e) Facilitate and support the exchange of information on the implementation of policies on indigenous peoples by international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.</p>		
<p>34. The Forum welcomes the new initiative of the Bank entitled “Grants facility for indigenous peoples”, and urges the Bank to organize consultations with indigenous peoples’ organizations to further the process.</p>		
<p>35. The Forum recommends that the International Labour Organization inform the Forum at its third session of the impact of the major ILO technical cooperation programmes,</p>		

<p>in particular the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, and programmes under the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights.</p>		
<p>38. The Forum recommends that the United Nations system, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund formulate development policies for indigenous peoples that affirm their identity and include the participation of indigenous citizens so as to highlight and initiate programmes and projects based on the perspective of the indigenous way of life.</p>		
<p>42. The Forum recommends to States and the United Nations system the implementation of projects of agriculture, fishing, forestry, and arts and crafts production to diversify productive activities and family income sources and to contribute to reducing, according to their own will, the levels of internal and external migration of indigenous peoples, and to providing capacity-building in those areas, by:</p> <p>(a) Promoting the knowledge, application and dissemination of appropriate technologies and indigenous peoples' local products with certificates of origin to activate product activities, as well as the use, management and conservation of natural resources;</p> <p>(b) Strengthening the capacities and potential of</p>		

<p>local human resources to train agricultural, fishery and forestry promoters that respond efficiently to the necessities of the families beneficiaries;</p> <p>(c) Strengthening the institutional and entrepreneurial capacity of organizations of indigenous peoples to design operative and effective strategies so as to achieve sustainable development for the indigenous peoples of the world.</p>		
<p>47.The Forum recommends that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change consider the possible establishment of an ad hoc open-ended intersessional working group on indigenous peoples and local communities and climate change, whose objectives would be to study and propose timely, effective and adequate solutions to respond to the urgent situations caused by climate change that indigenous peoples and local communities face. The Forum furthermore recommends that the Convention consider providing necessary funding support to Forum members and indigenous peoples to guarantee their participation and to strengthen their participation.</p>		
<p>48. With regard to the environmental issue of water, the Forum, recognizing the indigenous peoples' Kyoto water declaration made at the World Water Forum, held in Kyoto, Japan, in March 2003, requests that the Commission on Sustainable Development and other relevant United Nations bodies (i.e., UNEP, the United</p>		

<p>Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNDP) consider the declaration in their discussions on this theme in 2004.</p>		
<p>50. The Forum recommends that the United Nations Environment Programme report on the feasibility of developing mechanisms for indigenous peoples to participate in the persistent organic pollutants global monitoring programme's evaluation process under the Stockholm Convention. The Forum also welcomes the key findings of the UNEP global mercury assessment, and recommends that the Economic and Social Council recommend that UNEP take immediate action on mercury contamination and work towards initiating a global legally binding instrument and other measures at the next UNEP Governing Council meeting of environmental ministers, to be held in the Republic of Korea in 2005.</p>		
<p>51. The Forum recommends that the United Nations system, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNEP, taking note of the World Bank's extractive industries review, organize a workshop on resource extraction and indigenous peoples to further discuss such issues as corporate accountability and the rehabilitation of mined out areas, polluted water bodies and compensation of adversely affected communities, sustainable development and land rights, with a view to developing a mechanism to address the issues.</p>		

52. The operational policy of the World Bank regarding forests is under review. The Forum recommends to the Bank that it take into account the recommendations made by indigenous peoples and calls for the involvements of Forum members in the Bank's process of review and revision.		
54. The Forum invites the secretariat of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to its third session for an exchange of views on important issues of common interest.		
55. The Forum recommends that United Nations bodies, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity, in coordination with the World Bank, UNDP, FAO and IFAD, and UNEP, organize a workshop on protecting sacred places and ceremonial sites of indigenous peoples with a view to identifying protective mechanisms and instituting a legal framework that make cultural, environmental and social impact assessments studies mandatory and ensure the environmental accountability of economic, social and environmental projects that are proposed to be conducted on sacred sites and on lands, territories and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous peoples.		
56. Taking into account decision 22/16 of the Governing Council of UNEP, the Forum		

<p>recommends that UNEP and relevant United Nations agencies and programmes hold consultations at the regional and national levels with indigenous peoples to examine this issue and prepare recommendations on possible further strengthening of the understanding of the link between environment and cultural diversity.</p>		
<p>58. The Forum, noting the future mandate of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore to be considered by the Committee at its session to be held in July 2003, expresses the wish that the mandate of the Committee should have as its clear objective the continued development of mechanisms, systems and tools that adequately protect the genetic resources, traditional knowledge and expressions of culture of indigenous peoples at the national, regional and international levels. The Forum affirms its willingness to contribute its expertise and experience to the work of the Committee and to play a consultative role in assisting mechanisms that may be established by member States of WIPO, and urges the Committee to assist two Forum members in participating systematically and effectively in the process by establishing a special fund.</p>		
<p>59. The Forum recommends that WIPO undertake a study, in collaboration with Forum members, on the use of indigenous knowledge relating to medicinal plants and resources, the</p>		

<p>commercialization of such knowledge and how indigenous communities are benefiting from such commercialization.</p>		
<p>60. The Forum recommends that all United Nations environmental bodies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, UNEP, GEF, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, make the necessary efforts to mobilize resources for projects by indigenous peoples, and provide financial support to strengthen the international indigenous peoples Forum on biodiversity and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.</p>		
<p>63. The Forum reiterates the recommendations made in its report on its first session and:</p> <p>(a) Urges the World Health Organization (WHO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and all United Nations bodies and agencies involved in programmes relating to health to incorporate indigenous healers and cultural perspectives on health and illness into their policies, guidelines and programmes, and to undertake regional consultations with indigenous peoples on these issues, in order to mainstream indigenous health issues into the United Nations system;</p> <p>(b) Urges the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to undertake a study on the relationship between food security, subsistence agricultural practices and indigenous</p>		

health and illness.		
<p>64. The Forum recommends that WHO, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children’s Fund, and the United Nations Population Fund convene a workshop on indigenous health, with the goal of addressing a system-wide strategy to address the health needs of indigenous peoples and setting out the terms of reference for a study on the health needs of indigenous peoples, with particular emphasis on indigenous children and women including infant mortality, reproductive rights, sterilization, domestic abuse and addiction and the collection of data relating to these issues. The Forum recommends that its focal point and a representative of the Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus on Health be invited to attend and be provided the means to participate.</p>		
<p>65. The Forum urges the Global Alliance For Vaccination Initiatives (GAVI) to sponsor a workshop and also urges UNDP to co-sponsor a workshop to expand global programmes for immunization and vaccination of indigenous women and children and to assess the need for safety protocols relating thereto. The Permanent Forum recommends that its focal point in health and a representative of the Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus on Health be invited to attend and be provided the means to participate.</p>		

<p>66. The Forum recommends that UNICEF prepare a report on indigenous children who have limited or no access to direct health-care services, including recommendations to improve health-care access.</p>		
<p>67.The Forum urges UNICEF, the lead United Nations agency on children, to adopt a policy relating to indigenous children and to designate an agency focal point on indigenous children. The Permanent Forum urges UNICEF to include questions on ethnicity, cultural and tribal affiliation and language in its Demographic and Health and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, in order to obtain disaggregated data on the goals set forth at the World Summit for Children and the health needs of indigenous children.</p>		
<p>68.WHO, in implementing the outlined global strategy on health of marginalized ethnic populations, to gather data and extend programme services to indigenous peoples based on criteria relating to ethnicity, cultural or tribal affiliation and language.</p>		
<p>69.The Forum urges WHO to engage in a global consultation with indigenous peoples and others on its participatory research guidelines and seek the advice of the Permanent Forum on the guidelines.</p>		

<p>70.The Forum urges UNICEF, UNDP, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Global Fund for AIDS to gather and disaggregate data on indigenous infants, children and mothers based on criterion relating to ethnicity, cultural and tribal affiliation and language.</p>		
<p>72. The Forum invites UNDP and the Statistical Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to present a report at the 2004 session of the Forum, setting forth the progress made to date on the Millennium Development Goals, with special focus on alleviating poverty and its affects on indigenous peoples and communities.</p>		
<p>74. The Forum recommends that the Special Rapporteur on toxic waste, with the participation of the Committee on the Rights on the Child, UNEP and WHO, conduct a workshop on the impacts of persistent organic pollutants and pesticides on indigenous peoples, including examining the promotion and use of pesticides by multinational corporations.</p>		
<p>75.The Forum recommends that the Global Fund and UNAIDS participate in the Inter-Agency Support Group and that the Fund and UNAIDS present a report on the impact of their</p>		

<p>programmes and activities on indigenous peoples and communities to the Permanent Forum at its 2004 session, with specific focus on preventative programmes and activities impacting children and infants.</p>		
<p>79.The Forum recommends that the United Nations agencies supporting and promoting the Healthy Environments for Children Alliance, namely WHO, UNICEF, UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT), include a particular focus on indigenous children and youth.</p>		
<p>82.The Forum recommends that WHO, in conjunction with indigenous health providers, undertake a study on the prevalence and causes of suicide among indigenous youth, and efforts being undertaken, including culturally based approaches, to address suicide prevention and the promotion of mental health and wellness.</p>		
<p>88.On the basis of information received at its second session, the Forum expresses its deep concern about the reported atrocities committed against the Pygmy people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Kuna people of Panama, and atrocities committed against indigenous peoples in other regions of the world. It urges the entire United Nations system as well as the appropriate bodies to take appropriate action.</p>		

<p>90.The Forum welcomes and supports Commission on Human Rights decision 2003/117 of 24 April 2003 to hold a seminar on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between indigenous peoples and States, as a follow-up to the United Nations treaty study final report.¹</p>		
<p>92. The Forum appreciates the information provided by the Council of Europe on the ways in which indigenous issues have been addressed in that organization. The Forum recommends that other appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations provide it with information on the ways in which indigenous issues have been addressed in their respective mechanisms for the protection of human rights and invites them to establish contacts with the Forum and to extend their experience with other regions.</p>		
<p>93.The Forum reiterates the recommendations contained in paragraph 24 of its report on the first session,^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} namely, it recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize activities with indigenous peoples in Africa and Asia with a view to:</p> <p>(a) Providing international and regional human rights training for indigenous peoples;</p>		

¹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/20.

<p>(b) Encouraging dialogue between States, indigenous peoples and others on the concept of indigenous peoples in the context of the promotion and protection of cultural diversity;</p> <p>(c) Inviting inter-agency consultation with States and indigenous peoples at the national and subregional levels and to report to the Forum at its third session.</p>		
<p>96. The Forum recommends that the World Intellectual Property Organization Committee continue to cooperate, where relevant, with other organizations and agencies within the United Nations system, such as the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.</p>		
<p>97. The Forum welcomes and encourages the active involvement of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the WIPO Committee and in parallel consultations and workshops organized by WIPO, and calls for such involvement to be enhanced through, inter alia, the greater use in the work of WIPO of position papers, case studies and information materials reflecting community experiences and perspectives and the funding of the participation of representatives of indigenous</p>		

<p>peoples and local communities in sessions of the WIPO Committee.</p>		
<p>99. The Forum recommends that Governments and the United Nations system, through its country presences, support indigenous media and promote the engagement of indigenous youth in indigenous programmes.</p>		
<p>100. The Forum recommends that the United Nations and Member States recognize the cultural rights of indigenous peoples which include the rights to organize oneself freely and to administer one's own cultural, sports, social and religious institutions. For this purpose, the Forum encourages the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies to consider establishing an international centre for multicultural and multiracial studies.</p>		
<p>102. The Forum welcomes the initiative of UNESCO to draft a convention on intangible heritage and requests the participation, consultation and dialogue with indigenous peoples and with the Forum.</p>		
<p>103. The Forum recommends that the Economic and Social Council, States and the United Nations system promote the co-administration of archaeological sites which are administered by States in order to contribute to the care,</p>		

<p>preservation and conservation of those sites and to facilitate processes of development of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>104.The Forum recommends that the national commissions of UNESCO work closely with indigenous experts and representatives with expertise in education, science, culture and communication to increase the participation of indigenous peoples in the activities of UNESCO.</p>		
<p>105.The Forum recommends that UNESCO bring together indigenous experts and specialists to constitute an international network which integrates the domains of culture, education, science and communication in order to forge a partnership between UNESCO and indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>106.The Forum recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations agencies and other relevant bodies provide more funds, through appropriate means, to help indigenous peoples for education, in particular, emphasizing the importance of bilingual and inter-cultural training for indigenous persons. Such funds should be used to facilitate the educational exchanges between indigenous peoples and others in order to make contributions to the cultural diversity of the world, as well as to preserve indigenous peoples' cultural heritage.</p>		

<p>108. The Forum recalls its mandate to “prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues”,² and invites indigenous peoples’ organizations to consider creative ways of educating and disseminating information on the Forum to indigenous peoples’ organizations and communities, including through art, workshops, radio programmes, posters, indigenous journalism and other culturally appropriate media. To that end, the Forum recommends that the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system allocate appropriate resources for this purpose, assist in the production of such materials, include indigenous professionals in the production of such materials and report to the Forum at its third session on the extent to which they have been able to incorporate these actions into their programmes of work. The Forum also recommends that the United Nations Development Fund for Women allocate funding for capacity-building in connection with the Forum and for special outreach to indigenous women. The Forum furthermore recommends that the United Nations Children’s Fund allocate funding for capacity-building in connection with the Forum and for special outreach to indigenous children and youth.</p>		
<p>113. The Forum recommends that UNESCO hold a world forum on education and indigenous</p>		

² See Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22, para. 2 (c).

<p>peoples with the participation of indigenous peoples that would contribute, inter alia, to enriching the indigenous education concepts and the pedagogic practices.</p>		
<p>114. The Forum recommends that UNESCO invite indigenous experts and specialists to participate in its education forums, congresses, conferences and meetings to ensure the recognition and contribution of indigenous scientific and technological knowledge.</p>		
<p>116.The Forum notes that there is a need for capacity-building in national and local government as well indigenous communities in the areas within the Forum’s mandate, and recommends that various parts of the United Nations system, including the International Labour Organization and the secretariat of the Forum, cooperate to provide technical assistance in that regard at the request of Governments and indigenous communities.</p>		
<p>117.The Forum expresses its satisfaction that the Inter-Agency Support Group has met since the first session of the Forum to organize its input to the second session, and expresses appreciation to the ILO and the World Bank for having convened the Group. The Forum requests the Group to extend its membership to other United Nations system entities so as to promote the largest possible participation of the system in the work</p>		

<p>programme of the Forum, and requests the secretariat of the Forum to provide substantive support to the rotating Chair of the Group. The Forum also expresses appreciate</p> <p>on for the active participation of agency focal points in a constructive dialogue during its second session, and expresses the hope that focal points will continue to participate at its third session.</p>		
<p>118.The Forum recognizes the efforts of the World Bank in the consultation process and the review of its policy on indigenous peoples. The members of the Forum request that the final draft policy be made available to them before its presentation to the Board of the World Bank. The members of the Forum express their great interest in reviewing the draft policy and making recommendations, as well as in meeting with the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank.</p>		
<p>119.The Forum recommends that the World Bank continue dialogue and direct consultation with indigenous peoples, and that a permanent dialogue be held among indigenous peoples, the World Bank and the Forum</p>		
<p>120. The Forum recommends strengthening the mechanisms for collaboration with United Nations agencies and Governments, and monitoring compliance with and the implementation of its recommendations made to United Nations agencies and Governments.</p>		

<p>121. The Forum recommends that executive heads of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes that have not yet done so adopt policies on indigenous peoples and designate focal points for addressing indigenous issues relevant to each respective agency's mandate in order to facilitate the mainstreaming of indigenous issues within the United Nations system.</p>		

UNPFII 3rd Session Recommendations for the UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>5. The Forum encourages United Nations bodies whose activities have an impact on indigenous women (including, but not limited to, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women</p>		

<p>(UNIFEM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the regional commissions, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, especially the Division for the Advancement of Women, and the Department of Information of the United Nations Secretariat), to integrate the human rights, including the reproductive health rights, and special concerns and needs of indigenous women into their programmes and policies, and to report regularly to the Forum. The reports should contain detailed information on the strategies and policy assessments at the regional and national levels and on the progress made within existing programmes directed at and relating to indigenous women, as well as policy assessments and recommendations concerning the issue of indigenous women.</p>		
<p>6. Noting that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women makes no reference to indigenous women and that it does not take into account the specific nature of the gender dimension of racial discrimination, the Forum recommends that the Committee on the</p>		

<p>Elimination of Discrimination against Women:</p> <p>(a) Pay special attention to the issues related to maintaining the integrity of indigenous women and the gender dimension of racial discrimination against indigenous peoples;</p> <p>(b) Organize a meeting, in collaboration with indigenous women, UNIFEM, UNESCO and UNDP, with the objective of beginning a process to develop and adopt a general recommendation on indigenous women, including women living under colonization.</p>		
<p>8. The Forum encourages all United Nations entities to mainstream indigenous gender issues and to integrate the special needs and concerns of indigenous women into their programmes and policies by taking the following steps:</p> <p>(a) Compiling and integrating disaggregated data (both qualitative and quantitative in nature and taking into account local and regional cultural/social/ economic differences) on indigenous women's issues in their own annual reports. The Forum commends those who have already begun to address this issue of lack of relevant data;</p> <p>(b) Integrating indigenous experts on indigenous women's issues in their programming staff;</p> <p>(c) Appointing indigenous focal points on indigenous women's issues within wider gender portfolios;</p> <p>(d) Planning special events centred on the theme "Indigenous women" and integrating that theme</p>		

<p>in their documentation and outreach activities (web site, reports etc.); (e) Increasing outreach to indigenous women's organizations worldwide;</p> <p>(f) Increasing the outreach and information flow to and from the academic community, including indigenous educational institutions, on indigenous women's issues.</p>		
<p>9. The Forum underlines the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building programmes regarding and involving indigenous women, and in that respect recommends that such programmes conducted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, UNDP, among others, include projects regarding and involving indigenous women.</p>		
<p>10. The Forum recognizes the instrumental role of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) and welcomes the identification of "indigenous women" as an emerging key issue, the creation of a task force on indigenous women and the inclusion of an item on indigenous women in its 2005 agenda. The Forum requests its secretariat to transmit to it the results of the 2005 session of IANWGE on indigenous women.</p>		

<p>11. The Forum urges the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in conjunction with other relevant United Nations entities, to convene a workshop on the theme “Indigenous women, traditional knowledge and the Convention on Biological Diversity” in collaboration with the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network and the Commission of Intellectual Property and Commercialization of the Intercontinental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas.</p>		
<p>12. Given the large number of indigenous migrants within and beyond national borders and the particular vulnerability of indigenous women migrants, as well as the lack of adequate data and attention to their problems, the Forum recommends launching a new initiative involving various stakeholders, including the Inter-Agency Support Group, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in order to face this urgency. The Forum recommends, as a first step, the convening of a workshop on the theme “Migration of indigenous women” in order to highlight the urgency and scale of the issue, including the alarming trend of trafficking indigenous women within and across national borders, and the development of recommendations and guidelines for addressing the problems faced by indigenous migrant women. Participants to the workshop should be a selected number of members of the Forum, relevant United Nations departments, agencies,</p>		

<p>funds and programmes, and experts from indigenous organizations, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, Governments and academia. The objectives of the workshop should be:</p> <p>(a) To underscore the urgency and scale of the issue;</p> <p>(b) To highlight and address the lack of reliable data on the issue and to promote the systematic collection of data (of both quantitative and qualitative nature) by relevant United Nations and other intergovernmental entities, Governments, NGOs, indigenous organizations, and academia;</p> <p>(c) To review and analyse existing data;</p> <p>(d) To provide a report, including recommendations, to the Forum.</p>		
<p>13. Violent conflicts and militarization fundamentally affect the lives of indigenous women and their families and communities, causing violations of their human rights and displacement from their ancestral lands. Yet indigenous women do not see themselves as passive victims but have taken up the roles of mediators and peace builders. Recognizing the profound concerns of the impact of conflict situations on indigenous women, the Forum recommends:</p> <p>(a) That IOM and other relevant United Nations entities incorporate the needs and priorities of women and girls as ex-combatants in the design and implementation of disarmament,</p>		

<p>demobilization and reintegration programmes, and ensure their full access to all resources and benefits provided in reintegration programmes, including income-generation and skill-development programmes;</p> <p>(b) That UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme, and other field-based agencies collect data on the situation of indigenous women living in conflict areas. Such data would be valuable for analysis and programme development;</p> <p>(c) That IANWGE integrate indigenous women issues into its strategies on women, conflict, peace and security;</p> <p>(d) That the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations human rights bodies ensure that statutory provisions prohibiting war crimes and crimes against humanity cover criminal acts perpetrated on a gender basis since their occurrence remains particularly acute, especially the high incidence of mass rape and mutilation during armed conflict;</p> <p>(e) That UNHCR give priority to indigenous women and their families who are displaced internally and externally by force due to armed conflict in their territories.</p>		
<p>20. The Forum recommends that the United Nations system consider the following</p>		

recommendations:

(a) The United Nations system should fully explore the protection, use and promotion of indigenous (including traditional) knowledge and ensure synergies across the relevant bodies currently investigating the issues (specifically the World Intellectual Property Organization, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and others) and furthermore should invite the Forum to participate;

(b) UNESCO should continue to investigate indigenous pedagogy and its application to indigenous education in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples and the Forum and other relevant bodies. The study should include the use of such strategies as boarding schools and both their negative and positive effects. To assist with this investigation into indigenous education, UNESCO is urged to facilitate regional conferences and a global forum on indigenous education to identify both barriers to educational equity and good practice;

(c) The Forum calls upon Governments and UNESCO to give more attention (by increasing their budgets) to developing quality indigenous education policies (with the participation of indigenous peoples) to achieve the Dakar objectives. "Education for all" is one of the fundamental objectives of the World Education

Forum that should be achieved by 2015;

(d) The Forum encourages the United Nations Children's Fund, UNESCO and other agencies to continue to support, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, intercultural and bilingual education programmes and to promote in particular the right of education for girls;

(e) The Forum should work with UNITAR to coordinate training for indigenous peoples within the United Nations system;

(f) UNESCO is requested to facilitate a world indigenous education conference, with appropriate United Nations partners (the Forum, UNESCO, UNITAR etc.), Member States and indigenous peoples. Furthermore, UNESCO should invite indigenous peoples and the Forum to participate in United Nations activities in the field of education. UNESCO has recently completed and distributed a publication on best practices for indigenous peoples education and this should be promoted throughout the international community;

(g) UNICEF advocates bilingual and cross-cultural education for indigenous peoples and conducts schools for girls and women's literacy programmes in Latin America, and this initiative should be further encouraged and expanded;

(h) The Forum recommends that relevant agencies and Governments, on a regional basis, should provide technical services and the political and moral support needed for the creation, recognition and functioning of future

<p>international indigenous universities;</p> <p>(i) Taking into account the importance of UNESCO national commissions, the Forum recommends that the Economic and Social Council and Governments facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples in the regional commissions with the incorporation of indigenous representation;</p> <p>(j) The Forum, to underscore the crucial role of language skills to sustainable development and in celebration of the United Nations Year on Education for Sustainable Development (2005), recommends that the secretariat of the Forum, together with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF and UNESCO, explore the possibility of organizing a regional workshop in Asia or Africa on the theme “Indigenous children and language education”, to discuss policies, programmes and practical experiences with bilingual education to strengthen additive learning through the use of mother tongue and the “indigenization” of curricula in formal schooling, among members of the Forum, United Nations agencies, Governments (especially departments of education), indigenous and tribal representatives and indigenous education experts.</p>		
<p>32. All United Nations systems organizations should recognize that indigenous cultures are intrinsically connected to indigenous peoples’ traditional territories (lands, waters and natural resources).</p>		

<p>33. Within the framework of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and its Action Plan, the Forum recommends that:</p> <p>(a) All United Nations bodies and Governments initiate new ethnographic studies that re-evaluate stereotypical views on gender relationships within indigenous populations in order to challenge existing misconceptions by highlighting diverse community roles in which indigenous women wield real power and play leadership roles;</p> <p>(b) Member States with indigenous populations develop multicultural public policies with a view to implementing the contents of the Declaration and strengthening, in an equitable manner, local cultures;</p> <p>(c) UNESCO promote the recovery of underwater indigenous heritage, the oral tradition and ancient writings with a view to recognizing them as the heritage of humanity.</p>		
<p>34. The Forum recommends:</p> <p>(a) That the appropriate agencies, including those engaged in development activities, consider the protection of sacred species;</p> <p>(b) That UNESCO focus attention on the ratification of the Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage and on its effective implementation at national levels;</p> <p>(c) That UNESCO explore the links between the protection of tangible cultural heritage, intangible</p>		

<p>cultural heritage and sacred sites and other related UNESCO instruments with a view to broadening, strengthening and streamlining the protection of (indigenous) cultural heritage;</p> <p>(d) That UNESCO facilitate the participation of both the Forum and indigenous peoples' representatives in all relevant meetings of interest to them;</p> <p>(e) Noting that the current UNESCO endangered languages programme seeks only to record endangered (indigenous) languages, that UNESCO expand its endangered languages programme to record, revive and reintroduce indigenous languages, in cooperation with indigenous peoples. This should include projects that support training in and teaching of indigenous languages at the community level.</p>		
<p>36. The Forum encourages the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and its member States to take practical steps to ensure that the inappropriate and unauthorized documentation and publication of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions/folklore does not occur, and to reinforce the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to make informed decisions in their own interests concerning whether and how documentation should be issued, including through the development of practical toolkits and guides which should have this as their aim.</p>		
<p>37. Recognizing the important partnership of</p>		

<p>WIPO and the Forum, the Forum makes the following recommendations to further this working relationship:</p> <p>(a) The Forum strongly encourages representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate actively in the work of WIPO in relation to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions/ folklore, in particular through the submission of comments, case studies and position papers, including on the new WIPO web page established for this purpose;</p> <p>(b) The Forum calls upon WIPO and member States, funds, foundations and other donors to provide funding to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and the Forum in sessions of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore and in related consultations, caucuses, briefings and workshops;</p> <p>(c) The Forum recommends that, under the auspices of the Forum and in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, WIPO develop, in close consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities, the Forum and other organizations and stakeholders, as appropriate, guidelines, ethical codes of conduct, best practices and practical guides relating to intellectual property issues and the access to and use of traditional cultural expressions and knowledge by, among others, commercial users, ethnologists, folklorists</p>		
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<p>and anthropologists, and museums and archives;</p> <p>(d) The Forum confirms its readiness and willingness to provide expert input to the work of WIPO on intellectual property, traditional knowledge and folklore, such as its work on studying how customary and indigenous laws and protocols could be recognized and applied within national, regional and international systems for the protection of traditional knowledge and cultural expressions.</p>		
<p>38.The Forum recommends that the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNESCO, WIPO, the World Trade Organization and other relevant United Nations system organizations, under the auspices of the Forum, establish guidelines, ethical codes of conduct, best practices and practical guidelines relating to indigenous peoples, cultural heritage and the access to and use of traditional cultural expressions and knowledge, in close cooperation with indigenous peoples.</p>		

<p>43. The Forum recommends that the relevant United Nations entities, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in particular its Division for the Advancement of Women, UNICEF, UNIFEM, the Department of Public Information and ILO:</p> <p>(a) Encourage the dissemination of information in indigenous languages at the local level, concerning the rights of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women;</p> <p>(b) Encourage and support the training of indigenous women in human rights and the rule of law;</p> <p>(c) Provide technical assistance to governments to establish the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women.</p>		
<p>46. The Forum urges the meeting of chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies and the meeting of the special rapporteurs and other mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights organized by the Office of the High Commissioner to place indigenous peoples, including indigenous women, on their agenda and invite the Forum to participate.</p>		

<p>47.The Forum calls on all relevant United Nations system and other intergovernmental entities to pay special attention to the human rights and concerns of indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women, when designing, implementing and evaluating their policies and programmes, and to promote the meaningful participation of indigenous women. In particular, the relation of indigenous women’s issues to the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes, in the context of the 10-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on Human Rights and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, needs to be addressed.</p>		
<p>49.The Forum takes note of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples following his latest visits to Chile, Colombia and Mexico. The Forum calls upon the Office of the High Commissioner to elaborate technical cooperation programmes to assist in the implementation of the recommendations.</p>		
<p>52.On the basis of information received at its third session, the Forum expresses its deep concern about the alleged atrocities and human rights violations committed against the indigenous peoples concerned in Colombia, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Indonesia, notably West Papua and Maluku, and atrocities committed against the indigenous peoples in other parts of</p>		

<p>the world. It urges the entire United Nations system, including the relevant bodies, to take appropriate action.</p>		
<p>59. The Forum recommends that all relevant United Nations entities and Governments:</p> <p>(a) Advise Governments to revise their national legal and administrative frameworks to ensure indigenous women's equal rights and access to social and economic services and resources, including land ownership;</p> <p>(b) Identify and give recognition to the capacities of indigenous women and their specialized knowledge in the areas of health, natural environment, traditional technologies, crafts and arts, and design appropriate employment and income-generating strategies;</p> <p>(c) Provide indigenous women with the appropriate education and training resources so that they can effectively access and participate in mainstream national, regional and international economic institutions.</p>		
<p>60. The Forum urges all relevant United Nations entities, especially UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF and UNFPA, to:</p> <p>(a) Develop methodologies and strategies to research the underlying causes of the "feminization" and "indigenization" of poverty and to develop programmes, which effectively address these underlying causes of marginalization;</p>		

<p>(b) Perform systematic needs assessments for indigenous women based on the information provided by indigenous women's groups and NGOs;</p> <p>(c) Involve local, indigenous women in a decision-making capacity in all aspects of the programme cycle.</p>		
<p>61. The Forum requests international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and other regional organizations, to design special programmes for indigenous women to provide them with access to capital and microfinance programmes, taking into account the traditional mechanisms of each community.</p>		
<p>62. The Forum recommends that the United Nations system continue its advocacy work on indigenous connectivity in preparation for phase II of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in 2005, taking into account the Declaration of the Global Forum of Indigenous Peoples and the Information Society and the Programme of Action. The Forum supports and applauds the decision taken by the Summit to establish multi-stakeholder portals that allow communication between indigenous peoples at the national level.</p>		
<p>63. The Forum urges the United Nations funds,</p>		

<p>agencies and programmes and multilateral cooperation entities, including UNIFEM, to adopt policies and strengthen existing funds for financing and supporting indigenous women's participation, strengthening their own participation and social development options in all initiatives that promote their cultural identities.</p>		
<p>64.The Forum recognizes the importance of the Millennium Development Goals in the realization of social and economic development for indigenous peoples, and therefore calls upon United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to work in collaboration with indigenous peoples to achieve such objectives.</p>		
<p>65.The Forum recommends that United Nations agencies, funds and programmes strengthen their work on migration and its effects on indigenous peoples, and develop policies and outreach programmes for indigenous migrant and urban peoples.</p>		
<p>67.The Forum is fully aware of the close links between conflict and poverty. Conflicts cause poverty and reverse development. The Forum invites those United Nations agencies, funds and programmes working in areas of conflict to consider the special needs of indigenous peoples in their work.</p>		
<p>68.The Forum takes note with appreciation of the</p>		

<p>focus and work of UN-Habitat, particularly regarding the ongoing study jointly initiated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on indigenous peoples and the right to adequate housing, and recommends that UN-Habitat submit a report on the conclusions and recommendations of this study to the Forum at its fourth session, and that it participate in the dialogue.</p>		
<p>69. The Forum recommends to the United Nations Development Group that the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals be assessed and that additional indicators be identified to give fuller assessment of environmental sustainability.</p>		
<p>70. The Forum reaffirms the UNDP focus on implementing its policy of working with indigenous peoples at the country level, and urges UNDP to continue its work to develop a policy on land tenure rights with the participation of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>71. The Forum recommends that UNDP continue its work on supporting local-level initiatives, such as the equator initiative, the community water initiative, the community-based initiative and the assisting communities together project.</p>		
<p>72. The Forum recommends that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in collaboration with multilateral and regional agencies and indigenous organizations, lead the</p>		

<p>mainstreaming of indigenous issues and concerns in poverty reduction strategies at the country level. In view of the decreasing support to pastoral and semi-nomadic groups in Africa, the Forum recommends that IFAD initiate programmes in support of these groups and submit its planned work programme to the Forum at its fourth session.</p>		
<p>75. The Forum recognizes the unique contributions made by indigenous women in terms of possessing and transmitting through the generations a wealth of traditional knowledge on the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable environmental management, and calls on the secretariat of the Convention for Biological Diversity, UNEP and all relevant United Nations bodies to mainstream indigenous gender issues and knowledge in national environmental policies and programmes.</p>		
<p>84. The Forum recommends that the United Nations Forum on Forests develop effective means to monitor and verify the participation of indigenous peoples in forest policy-making and sustainable forest management, and establish a mechanism, with the participation of indigenous peoples, to assess the performance of governmental and intergovernmental commitments and obligations to uphold and respect indigenous peoples' rights.</p>		

<p>85.The Forum recommends that the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant United Nations bodies such as UNEP, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), UNDP, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the World Bank, WIPO, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, support indigenous peoples' organizations in order to develop capacity on research, work and proposals on human indicators applicable to the implementation of the environmental conventions and the plans and programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>		
<p>89.The goals of the Forum in this area are the promotion of cooperation, the exchange of information and the development of partnerships, as well as to improve coordination by facilitating regular contacts and reports. The Forum intends to address and report on this theme on an annual basis. The Forum, reaffirming its recommendations on health made at its first and second reports, in the spirit of the theme of its third session (Indigenous women), recommends that all relevant United Nations entities, especially WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, as well as regional health organizations and Governments:</p> <p>(a) Fully incorporate the principle that health is a fundamental human right in all health policies and programmes, and foster rights-based</p>		

<p>approaches to health, including treaty rights, the right to culturally acceptable and appropriate services and indigenous women’s reproductive rights, and stop programmes of forced sterilization and abortion, which can constitute ethnic genocide;</p> <p>(b) Further develop and disseminate information about innovative strategies in health services to indigenous women, informed by indigenous concepts and understanding of health, wellness, healing, illness, disease, sexuality and birthing so as to ensure universal and accessible health-care services for indigenous women and girl children, and make available adequate financial and technical support for comprehensive, community-based, primary health services and health education, incorporating traditional indigenous components;</p> <p>(c) Train and employ qualified indigenous women to design, administer and manage their own health-care programmes;</p> <p>(d) Set up monitoring mechanisms for indigenous communities to report abuses and neglect with the health system to national health authorities, and put in place the legal framework to effectively address these issues;</p> <p>(e) Encourage States to include and accredit traditional, indigenous health practitioners (physicians), including traditional birth attendants (midwives), and integrate them into state health-care systems, and give full recognition to the medicinal knowledge and medicines of these indigenous practitioners;</p>		
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(f) Augment HIV/AIDS programmes by providing educational materials in indigenous languages and by using specially trained indigenous HIV/AIDS health workers to conduct outreach services and home care to indigenous communities, including voluntary testing for HIV/AIDS;

(g) Ensure that indigenous peoples, especially women, have access to all information relating to their medical treatment and to secure their prior informed consent to medical treatment;

(h) Provide appropriate health services and protection services, including safe houses, to displaced refugee and migrant women and women and girl children victimized by trafficking for prostitution;

(i) Implement the recommendations of the international consultation on health of indigenous peoples, held in Geneva at WHO in 1999, with special emphasis on the recommendations concerning the health of women and girls and the role of women in health care, indigenous knowledge and service provisions;

(j) Develop, in conjunction with indigenous women health providers, programmes to inform and sensitize indigenous women and men about cultural practices which have negative impacts on health, including female genital mutilation, child marriages and violence against women and the girl child in the domestic context, in order to encourage them to take precautions and safeguard the health and well being of the indigenous family;

<p>(k) Ensure that the treatment of diseases is balanced by the promotion of health through the support of physical activity, sports and physical education in order to address escalating health concerns through prevention.</p>		
<p>90.The Forum urges WHO to attend its sessions, and encourages WHO to submit a report to it at its fourth session, responding to recommendations made by the Forum at its first to third sessions. The Forum regrets that WHO was unable to respond to its recommendations made at its second session, in particular those contained in chapter I, section B, paragraphs 16, 63-64, 68, 74, 79 and 82.</p>		
<p>92.The Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights, in conjunction with the Forum, convene an international workshop, with the participation of United Nations agencies and indigenous experts, on indigenous peoples and the human right to health and culturally appropriate health care.</p>		
<p>95.The Forum expresses its appreciation to the Inter-Agency Support Group for its contribution to its work during its third session and in-between sessions, as well as for the documents provided to the Forum. The Forum also expresses its appreciation for the attendance of the session by representatives of the United Nations agencies,</p>		

<p>funds and programmes, renews its invitation to the United Nations system to continue to attend its sessions, and expresses the hope that this constructive engagement will continue.</p>		
<p>96.The Forum requests:</p> <p>(a) That each United Nations agency and organization make the Forum’s recommendations formally available to its governing body, assembly or other relevant high-level committee or organ, drawing particular attention to the recommendations specifically addressed to the organization or body concerned;</p> <p>(b) That member States take into account the recommendations of the Forum in developing policies on the governing bodies of organizations to which they are members.</p>		
<p>100.The Forum welcomes the preparation of daily press releases in English, French and Spanish on the discussions of the Forum during its session. The Forum requests the Department of Public Information, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Forum, to:</p> <p>(a)Ensure the widest distribution of the press releases;</p> <p>(b)Develop an overall strategy to fulfil the mandate of the Forum to disseminate information on indigenous peoples and their issues.</p>		

<p>102. Recalling its workshop on data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples (see E/C.19/2004/2), the Forum takes note with satisfaction of the recommendations and intends to:</p> <p>(a) Request the World Bank to undertake a study on poverty and indigenous peoples in connection with disaggregation of data, and to present the results to the Forum at its fifth session;</p> <p>(b) Devote in-session time to in-depth discussions and exchange of good practices concerning the disaggregation of data.</p>		
<p>104. The Forum takes note with satisfaction of the enhanced contributions of the United Nations system in its work, and recommends that the United Nations system, Governments, indigenous and other organizations further assist in the implementation and monitoring of the Forum's recommendations and report to the Forum at its annual sessions. The Forum notes with appreciation the database of recommendations and their implementation status, as well as indicative time frames prepared by its secretariat, and recommends that the secretariat further develop this as a useful tool.</p>		
<p>107. The Forum recognizes and applauds other indigenous fellowship programmes, in particular the fellowship programme established and funded by the regular budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>		

<p>and the newly established fellowship programme of the ILO. Furthermore, the Forum particularly recognizes the capacity-building efforts of the indigenous fellowship programme of the Office and requests that, in order to complement their Geneva-based training, the indigenous fellows at the Office should participate, on an annual basis, in the sessions of the Forum. Further consideration should also be given to provide some time for training at the secretariat of the Forum, during non-sessional periods.</p>		
<p>108.The Forum, recognizing the need for complementarity and coordination of indigenous training and education within the United Nations system, recommends that training and education partners within the United Nations system, in particular the ILO, the Office and other relevant agencies, hold discussions in order to develop a coordinated approach and a common electronic gateway to all education and training opportunities for indigenous peoples within the international system. As the United Nations body for coordination regarding indigenous issues, the Forum will construct the web site of the Forum available for such a gateway.</p>		
<p>109.The Forum, further recognizing the long-term benefits for indigenous peoples of training and education opportunities within the United Nations system, such as the establishment of an indigenous fellowship network by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for</p>		

<p>Human Rights, requests the Office to invite Permanent Forum Members and the secretariat of the Forum to the meeting of the indigenous fellowship network, scheduled to be held August 2004 in Barcelona.</p>		
<p>113. The Forum decides to hold a meeting of four of its members with the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) at its annual session of IASG, in 2004.</p>		
<p>114. The Forum decides to form a working group, including experts on statistics, to set directions for future statistical work, including that of the United Nations Statistics Division, and also decides that representatives from the Forum shall participate in scientific meetings to improve statistics in this area of work, such as the upcoming meeting sponsored by the International Association of Official Statisticians meeting, to be held in New Zealand on 14 and 15 April 2005, on the theme “Measuring small and indigenous populations”.</p>		

UNPFII 4th Session Recommendations for the UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>12. States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should support the efforts of indigenous peoples to build, articulate and implement their visions of and strategies for development. They should provide adequate funding, technical and institutional support and training to enable indigenous peoples to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and for indigenous peoples to participate effectively in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects.</p>		
<p>15. Member States, the United Nations system, bodies and funds should consider the definitions of extreme poverty by indigenous peoples and in this regard should refer to the report of the independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty (E/CN.4/2005/49). Poverty indicators based on indigenous peoples' own perception of their situation and experiences should be developed, jointly with indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>16. Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should develop programmes, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to build the capacity and awareness of their staff to better understand and address indigenous issues.</p>		

<p>18. The common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework, poverty reduction strategy papers, country strategy papers and other development processes, national or international, should ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, including indigenous women and, as relevant, indigenous children and youth.</p>		
<p>19. The United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations and donor agencies should implement, at the country level, existing policies on indigenous peoples or develop such policies if they do not exist, and should strengthen the capacity of institutions to implement such policies and programmes in an effective and sustainable manner.</p>		
<p>20. Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should, within the context of the 2005 Millennium Development Goals review and beyond, develop disaggregated data and information on indigenous peoples, in partnership with indigenous peoples. This should include a budget analysis to determine the amount of resources allotted to indigenous peoples. The Forum recommends to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean that it continue to and strengthen its efforts regarding the production, elaboration and use of relevant information from population censuses, household surveys and other adequate sources, jointly with indigenous peoples, aiming at</p>		

<p>improving socio-economic conditions and active participation of indigenous peoples in the development process throughout the Latin American and the Caribbean region.</p>		
<p>21. States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in designing and formulation of poverty reduction strategies as well as in the implementation and monitoring processes, and should make them visible in poverty reduction strategies, programmes and activities. Rights to indigenous land, forests, marine and other natural resources should be clearly identified in poverty reduction strategy papers documents, the role of indigenous peoples should be specified and the control by indigenous peoples over traditional land, forests, marine and other natural resources and decisions on the type of development should be acknowledged.</p>		
<p>24. States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes should mobilize support for indigenous peoples who are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters.</p>		
<p>25. The Forum encourages the World Bank to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation of the forthcoming indigenous peoples' guidebook and any revision to the operational policy BP 4.10 on indigenous peoples. The policy and practice of the</p>		

<p>World Bank and other multilateral development banks should be consistent with internationally recognized human rights of indigenous peoples. The results of the International Expert Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent should serve as a guide to the World Bank in its practices pertaining to indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>26. The Forum welcomes resolution 49/7 of the Commission on the Status of Women, entitled “Indigenous women beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action”, adopted in March 2005, and recommends to the United Nations system and Governments to implement that resolution.</p>		
<p>27. The Forum calls on the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue its support to the national indigenous peoples biodiversity participatory mechanisms of the small island developing States through the Convention’s island and biodiversity project and indigenous peoples programme, in the promotion of sustainable biodiversity.</p>		
<p>28. The Forum encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to recognize the importance of and emphasize support for indigenous agricultural systems, including forestry, shifting cultivation, fisheries, livestock, pastoralism and hunting-gathering systems, and</p>		

<p>their associated biodiversity, foods, knowledge systems and cultures. It encourages FAO to promote the responsible use of culturally appropriate agricultural inputs and technology so as to protect the traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>31.The Forum recommends that ILO, with the participation of interested parties, including indigenous peoples' organizations (the United Nations system, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Rural Development) conduct a workshop on capacity-building for the sustainable development of indigenous communities to ensure that Millennium Development Goals and targets are implemented in a timely and appropriate manner for indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>32.The Forum recommends that FAO develop a strategic plan for working with indigenous peoples by defining the FAO mission, vision and conceptual framework for indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>33.Furthermore, based on this plan and considering the contributions of FAO to the fight for the eradication of hunger and food insecurity and the implementation of sustainable agriculture and rural development, as well as the FAO contribution to indigenous rights through the adoption of the international treaty on genetic resources and the voluntary guidelines on the right to food, the Forum recommends that FAO consider the development of operational guidelines on</p>		

<p>indigenous peoples and a framework tool for the promotion of indigenous rights and sustainable rural development in the framework of the goals that emerged from the World Food Summit and the World Food Summit five years later, as well as those that emerged from other international conferences, summits and conventions which are relevant to indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>34.The Forum recommends that FAO and the Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative work further on the development of cultural indicators for identifying priorities and criteria and methodologies for the right to food and food security, with the participation of indigenous peoples, taking into account the protection and restoration of indigenous peoples' traditional foods systems and their agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and livelihoods. The threats to sustaining such systems, such as monoculture cash crop production, mineral extraction, environmental contamination and genetically modified seeds and technology, should be addressed.</p>		
<p>35.The Forum, recognizing the contributions of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in reducing rural poverty and its experience of good practices, recommends that IFAD consider operational guidelines on indigenous peoples and a framework tool for advocacy for promoting indigenous rights and development and achieving</p>		

<p>international development goals which emerged from international conferences, summits and conventions which are relevant for indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>37. The Forum, taking note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights joint publication entitled “Indigenous peoples’ right to adequate housing: a global overview”, recommends that UN-Habitat, jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner, organize an expert group meeting in 2006 to review the status of progress on indigenous peoples’ housing rights globally and identify and document best practices, and report on the outcome and recommendations of the meeting to the Forum at its sixth session.</p>		
<p>39. The Forum welcomes the offer of the World Bank to host a workshop on indigenous peoples and poverty, and looks forward to receiving the results of the workshop in its fifth session.</p>		
<p>40. The Forum urges States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, international and regional trade bodies (such as the World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the Common Market of the South) to undertake social and human rights impact assessments of the globalization and liberalization</p>		

<p>of trade and investments on indigenous peoples' poverty situation.</p>		
<p>49.The Forum notes that the Fifth World Indigenous Education Conference will be held in New Zealand in November and December 2005, and urges UNESCO to seek to be actively involved in this conference, in particular in dissemination of information on UNESCO projects, programmes and activities relating to indigenous education and relevant to UNESCO responsibilities in pursuing Millennium Development Goal 2.</p>		
<p>50.The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other agencies should continue to support, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, intercultural and bilingual education programmes and to promote in particular the right to education, with emphasis on indigenous children; direct financial assistance to indigenous educational institutions should be considered.</p>		
<p>51.UNESCO should provide technical assistance for the elaboration of national and regional programmes and projects on developing culturally relevant curricula and educational materials as well as pedagogy to improve the access to and quality of indigenous education in all countries with indigenous peoples.</p>		

52.UNESCO and UNICEF should continue to promote bilingual and cross-cultural education programmes for indigenous peoples and schools for girls and women’s literacy programmes in Latin America, and should encourage and expand these experiences in other regions.		
53.UNICEF is invited to report to the Forum at its fifth session on the result of the “25 by 2005” initiative on maximizing indigenous girls’ education programmes.		
55.United Nations agencies involved in data-collection processes regarding the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 2 should develop indicators relevant for indigenous peoples that capture their specificities including languages, culture, values and worldviews.		
61.In its deliberations and in taking careful account of many voices heard at the fourth session, the Forum notes the importance of: (a)The need for United Nations agencies and member States to implement and monitor Millennium Development Goals, in partnership with indigenous peoples and, consequently, within a human rights frame of reference; (b)International recognition that the adoption of the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a top priority of the United Nations agencies, Member States and indigenous peoples.		

62.The Forum recommends that Member States, United Nations bodies and mechanisms, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other parts of the United Nations system strengthen the machinery to address the urgent, gross and ongoing human rights violations, militarization of indigenous lands and systemic violence committed by Member States against indigenous peoples.		
64.The Forum calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to develop an indigenous peoples-specific development index by country to take into account the social conditions and human rights situation of indigenous peoples.		
65.The Forum recommends that UN-Habitat jointly, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through the United Nations Housing Rights Programme, organize an expert group meeting in 2006 to review the status of the realization process of indigenous peoples' housing rights globally, and identify and document best practices and report on the outcome and recommendations of the expert group meeting at the sixth session of the Forum.		
66.The Forum recommends that all Member States, with the assistance of United Nations agencies, as necessary, develop capacity-building programmes, including curricula that have a strong human rights focus, including collective rights of indigenous		

<p>peoples, across the spectrum of national educational institutions.</p>		
<p>70.The Forum recommends that United Nations country offices make the effort to disseminate their activities in publications in indigenous languages.</p>		
<p>75.The Forum recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat establish a policy on indigenous peoples, in consultation with indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>80.Recalling the international expert Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (see E/C.19/2004/2, for the report thereon), the Forum welcomes the collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division in reviewing national practices in data collection and dissemination in the areas of ethnicity, language and religion and looks forward to the <i>Demographic Yearbook</i> special topic which will include data and analysis relevant to indigenous peoples. The Forum is also pleased to note that data on national and/or ethnic groups are being made available online by the Statistics Division at the following website:</p> <p>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybcens.htm</p> <p>In light of this work, as well as the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the Forum supports the Statistics Division in:</p> <p>(a)Continuing its work in reviewing national</p>		

<p>practices in data collection and dissemination on issues relevant to indigenous peoples;</p> <p>(b)Considering the extent to which the revision of the <i>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</i> can further address national and international data needs by facilitating the collection of data on indigenous peoples;</p> <p>(c)Continuing to follow the recommendations of the international expert Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples;</p> <p>(d)Strengthening user-producer consultation in data collection and dissemination efforts.</p>		
<p>81.The Forum recommends that the United Nations Statistics Division mainstream statistical issues pertaining to indigenous peoples in the development of handbooks and guidelines. The Forum also recommends that the Statistics Division continue to coordinate with the regional commissions and consider that part of their work that is relevant to indigenous people and census operations in the revision of the <i>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</i>.</p>		
<p>82.The Forum welcomes the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to data-collection and disaggregation projects and recommends that these processes develop</p>		

indicators that are culturally sensitive to indigenous peoples		
83.We encourage the Economic and Social Council in respect of the following recommendation: the Council should request that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean continue and strengthen its efforts regarding the production, elaboration and use of relevant information from population census, household surveys and other adequate sources, in strong interaction with indigenous peoples, aiming at improving the socio-economic conditions and active participation of indigenous peoples in the development process throughout the Latin American region. In addition, the Forum recommends that in all relevant data-collection processes, Member States and United Nations organizations take the steps described in paragraphs 84-88 below.		
89.The Forum recommends that States and United Nations organizations involve indigenous peoples' representatives in designing, implementing and monitoring data collection and disaggregation by ensuring their membership in the mechanism of national commissions on population censuses and related institutional arrangements.		
90.Taking into account that some States are in the process of moving towards democracy and the fact that they are planning future elections, the Forum recommends that these States organize, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, a		

<p>census of indigenous populations with a view to establishing a basis for monitoring and ensuring full and effective indigenous participation in these elections and, when possible, for this action to take place on a regional basis.</p>		
<p>96.The Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues organize a workshop on policies and best practices of engaging indigenous youth and children on prevention of suicide among them and report to the Forum at its next session (2006).</p>		
<p>97.United Nations agencies should provide incentives and funding opportunities for indigenous youth organizations to initiate non-formal education activities targeting girls and women. Where initiatives already exist, they should develop replication strategies and scale up existing initiatives.</p>		
<p>99.The United Nations Children’s Fund should initiate country-specific situation analyses of indigenous youth and children through field offices in countries with indigenous communities and transmit such situation analyses to the Forum.</p>		
<p>104.The Forum urges States and United Nations agencies to support the attendance and participation of indigenous youth at future sessions of the Permanent Forum.</p>		

108.The Forum recommends to the United Nations system and States to implement the recommendations on indigenous women made in the report on its third session in the development of programmes focused on the goals of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People ³ guaranteeing the involvement of indigenous women.		
119.The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) regional office in Mexico with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the creation of a regional inter-agency group on indigenous women, and recommends continuing support for indigenous women's issues and replication of the experience in other regions of the world.		
120.The Forum recommends that UNIFEM, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and UNDP support the first-world fair of indigenous women art makers, to be held in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico, in April 2006, promoted by indigenous peoples from the north of Mexico.		

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 23 (E/2004/43-E/C.19/2004/23)*, paras. 3, 5, 13 (a) and (d), 14 (d), 31, 42 (c), 43 (a) and (b), 46, 63, 65, 87, 89 (a), (b), (g), (i) and (j).

<p>124. The Forum invites the agencies and Governments submitting contributions also to indicate in future the challenges that they face in the implementation of the Forum's recommendations.</p>		
<p>125.The Forum congratulates the United Nations Development Programme for convening a productive session of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in September 2004, welcomes the expanding membership of the Inter-Agency Support Group and encourages other intergovernmental entities to join the Group, and encourages the Group to continue the practice of the participation of members of the Permanent Forum.</p>		
<p>127.The Forum invites other international and regional institutions also to engage in cooperation with the Forum, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNAIDS, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Arctic Council, the Asian Development Bank, the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p>		

<p>128.The Forum reiterates the recommendations contained in its report on its second session⁴ and strongly advises positive consideration to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and UNAIDS joining the Inter-Agency Support Group.</p>		
<p>131.The Forum recommends that UNDP establish regional initiatives on indigenous peoples and strengthen further its HURIST programme in all regions of the world that include all the countries of each region with an indigenous regional coordinator as is the case in Asia.</p>		
<p>132.The Forum recommends the designation of focal points in the United Nations country teams or the country offices of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, with a mandate to deal with indigenous issues, inter alia, to follow-up on the implementation of recommendations of the Forum, and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.</p>		
<p>137.The Forum takes note of the report of the International Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous Peoples, and recommends that the United Nations system and intergovernmental processes and bodies continue to promote the</p>		

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 23 (E/2003/43-E/C.19/2003/22)*, paras. 75 and 76.

<p>political development and implementation of free, prior and informed consent, taking into account the development perspectives, respect for human rights and juridical pluralism of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>140.The Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group convene a technical workshop on indigenous traditional knowledge, in collaboration with United Nations agencies dealing with this issue, with the participation of indigenous experts, with a view to promoting a collaborative, complementary and holistic approach to traditional knowledge in order to enhance better understanding of indigenous concerns and their possible solution and requests the workshop to submit its report to the Forum at its fifth session.</p>		
<p>141.The Forum invites the World Health Organization, as lead agency on Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6 with UNDP, the World Intellectual Property Organization and other relevant agencies and States, to partner with the Forum to organize, host and report to the Forum at its next session on methods, processes and best practices of integrating indigenous traditional knowledge, medicine, healing and other health practices in mainstream health-care systems and sensitizing health personnel concerning the protection of indigenous knowledge systems.</p>		
<p>142.In order to mark the expected adoption of the plan of action for the Second International Decade</p>		

<p>of the World's Indigenous People by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, the Permanent Forum decides to organize a special day of discussion on a Programme of Action during its fifth session, in 2006, and invites the Coordinator of the Decade and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to initiate the awareness-raising campaign of the Second International Decade.</p>		
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UNPFII 5th Session Recommendations for the UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>7.The Permanent Forum recommends that States, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other relevant organizations adopt targeted policies, programmes, projects and budgets designed to address the staggering prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples and put in place culturally appropriate health services, health education and awareness-raising initiatives to treat diabetes and prevent its rapid growth. Particular attention should be given to pregnant women, whose reproductive health is</p>		

<p>closely linked to the future risk of their children developing diabetes.</p>		
<p>9.The Permanent Forum encourages States and United Nations organizations (for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO) to promote programmes that facilitate the improvement of the capacity among indigenous families and communities to understand financial management in order to support decision-making about positive health choices.</p>		
<p>11.The Permanent Forum reaffirms and reiterates that self-determination, free, prior and informed consent and accountability form the basis of, and prerequisite for, any relationship that can be called a true partnership for development, and urges all States, indigenous peoples, United Nations bodies, international development agencies, corporations and the private sector, as well as civil society, to uphold these vital principles.</p>		
<p>14.The Permanent Forum recommends more interactive and increased engagement of indigenous peoples with the WHO regional office in Bangkok as well as WHO national offices to ensure that they implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on health and those of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous</p>		

<p>People (A/60/270, sect. II) relating to health issues.</p>		
<p>15. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopt an indigenous peoples' policy and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation of this policy and its programmes and projects.</p>		
<p>16. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) establish an institutional partnership with indigenous peoples so that they can fully participate in the monitoring and other mechanisms of UNESCO conventions and IFAD projects and programmes that are relevant to indigenous peoples. The Permanent Forum further recommends that UNESCO establish an advisory group of indigenous experts to provide advice.</p>		
<p>17. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative taken by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum to convene a first expert meeting on the nexus between indigenous peoples and migration and endorses the recommendations of that meeting and requests further inter-agency cooperation and collaboration regarding data collection and case studies on indigenous peoples</p>		

<p>and migration, in particular the creation of a task force to specifically address migration issues of indigenous peoples within the existing Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues for the Permanent Forum. Such a task force could assist with studies by indigenous leaders and experts and promote capacity-building projects dealing with the migration of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>18. The Permanent Forum urges the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to engage with the Permanent Forum and other partners in the global AIDS movement, to initiate universal access to treatment, to develop a set of resources highlighting effective approaches and best practices for HIV prevention and AIDS care in indigenous communities, particularly from the developed world, including the development of an appropriate paper to provide guidance to national HIV surveillance systems, and to advocate and promote meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in HIV policy and planning.</p>		
<p>22. The Permanent Forum welcomes and fully supports the holding of an international expert seminar on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and biodiversity, to be organized by the working group on indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in cooperation with the Permanent Forum.</p>		

<p>23. The Permanent Forum recommends that relevant United Nations special agencies' regional directors for all regions appoint focal points on indigenous issues in order to form an inter-agency group at the regional level and that the regional focal points draft their own mandate and identify at least one common regional project or activity.</p>		
<p>24. The Permanent Forum recommends that staff in country offices as well as those who work on specific countries from their own headquarters ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in conducting evaluations under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as recommended in the 2004 framework.</p>		
<p>27. The United Nations system is encouraged to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals at the national and local levels.</p>		
<p>29. In follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, the Permanent Forum urges Governments and agencies to quantify the number of projects and programmes that they are undertaking in response to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum. It would also be helpful if they could, when reporting, report on progress in the process of implementation of recommendations, instead of merely enumerating activities. Reports could be more analytical, not just activity-based,</p>		

<p>and should pick up on relevant recommendations from past sessions that addressed the necessary theme.</p>		
<p>32. The Permanent Forum welcomes the conclusion of a feasibility study undertaken by the United Nations University (UNU) to establish a research and training centre of traditional knowledge, and recommends, should the centre be established, that indigenous traditional knowledge be a central focus of research and that indigenous experts be part of the research staff.</p>		
<p>36. The Permanent Forum reiterates the recommendations on HIV/AIDS made at its second, third and fourth sessions regarding data disaggregation and culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS programmes,⁵ and urges Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations to ensure the full and effective participation, and free, prior and informed consent, of indigenous peoples in all programmes related to the prevention and treatments of HIV/AIDS in indigenous communities.</p>		
<p>37. Governments, the United Nations system and donor agencies are urged to support the formation of an international network of traditional healers who work with HIV/AIDS patients and organize</p>		

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 23 (E/2003/43)*, chap. I, paras. 70, 75 and 76; *ibid.*, 2004, *Supplement No. 23 (E/2004/43)*, chap. I, paras. 88-89; and *ibid.*, 2005, *Supplement No. 23 (E/2005/43)*, chap. I, para. 118.

<p>expert meetings between traditional and medical practitioners on HIV/AIDS and traditional medicine.</p>		
<p>39. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues convene a technical workshop on indicators, in collaboration with the United Nations organizations dealing with this issue, with the participation of indigenous experts, with a view to promoting a collaborative, complementary and holistic approach to indicators in order to enhance understanding of indigenous concerns and their possible solution, and requests the workshop to submit its report to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session.</p>		
<p>40. Considering the commitment made by the World Bank at the Conference on Poverty Reduction and Indigenous Peoples (New York, 9 and 10 May 2006) to further explore inter-agency mechanisms to support the inclusion of indigenous peoples in national poverty reduction strategies in a limited number of pilot countries, the Permanent Forum recommends that Governments, indigenous organizations, United Nations organizations and bilateral donors fully contribute to that initiative and report back to the Permanent Forum on the progress made and the opportunities and limitations encountered, with a view to replicating the initiative in other countries.</p>		

<p>41.The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for its training programme established to enhance the conflict prevention and peacebuilding capacities of indigenous peoples' representatives, which has provided outstanding training for 270 indigenous representatives since 2000, and recommends that this important programme be supported henceforth through the regular budget of the United Nations.</p>		
<p>47. The Permanent Forum recommends that appropriate United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as States, take immediate action to review and monitor the situation of indigenous women and provide comprehensive reports on violence against indigenous women and girls, particularly sexual violence and violence in the context of armed conflict. Indigenous women must be full participants in this process.</p>		
<p>48. The Permanent Forum, reaffirming the recommendations on health made at its first, second and third sessions, further recommends that all relevant United Nations entities, especially WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA, as well as regional health organizations and Governments, fully incorporate a cultural perspective into health policies, programmes and reproductive health</p>		

<p>services aimed at providing indigenous women with quality health care, including emergency obstetric care, voluntary family planning and skilled attendance at birth. In the latter context, the roles of traditional midwives should be re-evaluated and expanded so that they may assist indigenous women during their reproductive health processes and act as cultural brokers between health systems and the indigenous communities' values and world views.⁶</p>		
<p>54. United Nations organizations and States should pay special attention to the specific situation and needs of elderly indigenous women.</p>		
<p>56. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women report to it on the status of the implementation of resolution 49/7 entitled "Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action"⁷ adopted by the Commission on 11 March 2005.</p>		
<p>58. The Permanent Forum is deeply concerned that the problems and discrimination facing indigenous children and youth are not reflected in the Millennium Development Goals, and it urges States and United Nations organizations to develop culturally sensitive policies, programmes and projects that fully incorporate indigenous</p>		

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 23 (E/2004/43)*, chap. I, para. 89.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 2005, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2005/27)*, chap. I, sect. D.

children and youth into achieving the Goals.		
60. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation to the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to organize a workshop on policies and best practices in engaging indigenous youth and children on the prevention of suicide among them and to report to the Permanent Forum at its next session (2007).		
61. The Permanent Forum urges United Nations organizations to speed up the implementation of the recommendations made by the Permanent Forum at its fourth session. ⁸		
62. The Permanent Forum urges UNICEF as the United Nations central agency on children to speed up the implementation of recommendations made by the Permanent Forum at previous sessions that so far have not been addressed, including its recommendation to adopt a policy relating to indigenous youth and children.		
63. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation that UNICEF appoint a goodwill ambassador for indigenous children and youth to raise awareness of their precarious situation.		
64. The Permanent Forum supports the		

⁸ Ibid., paras. 97-99.

<p>declaration and recommendations made by indigenous children and adolescents during the Ibero-American Meeting on the Rights of Indigenous Children and Adolescents, held on 7 and 8 July 2005 in Madrid. The Forum welcomes such an initiative, which was organized by the UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean jointly with indigenous peoples, and recommends that all States and United Nations organizations in that region take concrete actions to implement the issues proclaimed in the declaration.</p>		
<p>65. The Permanent Forum welcomes the expansion of the consultative indigenous group established by UNICEF in Latin America and the Caribbean to other United Nations organizations in the region following the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues and encourages the establishment of such consultative groups in other regions and at the country level.</p>		
<p>66. The Permanent Forum urges United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations, States and other supportive organizations to facilitate, support and fund local, regional and international youth activities and other upcoming training workshops and forums.</p>		
<p>75. The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations human rights mechanisms examine the plight of indigenous peoples from</p>		

<p>French Polynesia, Guam and the Marshall Islands who have been victims of the effects of nuclear testing in the Pacific.</p>		
<p>76. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expand its technical cooperation programme with a view to building the capacity of indigenous peoples and their organizations to better utilize human rights mechanisms for the protection and promotion of their rights.</p>		
<p>83. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation on indigenous peoples living in voluntary and semi-voluntary isolation, or “uncontacted”, from its fourth session,⁹ and urges Governments, indigenous peoples’ organizations, non-governmental organizations and multilateral bodies to take note of and implement the Belem Declaration on Isolated Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon and Gran Chaco,¹⁰ as well as International Labour Convention No. 169, domestic legislation and court orders that protect and maintain the rights of these indigenous peoples and their designated territories throughout the world to exist in isolation, should they so choose. The Permanent Forum urges</p>		

⁹ Ibid., para. 73.

¹⁰ These peoples include the Jarawa, Onges and North Sentinel of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in South Asia; the Mlabri and Penan of South-East Asia; the Ayureo of the Gran Chaco region in South America; the “Rio Pardo Indians”, Massaco, Masko-Piro, Nukak-Maku, Tagaeri-Taromenane (Ecuador), Awa-Guaja, Cacataibo, Murunahua Land Reserve (Peru), Yora and others of the Amazon region of South America; and hunter-gatherers in West and Central Africa; and others in the Pacific region.

<p>Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and indigenous peoples' organizations to cooperate in immediately ensuring effective prohibition against outside encroachment, aggression, forcible assimilation, and acts and processes of genocide. Measures of protection should comprise the safeguarding of their natural environment and livelihood and minimally invasive, culturally sensitive mobile health-care services.</p>		
<p>84.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, ILO and UNESCO convene an expert workshop in cooperation with the Permanent Forum on the situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in order to develop strategies and programmes for the protection of their rights and territories and report to the Permanent Forum thereon at its next session.</p>		
<p>85.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the Permanent Forum develop a coherent and strategic plan of action in Africa in cooperation with indigenous peoples and their representative organizations, and that the implementation of the programme of the Office of the High Commissioner to strengthen capacity to protect and advocate for the human rights of indigenous peoples be linked to other United Nations bodies, notably the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the</p>		

<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UNESCO and others.</p>		
<p>86.The Permanent Forum recommends that there be productive cooperation with the Danish Institute for Human Rights focusing on training and awareness-raising within the national human rights commissions in Africa. The Permanent Forum further recommends that there be an effort made by the United Nations system to bring greater awareness of instruments and mechanisms specific to indigenous peoples to the attention of the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative.</p>		
<p>87.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat collaborate with indigenous peoples' organizations in investigating violations of indigenous peoples' human rights committed by United Nations peacekeepers.</p>		
<p>88.The Permanent Forum recommends that WHO and the Human Rights Council conduct an investigation of the objectives of the Genographic Project which proposes to collect 100,000 DNA samples from the indigenous peoples of the world in order to formulate theories on historic human migrations, that the Genographic Project should</p>		

<p>be immediately suspended and that they report to indigenous peoples on the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all communities where activities are conducted and planned.</p>		
<p>89.The Permanent Forum welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, on the international seminars on “Constitutional Reforms, Legislation and Implementation of Laws regarding the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” held in Geneva and Tucson, Arizona, in July and October 2005, respectively (E/CN.4/2006/78/Add.5). Concerned about the status of recommendations and the implementation gap, the Permanent Forum recommends to indigenous peoples’ organizations, non-governmental organizations and interested United Nations organizations and States that they hold United Nations expert seminars regarding the implementation of the Special Rapporteur’s recommendations and request that the results of the meetings be reported to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session.</p>		
<p>97.The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendations to United Nations bodies contained in paragraphs 82 and 83 of its report on its fourth session and urges Member States and United Nations bodies to take the steps described in paragraphs 84-88 therein.</p>		

<p>98.The Permanent Forum recommends that WHO carry out a desk study on the prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples in all regions of the world and report on its findings at the sixth session of the Permanent Forum.</p>		
<p>99.The Permanent Forum welcomes the work carried out by ECLAC through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division on the production and analysis of available census data, incorporating the perspective and participation of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean, and recommends that ECLAC:</p> <p>(a) Invite the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to contribute to its work on indicators;</p> <p>(b) Increase the number of technical studies that contribute to the development of culturally sensitive indicators in order to monitor Millennium Development Goals as part of a coordinated effort by other parts of the United Nations system;</p> <p>(c)Build capacity and provide technical assistance to governmental officers and indigenous organizations in the production, analysis and use of sociodemographic information for public policies, in particular taking into account the 2010 census round;</p> <p>(d)Mainstream indigenous peoples' views in all relevant activities of the institution in the context of economic, social and cultural rights.</p>		

<p>101.The Permanent Forum invites Governments, United Nations organizations and their regional offices, universities and research bodies to support the convening of regional workshops and other activities in the Arctic, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific to identify indicators relevant to indigenous peoples' poverty and well-being, traditional knowledge and biodiversity, with a view to monitoring progress in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>		
<p>103.The Permanent Forum invites the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues for the Permanent Forum, Governments and donors to maximize collaboration, avoid duplication and advance joint efforts to strengthen work on data collection and identification of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, the Millennium Development Goals and the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>		
<p>108. The Permanent Forum urges African States, in coordination with the African Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to support/organize two regional conferences/seminars in Africa, one for French-speaking States and the other for English-speaking States, to enhance the capacity of indigenous organizations to engage in dialogues with Governments at the country level and to</p>		

<p>promote an improved understanding of indigenous issues, including through the teaching of indigenous languages at schools with the special adaptation of education to the way of life of nomadic peoples; recognizing and sustaining indigenous knowledge systems and partnerships between States and indigenous peoples on the protection of conservation areas; and inter-agency consultation on poverty reduction strategies and on designing a regional strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.</p>		
<p>109. The Permanent Forum urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate their regional strategies and programmes so as to implement the Permanent Forum's recommendations in Africa.</p>		
<p>110. The Permanent Forum urges WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA and UNESCO to convene a consultative process in Africa with indigenous women, including rural and nomadic women, in order to (a) define indicators of gender equality and poverty eradication; (b) define a human rights approach to maternal health and the reduction of child mortality; and (c) to discuss criteria on how indigenous peoples should be addressed in the census process.</p>		
<p>113. The Permanent Forum urges the international financial institutions to conduct social and environmental impact assessments for their projects in certain countries in Central Africa</p>		

before undertaking/funding any projects.		
115.The Permanent Forum recommends that Governments, indigenous organizations, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and bilateral donors work together to collect disaggregated data on Africa's indigenous peoples and their poverty situation and to report thereon to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session. The World Bank made a commitment at the Conference on Poverty Reduction and Indigenous Peoples (New York, 9 and 10 May 2006) to further collaborate with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in collecting disaggregated data.		
116.The Permanent Forum recommends that the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and Member States organize a regional consultation with indigenous organizations and interested donors to develop a more coordinated, sustainable and longer-term programme in the region which has as its principal objective the strengthening of indigenous organizations so as to ensure that they have the technical capacity to engage with Governments and the international community on human rights.		
117.The Permanent Forum urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to focus and coordinate their strategies and programmes in order to deal with the problems faced by indigenous peoples in Africa		

relevant to the mandate of the Permanent Forum on such issues as economic and social development, education, health, human rights, culture and the environment.		
123.The Permanent Forum urges donor agencies to implement monitoring mechanisms to reduce the negative impact of agricultural projects on nomadic peoples.		
124.The Permanent Forum urges the World Bank and other international financial institutions to ensure the effectiveness of their mechanisms to protect the rights of indigenous peoples (as in the cases, for example, of the Chad-Cameroon and Niger Delta pipelines).		
126.The Permanent Forum urges the United Nations, with the support of donor agencies, to implement, before the convening of its next session, monitoring mechanisms with a view to reducing the negative impact of existing agricultural projects on indigenous nomadic peoples in Africa.		
128.The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues requests the Coordinator of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People to submit a report to the Permanent Forum at its annual sessions regarding progress on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/60/270, sect. II) and invites		

<p>States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and indigenous peoples and other non-governmental organizations to provide information to the Coordinator.</p>		
<p>129.The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the Governments and agencies that have made contributions to the Trust Fund in support of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, including earmarked contributions for projects under the Second International Decade, and invites Governments and agencies to continue supporting the Trust Fund so that it may respond to the heavy demands on its resources, especially those from indigenous peoples' organizations and communities.</p>		
<p>130.The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the Government of Denmark, the Greenland Home Rule Government and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference for hosting the Workshop on Partnership Visions for the Second Decade for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, in Nuuk, Greenland, on 14 and 15 February 2006. In addition to endorsing the recommendations contained in the report of the Workshop (E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2, paras. 50-76), the Permanent Forum endorses and draws the attention of Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and other actors to the "Elements of good (effective and</p>		

<p>efficient) partnerships” contained in section IV.A of the same report (paras. 38-47).</p>		
<p>134.The Permanent Forum supports decision VIII/6 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its eighth meeting, in which the Conference of the Parties invited the General Assembly at its sixty-first session to consider adopting the draft resolution contained in the annex to that decision, by which the Assembly would declare 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (see UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31 of 15 June 2006, annex I).</p>		
<p>136.The Permanent Forum recommends that States, United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples’ organizations elaborate and develop strategies and action plans for communication, education and public awareness on indigenous issues during the Second International Decade, addressing different audiences. Toolkits should also be developed for use in the implementation of such plans.</p>		
<p>137.The Permanent Forum also recommends that States, United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples’ organizations strengthen the necessary communication, education and information infrastructure and support networks of educators on indigenous issues. Information and communication technologies (ICT) for indigenous peoples must be supported in order to</p>		

close the technological and information gap.		
144.The Permanent Forum and the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues should continue to reflect on how best to ensure that the recommendations of the Forum are implemented by United Nations bodies and organizations, including proposals on how the recommendations should be packaged and information that indigenous peoples can use to influence decisions within the United Nations system.		
146.Good practices in terms of the implementation of recommendations should be disseminated more widely so that they can provide examples for indigenous peoples, the United Nations system, Governments and others.		
149.The Permanent Forum welcomes the discussion with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues and indigenous representatives on the draft toolkit and the development advocacy framework for enhancing the work of the United Nations with indigenous peoples at the country and regional levels and urges finalization of the revised toolkit and the development advocacy framework and their presentation to the United Nations Development Group for further use by country teams.		
150.The Permanent Forum recognizes the need to better consolidate and coordinate activities and		

<p>capacity-building regarding indigenous issues at the country and regional levels and recommends that UNDP and the United Nations Development Group inform United Nations resident coordinators, regional directors and United Nations country teams, and establish inter-agency coordination mechanisms at those levels.</p>		
<p>153.The Permanent Forum expresses appreciation to WHO and UNAIDS for having extended their invitation to the Permanent Forum to participate in an official visit to those organizations, conducted in November 2005, and is looking forward to a strengthened and continuing cooperation with those organizations.</p>		
<p>156.The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations organizations provide technical assistance and convene, in cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations, regional workshops on the special theme of the sixth session of the Permanent Forum, namely, "Territories, lands and natural resources", with the participation of Permanent Forum members, and other experts, indigenous peoples' representatives, indigenous parliamentarians, State representatives, and representatives of the United Nations system, in order to formulate recommendations for consideration, as part of its preparatory work for the sixth session. The Permanent Forum further recommends that States, organizations and donors provide resources for these regional workshops.</p>		

<p>161. The Permanent Forum recommends that an expert group meeting on urban indigenous peoples and migration be organized by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in cooperation with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum with the participation of the members of the Permanent Forum, experts from indigenous organizations, the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations and interested Governments, for the purpose of formulating recommendations for consideration, as part of its preparatory work for the sixth session. The Permanent Forum requests donors to provide financial resources for this expert group meeting. The Permanent Forum invites the International Organization for Migration to assist in the preparations for this meeting.</p>		
<p>165. The Permanent Forum congratulates IFAD for the work undertaken in India on disaggregating the human development index and associated development indicators for indigenous and non-indigenous peoples. It further recommends that the Fund, in collaboration with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and other appropriate organizations, undertake similar work in any developing country where existing data allow for estimates of disaggregated development indicators.</p>		
<p>166. The Permanent Forum supports the</p>		

<p>willingness of IFAD to consider continuing to operate the World Bank's Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples. It recommends that IFAD make every effort to substantially enhance this Facility through its own grant funding mechanism as well as through seeking the contributions of other international financial institutions as well as bilateral and multilateral donors.</p>		
<p>167.The Permanent Forum highly appreciates the initiatives undertaken by IFAD to highlight the need to give a high profile to indigenous issues within the organization and globally by nominating an Assistant President on Special Assignment for Indigenous and Tribal Issues. The Permanent Forum recommends that IFAD ensure that the gains made so far are sustained in the future and urges other organizations and international financial institutions to follow the Fund's example by assigning a person in a senior management position to coordinate indigenous issues within their organization.</p>		
<p>168.The Permanent Forum recommends that IFAD take the lead in a process whose aim would be to generate a global report on the status of indigenous peoples regarding their development with identity and dignity, as a complement to the proposed indigenous peoples' world status report.</p>		
<p>169.The Permanent Forum congratulates UNICEF for convening for the first time at</p>		

<p>regional level, a meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in Panama City and the resulting decision of regional directors of United Nations organizations for Latin America and the Caribbean to include indigenous issues in their agenda. The Permanent Forum was also pleased to note that the participation of United Nations field staff had been included in the meeting and encourages other intergovernmental entities to join the group.</p>		
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UNPFII 6th Session Recommendations for the UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>13.The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to Special Rapporteurs, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz and Mr. Parshuram Tamang for their report entitled “Oil palm and other commercial tree plantations, monocropping: impacts on indigenous peoples’ land tenure and</p>		

<p>resource management systems and livelihoods”.¹¹ The Permanent Forum recommends that further analysis be undertaken to include information received and gathered from Governments, the logging and plantation sectors and their networks, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests. The Permanent Forum reappoints Ms. Tauli-Corpuz to continue as the Special Rapporteur to draft the follow-up report, using existing resources, to be presented at the 2008 session of the Permanent Forum.</p>		
<p>20.The Permanent Forum recommends that information be coordinated within State ministries and United Nations agencies that have responsibilities and mandates relating to indigenous peoples’ access to lands, territories and natural resources.</p>		
<p>24.The Permanent Forum notes the initiative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in providing legal and technical advice and implementation services in the area of property restitution and compensation to States and indigenous peoples in situations where restitution and compensation programmes are implemented or where assistance is sought in undertaking such</p>		

¹¹ E/C.19/2007/CRP.6 (English only).

<p>programmes, and also notes:</p> <p>(a)The initiative of IOM in offering capacity-building services to States, including restitution and compensation strategies and policies, baseline studies to identify and assess needs, and in proposing appropriate solutions and the collection and registration of claims;</p> <p>(b)The Permanent Forum notes the IOM initiative to provide public outreach and public information to indigenous communities on property restitution and compensation in countries where Governments have agreed to implement such plans.</p>		
<p>26.The Permanent Forum recommends that Governments, bilateral and multilateral donor and development agencies and other development partners responsible for or assisting in the implementation of sectoral strategies or other programmes affecting lands owned, occupied or otherwise used by indigenous peoples review the consistency of such strategies and programmes with internationally recognized standards for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and the impact of such strategies and programmes on indigenous communities and report to the Permanent Forum at its seventh session in 2008 on the results of these reviews and on any strategies adopted to address the challenges they might identify.</p>		
<p>28.The Permanent Forum calls upon United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the Asian</p>		

<p>Development Bank, other multilateral financial institutions and bilateral donors to establish clear policy commitments to protect the ancestral lands of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>29.The Permanent Forum urges the World Bank to work on a sustained basis with the Government of Cambodia to effectively implement the management action plan resulting from the inspection panel case for the “Forest concession management and control pilot project”, which includes the termination of all existing logging concessions and the promotion of equitable and sustainable alternatives for forest management. The Permanent Forum welcomes the preparation by the World Bank, in coordination with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, of a management action plan to address the findings of the inspection panel concerning two forestry-related lending operations in that country.</p>		
<p>31.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing of the Convention on Biological Diversity recognize the rights of indigenous peoples over the biological and genetic resources of their own territories.</p>		
<p>34.The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to hold, on an exceptional basis, a meeting to consider appropriate ways of promoting, disseminating and implementing the Declaration</p>		

<p>on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, once it is adopted by the General Assembly.</p>		
<p>39. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative taken by indigenous peoples' organizations, States non-governmental organizations and OHCHR to improve the visibility of the situations faced by indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact and recent efforts to respect and protect the rights of these peoples, particularly in the Amazon and Chaco regions of South America and the Andaman and Nicobar islands in India, including the Penan peoples of the forests of Sarawak in Malaysia. The Permanent Forum highlights, in particular, the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Appeal ("Llamamiento de Santa Cruz de la Sierra"),¹² which was the outcome of the regional seminar on indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and in initial contact of the Amazon Basin and El Chaco held from 20 to 22 November 2006 in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, with the sponsorship of OHCHR, the Indigenous Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and the Confederacion Indigena del Oriente de Boliva, and with the support of the Government of Bolivia, and the partnership of Denmark, Norway and Spain. The Permanent Forum recommends that OHCHR, other international agencies and States, in partnership with indigenous peoples' organizations and non-governmental organizations, further replicate and follow up similar initiatives in order to achieve</p>		

¹² E/C.19/2007/3/Add.2, annex.

<p>and consolidate sustained long-term policies, mechanisms and procedures that can assure the security and self-determined livelihoods of these peoples, including the guarantee of the inviolability of their territories and natural resources.</p>		
<p>40.The Permanent Forum recommends that OHCHR conduct in 2007, in consultation with indigenous peoples' organizations, non-governmental organizations, experts, States and multilateral and bilateral agencies, the formulation of guidelines directed to all actors, both governmental and non-governmental, dealing with the respect and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact.</p>		
<p>42.The Permanent Forum recommends that the World Health Organization (WHO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), States, non-governmental organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations join efforts in implementing appropriate expert health-care actions to prevent disastrous disease problems affecting indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and recent contact, and consider adopting rapid-effect emergency procedures in situations where the health situation is critical, as it is at present in the Javari Valley in Brazil.</p>		

<p>45.The Permanent Forum welcomes the positive contributions of the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues and urges them to continue implementing development projects and programmes in participation with indigenous peoples, where applicable. The Forum also requests that more case studies of good practices and lessons learned be presented at the sessions of the Forum, including information about less successful cases.</p>		
<p>46.The Permanent Forum encourages national and international financial institutions to target indigenous peoples as beneficiaries of their micro-financing mechanisms and other relevant mechanisms, with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>47.The Permanent Forum expresses concern about the situation of indigenous men, who, in the development process, suffer losses in their traditional livelihoods in their family structures and their roles in the community, and face social challenges as a result, as shown by many social indices, and urges United Nations agencies to undertake a study on the changing role of indigenous men in the economic development process.</p>		
<p>48.The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative of the World Bank in compiling and analysing disaggregated data on indigenous peoples,</p>		

<p>poverty and human development in South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and urges the World Bank to present the results of those studies to the seventh session of the Permanent Forum in 2008.</p>		
<p>49.The Permanent Forum urges its secretariat, in cooperation with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to organize a side-event on the occasion of the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as an occasion for the co-chairs of the Working Group, States parties and other interested groups to consider the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the international expert group meeting, held from 17 to 19 January 2007, on the Convention on Biological Diversity's international regime on access and benefit-sharing and indigenous peoples' human rights.¹³</p>		
<p>54.The Permanent Forum is requested to support the planning and development of a world indigenous forum on the right to water, including the cultural and spiritual dimensions of water and peace. Planning for the forum shall be carried out through appropriate United Nations agencies and bodies and indigenous peoples' organizations from all regions that have been working on water issues, including the United Nations Educational,</p>		

¹³ E/C.19/2007/8.

<p>Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Water Education, the World Water Assessment Programme and UNICEF.</p>		
<p>55. The Permanent Forum applauds the historic decision of the United Nations Human Rights Council in recognizing the right to water as a human right, as well as its decision to initiate a study on the scope and content of the relevant human rights obligations related to equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation under international human rights instruments, to be submitted prior to the sixth session of the Council.¹⁴ The Permanent Forum also calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present to the seventh session of the Permanent Forum the results of her study on the impact on the rights of indigenous peoples in terms of contamination, diversion, appropriation and privatization of water, which is sacred to indigenous peoples and is central to all life. Participants shared many examples of such impacts, which profoundly affect their peoples.</p>		
<p>57. The Permanent Forum takes note of the following reports:</p> <p>(a) “Cultural indicators for food security, food sovereignty and sustainable development”, from the second Global Consultation on the Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty for</p>		

¹⁴ A/HRC/2/9, decision 2/104.

<p>Indigenous Peoples, held in Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, from 7 to 9 September 2006;</p> <p>(b)The Latin America and the Caribbean regional meeting on indicators, held in Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua in September 2006;</p> <p>(c)Meeting on indigenous peoples and indicators of well-being; Aboriginal Policy Research Conference, Ottawa, 22 and 23 March 2006;</p> <p>(d)Asia Regional Workshop on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, Convention on Biological Diversity and Millennium Development Goals, Mindoro Oriental, Philippines, November 2006;</p> <p>(e)African Regional Expert Workshop on Indicators of Well-being and Indigenous Peoples, Nairobi, November 2006.</p> <p>The Permanent Forum further recommends that United Nations agencies, Member States and indigenous peoples utilize these indicators and support further efforts to develop them and to test some of these indicators in some countries.</p>		
<p>59.The Permanent Forum recognizes that the United Nations has declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity and that indigenous peoples, as custodians of the Earth's biodiversity, should be major players in actions planned for 2010. In that spirit, the Permanent Forum calls for close cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Forum in promoting the International Year and in highlighting the role of</p>		

indigenous peoples as custodians of biodiversity.		
60. Recalling the right to health of indigenous peoples and their dire health conditions, the Permanent Forum reiterates its call upon WHO to report to the Forum on strategies, programmes, projects and other initiatives launched by the organization to address the health problems of indigenous peoples and to put in place systems of indicators to monitor their progress.		
62. Reports received by the Permanent Forum indicate that United Nations agencies, notably UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), incorporate indigenous issues into their health programming at the country and regional levels and apply culturally sensitive approaches to health delivery. The Forum encourages those agencies to share their experience in health programming for indigenous peoples with other relevant United Nations agencies working in the field.		
63. Given the rapid increase in diabetes among indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum calls upon WHO to undertake a pilot study to assess its prevalence among selected indigenous peoples worldwide in the seven indigenous geo-cultural regions. ¹⁵		

¹⁵ Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.

64. Noting the widespread malnutrition among indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum urges the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to ensure that all interventions by those organizations aimed at reducing this problem in indigenous communities are based on assessments of the structural causes of the problem, including access to land and availability of natural resources. Moreover, methods of interventions should be sensitive to the social fabric and respectful of indigenous peoples' models of development.		
65. Calling attention to the high rates of suicide among indigenous youth in some countries, the Permanent Forum reiterates its call for States and relevant national aboriginal health bodies to convene a meeting to assess the root causes of indigenous youth suicide and to formulate preventive strategies. The Forum reiterates its call on UNICEF and WHO to convene a meeting on youth suicide.		
66. Notwithstanding the absence of birth registration for indigenous children and adolescents, the allocation of funds for their health and other social benefits should not be affected. Moreover, since the lack of civil documentation exposes indigenous peoples to		

<p>abuse and violation of their rights, the Permanent Forum recommends that States, UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) support free and universal civil registration on the basis of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>67. Drawing attention to the dramatic changes in the lifestyles of indigenous peoples and the ensuing deterioration of indigenous health due to malnutrition and obesity, including record high rates of diabetes and related illnesses such as hypertension, heart attacks, kidney failure and blindness, the Permanent Forum calls upon WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, WFP and FAO to develop joint strategies to address the problem of diabetes and related non-communicable lifestyle illnesses. Given the alarming prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum calls upon WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to establish a systematic working relationship with the Permanent Forum and the Inter-Agency Support Group to exchange experiences on health initiatives in the area of treatment and prevention of the illness, especially given their role in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.</p>		
<p>68. Considering the bloody wars and grave</p>		

<p>conflicts that have afflicted a range of States in Africa during the last decade, the Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations agencies (IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, UNFPA, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNDP and WHO) and African States urgently convene a general meeting on health in order to evaluate the negative effects of these conflicts on the health of indigenous peoples and to find appropriate solutions to address the issue.</p>		
<p>69.The Permanent Forum recommends that UNESCO, as the primary United Nations agency dealing with education, science and culture, implement and strengthen strategies based on recommendations from the Permanent Forum's six sessions, placing emphasis on the quality of education and taking into account the visions and pedagogies of indigenous peoples. This recommendation should be reflected in the contents and activities of the global plan of action and in the medium-term financial strategy 2007-2013.</p>		
<p>71.The Permanent Forum welcomes resolution 176 EX/59 of the UNESCO Executive Council relating to indigenous languages and encourages member States, experts and UNESCO to conduct a preliminary study on the technical and judicial aspects of a possible international normative instrument for the protection of indigenous</p>		

<p>languages and languages under threat of extinction, including an analysis of the programmes UNESCO has carried out in this area, articulating linkages with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the Human Rights Council in June 2006, to be submitted to the Executive Council of UNESCO at its 179th session.</p>		
<p>72. Considering that 2008 is the International Year of Languages, the Permanent Forum recommends holding an expert group meeting on indigenous languages that will call upon States, the United Nations system and indigenous peoples and their organizations to consider the following elements:</p> <p>(a) Working towards concrete actions and legislative development aimed at eliminating discrimination against the current use of indigenous languages;</p> <p>(b) Developing programmes aimed at promoting the empowerment of indigenous languages through all mediums, including radio and television;</p> <p>(c) Supporting and increasing the number of centres for the study of indigenous languages;</p> <p>(d) Financing and supporting schemes for special projects that are formulated by indigenous peoples and are focused on revitalization and rescue of threatened languages;</p> <p>(e) Designing, in consultation with</p>		

<p>indigenous peoples and the Permanent Forum, the organization of a world conference on linguistic diversity, indigenous languages, identity and education, as a contribution to the programme of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.</p>		
<p>75.The Permanent Forum is pleased to note that indigenous peoples and their organizations increasingly avail themselves of the human rights procedures of the Human Rights Council and the international human rights instruments, and the increasing visibility of indigenous peoples' issues within those mechanisms. In that regard, the Forum recommends that OHCHR continue to disseminate information and to conduct capacity-building activities on the United Nations human rights mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights.</p>		
<p>80.The Permanent Forum recommends that a task force be created within the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to specifically address migration issues of indigenous peoples, as suggested in the 2006 Geneva workshop on this matter (E/C.19/2007/CRP.5).</p>		
<p>90.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and relevant special rapporteurs working in the field of human rights review the implementation of their</p>		

<p>recommendations and provide reports to the Permanent Forum at its seventh session regarding their interactions with relevant States and indigenous peoples and activate, with OHCHR, when necessary, United Nations inter-agency and inter-department early warning procedures and rapid response mechanisms.</p>		
<p>94.The Permanent Forum notes the recommendation that the third seminar on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples, as called for by the Commission on Human Rights, will take place in Waitangi, Aotearoa, New Zealand, in February 2008, and that OHCHR will organize the seminar in cooperation with the indigenous host communities, States, indigenous organizations and appropriate United Nations bodies.</p>		
<p>99.The Permanent Forum calls on the European Commission, United Nations agencies, the World Bank Group, the Asian Development Bank, bilateral development agencies, export credit agencies and international and regional financial institutions, such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, to review, strengthen and implement their policies with regard to indigenous peoples in general, and indigenous peoples in Asia in particular, and to use the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹ as a framework for reference.</p>		

101.The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations country teams in Asian countries with indigenous populations, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, formulate a matrix of indicators, benchmarks and milestones to assess the outcomes and results of their policies and programmes relevant to indigenous peoples. Furthermore, the Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations agencies and donor agencies expand their funding and technical assistance to support capacity-building of Asian indigenous peoples' organizations.		
104.The Permanent Forum commends the establishment and achievements of the Regional Indigenous Peoples' Programme of UNDP in Asia, and calls on UNDP to ensure that the funding of that programme will be increased and that similar programmes will be set up in other regions.		
105.The Permanent Forum calls on the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children to hold regional consultations with indigenous women in Asia, and requests that UNIFEM support such consultations.		
109.The Permanent Forum also notes the International Expert Group Meeting on Urban		

<p>Indigenous Peoples and Migration, held in Chile in March 2007, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Canada for providing funding to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for hosting the event. It also recommends that States, United Nations and civil society organizations and other stakeholders contribute to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned publication.</p>		
<p>113. Considering the family separations caused by migration, and the psychological impact on men, children and women left behind, the Permanent Forum recommends that UNICEF:</p> <p>(a) Conduct a comprehensive study on the effects of remittances and the psychosocial and cultural impact of migrations;</p> <p>(b) Promote programmes to ensure continuity between countries of origin and destination in order to ensure continuity in indigenous children's relationships with their migrant parents and the protection of migrant children;</p> <p>(c) Support programmes for the protection of the rights of men, children and women left behind.</p>		
<p>114. The Permanent Forum urges UNICEF and UNIFEM to include urban and migrant indigenous women and their children in their relevant studies on violence against women.</p>		

<p>119.The Permanent Forum welcomes the reports on the various regional, thematic and international workshops on indicators organized by indigenous peoples' organizations in collaboration with the secretariats of the Forum and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Appreciating that these workshops are the beginning of a long-term process, the Permanent Forum invites those organizations to continue building indigenous partnerships on indicators and to carry out the concrete activities identified in their reports, together with Governments, United Nations agencies and technical experts.</p>		
<p>122.The Permanent Forum calls on ILO to provide more information in the future on the status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations.</p>		
<p>123.The Permanent Forum reiterates its call on States, indigenous organizations, United Nations agencies and academia to collaborate on national or subnational pilot projects on data disaggregation and collection, as recommended by the Asia regional workshop on indicators, and calls on the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to support those efforts. Taking note of the need for guidelines to ensure the use of culturally sensitive, objective and survey instruments, the Permanent Forum invites universities and other technical experts to address this need.</p>		

<p>124. Recalling the inter-agency support group report on data disaggregation, the Permanent Forum calls for the implementation of the following recommendations:</p> <p>(a) The United Nations system should use and further refine existing indicators, such as the common country assessment indicators, Millennium Development Goal indicators, country progress reports, global monitoring instruments and human development indexes to measure the situation of indigenous and tribal peoples;</p> <p>(b) The national human development reports, produced through nationally owned, editorially independent processes, should systematically include case studies and should include disaggregated data on indigenous and tribal peoples.</p>		
<p>125. The Permanent Forum welcomes the Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development of UNDP and, in particular, the pilot projects on gathering disaggregated data in the Philippines and Nepal. The Permanent Forum also recommends that the Regional Indigenous Peoples' Programme continue this work in other countries.</p>		
<p>126. The Permanent Forum welcomes the proposal of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, to collect information on best practices in adapting statistical inquiries to the needs of indigenous</p>		

<p>peoples. The Permanent Forum looks forward to the results of this project and invites the Institute to follow up on this work with the Forum through the Forum secretariat.</p>		
<p>127.The Permanent Forum welcomes the activities carried out by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean through its Centre for Latin American Demography — Population Division, in particular its adoption of a rights-based approach that considers indigenous peoples’ individual and collective rights included in the 2006 edition of the Social Panorama. The Forum recommends that the Commission:</p> <p>(a)Increase the number of sociodemographic studies of indigenous peoples, especially those addressing urbanization and migration and their effects on indigenous peoples;</p> <p>(b)Continue to develop a system of sociodemographic indicators on the indigenous peoples of Latin America, in cooperation with the Fondo Indígena, indigenous peoples’ organizations and United Nations agencies;</p> <p>(c)Support production of information by countries on indigenous peoples with reference to access to, quality and cultural relevance of social services, guaranteeing the full participation of indigenous peoples in this process;</p> <p>(d)Organize an expert group meeting to prepare operative recommendations to improve the identification of indigenous peoples in the</p>		

<p>upcoming 2010 round of censuses and other data sources, ensuring the full participation of indigenous peoples in this process;</p> <p>(e) Produce technical studies and recommendations to States on human rights-based public policies on indigenous peoples in cooperation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations.</p>		
<p>130. The Permanent Forum recommends that, prior to its seventh session, United Nations organizations should provide technical assistance and convene, in cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations, regional workshops on the special theme of the seventh session, "Climate change, bio-cultural diversity and livelihoods: the stewardship of indigenous peoples and new challenges", with the participation of the members of the Forum and other experts, indigenous peoples' representatives, indigenous parliamentarians, State representatives and representatives of the United Nations system, in order to formulate recommendations for consideration, as part of its preparatory work for the seventh session. The Permanent Forum further recommends that States, organizations and donors provide resources for these regional workshops and that the report on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples in States</p>		

<p>and Territories threatened with extinction for environmental reasons¹⁶ be included in the discussions held at the workshops.</p>		
<p>131.The Permanent Forum recommends that the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity facilitate the holding of an indigenous peoples' expert workshop on traditional knowledge in a timely manner in order to feed into the fifth meeting of the Advisory Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions and the fifth and sixth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing in order to support the elaboration by indigenous peoples of recommendations on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing. The meeting could be organized back-to-back with the meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in order to take advantage of the presence of some United Nations agencies, which will be able to provide technical support and information.</p>		
<p>132.The Permanent Forum decides to transmit the report of the expert group meeting to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity as an informational document for the meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Advisory Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions, to be presented during the</p>		

¹⁶ E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/28.

<p>discussion of the relevant agenda item at those meetings.</p>		
<p>133.The Permanent Forum calls upon the States parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue to enhance participatory mechanisms by ensuring that the diverse regional views of indigenous peoples are reflected in discussions on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing. In particular, the parties are urged to ensure adequate representation of indigenous peoples from the seven indigenous geo-cultural regions¹² and subregional levels in the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and to ensure that they are provided with opportunities to express diverse regional and subregional views.</p>		
<p>134.The Permanent Forum, with the assistance of relevant member of the Inter-Agency Support Group, and in collaboration with indigenous experts, will conduct timely technical reviews at critical stages in the negotiations of international standards on the protection of traditional knowledge, such as the international regime on access and benefit-sharing and the deliberations of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), to evaluate consistency and harmonization with existing and developing international legal instruments, standards and arrangements and, in</p>		

<p>particular, the human rights of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>135.The Permanent Forum calls upon the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to work in partnership with other members of the Inter-Agency Support Group and donors to organize regional workshops for the purposes of information exchange and capacity-building among Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and other stakeholders with regard to the proposed international regime on access and benefit-sharing. In addition, the secretariat is called upon to provide financial support for indigenous networks to disseminate information, in appropriate and accessible languages, and through appropriate media, to indigenous communities on this issue.</p>		
<p>136.The Permanent Forum welcomes and encourages the continuation of the practice of submission of reports by the States, United Nations agencies and indigenous peoples' organizations on implementation of its recommendations, including analysis of their positive and negative work experience in the process of implementation.</p>		
<p>144.Noting that the current mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions</p>		

<p>of WIPO expires at the end of 2007, the Permanent Forum calls upon member States of WIPO to extend the mandate of that body.</p>		
<p>145. The Permanent Forum expresses appreciation to Mr. Michael Dodson for his concept paper on traditional knowledge,¹⁷ and recommends that the paper be widely circulated. The Permanent Forum invites States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and indigenous peoples and their organizations and academic institutions to submit written comments to the secretariat for consideration at the seventh session of the Permanent Forum. The Permanent Forum welcomes the support and notes that the recommendation in paragraph 24 of the report of the Special Rapporteur states that: “the Permanent Forum should commission a study ... to determine whether there ought to be a shift in the focus on the protection of indigenous traditional knowledge away from intellectual property law to protection via customary law ... The study should consider how indigenous traditional knowledge could be protected at an international level by utilizing customary law, including the extent to which customary law should be reflected, thereby providing guidance to States and, subsequently, protection at national and regional levels”.¹⁸ The Permanent Forum would particularly welcome written submissions addressing the above recommendation. The Permanent Forum re-</p>		

¹⁷ E/C.19/2007/10.

¹⁸ Ibid., para. 24.

<p>appoints Mr. Dodson as Special Rapporteur to present a follow-up study on indigenous traditional knowledge, taking into account the written submissions, and to present the report to the seventh session of the Permanent Forum in 2008.</p>		
<p>149.The Permanent Forum reiterates the recommendation of its fourth and fifth sessions that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat establish a policy on indigenous peoples, in consultation with indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>155.The Permanent Forum welcomes the parallel side event on “Indigenous peoples and communication for development”, organized by FAO and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum, in conjunction with the World Congress on Communications for Development, which was held in Rome in October 2006, and the Second International Summit on Communications for Development and Indigenous Peoples, which was held in Bolivia on 24 and 25 April 2007. The Permanent Forum endorses the elaboration of a “Platform of action on indigenous peoples communications for development” by indigenous participants in the above process.</p>		
<p>156.The Permanent Forum recommends that OHCHR duly reflect on its strategic management plan for 2008/09 and on its activities to</p>		

mainstream indigenous issues at the field level, inter alia, in connection with Action 2.		

UNPFII 7th Session Recommendations for the UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
18.The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples should serve as a key and binding framework in the formulation of plans for development and should be considered fundamental in all processes related to climate change at the local, national, regional and global levels. The safeguard policies of the multilateral banks and the existing and future policies on indigenous peoples of United Nations bodies and other multilateral bodies should be implemented in all climate change-related projects and programmes.		
19.The Forum recommends that States, United Nations agencies, bodies and funds, other multilateral bodies and financial institutions and		

<p>other donors provide technical and financial support to protect and nurture indigenous peoples' natural resource management, environment-friendly technologies, biodiversity and cultural diversity and low-carbon, traditional livelihoods (pastoralism; rotational or swidden agriculture; hunting and gathering and trapping; marine and coastal livelihoods; high mountain agriculture; etc.). The Forum further recommends that discussions and negotiations on strengthening the links between climate change, biodiversity and cultural diversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>20.The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, university research centres and relevant United Nations agencies conduct further studies on the impacts of climate change and climate change responses on indigenous peoples who are living in highly fragile ecosystems, such as low-lying coastal areas and small island States; semi-arid and arid lands and dry and sub-humid lands (grasslands); tropical and subtropical forests; and high mountain areas.</p>		
<p>23.The Permanent Forum calls for urgent, serious and unprecedented action by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, along with all United Nations bodies and agencies, recognizing that climate change is an urgent and</p>		

<p>immediate threat to human rights, health, sustainable development, food sovereignty, and peace and security, and calls upon all countries to implement the highest, most rigorous and most stringent levels of greenhouse gas reduction.</p>		
<p>27.The Permanent Forum calls on all United Nations agencies and States to support the reclamation of traditional practices and laws leading to global solutions to climate change.</p>		
<p>28.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and other relevant United Nations agencies further develop and enhance natural disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies involving indigenous peoples in the development and implementation of those strategies.</p>		
<p>29.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) promote the elaboration of a report on the impacts of climate change and indigenous peoples by the special rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people.</p>		
<p>30.The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and relevant parties develop mechanisms for indigenous peoples' participation, as appropriate, in all aspects of the international dialogue on climate change,</p>		

<p>particularly the forthcoming negotiations for the next Kyoto Protocol commitment period, including by establishing a working group on local adaptation measures and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples. The Forum encourages dialogue and cooperation among indigenous peoples, particularly indigenous women and youth, States, conservation and development organizations and donors in order to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples in dialogue on climate change.</p>		
<p>33.The Permanent Forum recommends that donors and United Nations agencies give more support to indigenous peoples in Africa, where appropriate, to promote, recognize, protect and enhance indigenous traditional knowledge.</p>		
<p>39.The Permanent Forum recommends that States, the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral financial institutions consider alternative systems beyond the perpetuation of highly centralized fossil fuel-based energy supplies and large-scale bioenergy and hydropower dams and increase their support for renewable, low-carbon and decentralized systems, taking into account the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams. States should abandon old centralized electricity grids, which are not suitable for the challenges of climate change.</p>		
<p>40. The Permanent Forum recommends that the recommendations and proposals that emerged</p>		

<p>from the consultations of indigenous peoples and the World Bank on the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and other carbon funds, such as the BioCarbon Fund, be implemented by the Bank and other relevant agencies. Indigenous peoples should be effectively involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Displacement and exclusion of indigenous peoples from their forests, which may be triggered by projects funded by the Partnership Facility, should be avoided at all costs. Indigenous peoples or their representatives should have a voice in and a vote on the decision-making body of the Partnership Facility and of other climate change funds that will have impacts on them. In the case of those who opt not to participate in reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation or in the projects supported by the Partnership Facility, their choice should be respected. The Forum calls on all parties to ensure that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is implemented when undertaking these processes.</p>		
<p>41. The Permanent Forum urges the Human Rights Council expert mechanism on indigenous peoples to evaluate whether existing and proposed climate change policies and projects adhere to the standards set by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These bodies, together with the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group for Indigenous Issues, should collaborate with States, multilateral bodies, donors and indigenous peoples to</p>		

<p>effectively ensure that the implementation of the Declaration is central to the design and implementation of climate change policies and programmes.</p>		
<p>43.The Permanent Forum calls on indigenous peoples' organizations, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to develop popular education materials on climate change and climate mitigation and adaptation measures and undertake education and training activities at the local levels. The Forum also recommends that ICT be used to disseminate and raise awareness of indigenous peoples' perspectives and issues on climate change.</p>		
<p>45.The Permanent Forum notes that the current framework for REDD is not supported by most indigenous peoples. It is argued that existing REDD proposals reinforce centralized top-down management of forests, and undermine indigenous peoples rights. In order to directly benefit indigenous peoples, new proposals for avoided deforestation or reduced emissions from deforestation must address the need for global and national policy reforms and be guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, respecting rights to land, territories and resources; and the rights of self-determination and the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p>		
<p>47.The Permanent Forum is concerned about the</p>		

<p>growing impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on the lives and livelihoods of indigenous peoples around the world. The Forum recommends that the International Organization for Migration and other relevant organizations provide technical cooperation and operational assistance to those Governments and communities planning organized migration management solutions for climate change and environmental refugees and migrants, giving priority, according to the principle of free, prior and informed consent, to the assisted voluntary resettlement and reintegration of those indigenous communities whose territories are no longer inhabitable.</p>		
<p>52.The Permanent Forum recommends that an expert seminar be held, without financial implications, and invites the participation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Special Committee on Decolonization, to examine the impact of the United Nations decolonization process on indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories that are on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Forum requests that independent experts and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples be invited to participate in the seminar. Furthermore, the Forum requests that indigenous peoples under Non-Self-Governing Territories status also be invited.</p>		

<p>53.The Permanent Forum urges United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.</p>		
<p>56.The Permanent Forum is concerned that the regional presence, representation and services of United Nations agencies in the Asia-Pacific region are limited mostly to the Asian subregion, and recommends that all United Nations agencies review their operations to provide equal services to the Pacific subregion and identify their operations separately according to the two subregions.</p> <p>57.The Permanent Forum calls on the World Bank to activate the <i>2005 Extractive Industries Review</i> in order to address the impact and legacy of extractive industries on indigenous lands, territories and resources.</p>		
<p>59.The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ensure a significant focus on refugee issues in the Pacific region, giving particular attention to the vulnerability of indigenous peoples in that region.</p>		
<p>61.The Permanent Forum welcomes the United Nations Development Group guidelines on indigenous peoples' issues, and encourages United Nations agencies to actively disseminate, promote and implement those guidelines, particularly among their country offices. In that regard, the Forum urges the Development Group</p>		

<p>to give priority to the promotion, use and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the most universal, comprehensive and fundamental instrument on indigenous peoples' rights, and to fully reflect this in the next edition of the Group's guidelines. The Forum also recommends that donor agencies consider providing financial assistance to implement the guidelines.</p>		
<p>63.The Permanent Forum welcomes the global synthesis report on indicators of well-being, poverty and sustainability relevant to indigenous peoples,¹⁹ which is the culmination of efforts by the United Nations system and indigenous peoples' organizations over the past several years. The Forum invites the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Group and the Inter-Agency Support Group, the donor community, States, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to use those indicators as a guide in programmes and projects directly or indirectly affecting indigenous peoples and their communities, in accordance with the standards set by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>		
<p>64.The Permanent Forum once again reiterates its concern that reports developed and presented by many States on the implementation of the</p>		

¹⁹ E/C.19/2008/9.

<p>Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategy papers still do not adequately include and address indigenous peoples, nor do they include their participation, and it therefore calls on States to rectify this situation and on United Nations agencies to support their efforts. Furthermore, the Forum encourages the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to integrate indigenous peoples' issues into the global, regional, national and local human development reports, and in particular to include indigenous experts in preparing those reports and to guarantee that indigenous peoples' issues are mainstreamed in them.</p>		
<p>65. In order to improve the implementation of its recommendations, the Permanent Forum calls upon United Nations agencies to ensure that there are systems in place to share information with and distribute information to indigenous peoples at the local level so that they have the opportunity to engage with the work of the United Nations at the country level and express their views and concerns and implement their policies. The Forum also encourages indigenous peoples' organizations to engage actively with the United Nations system at the country level and urges United Nations resident coordinators' offices to engage with indigenous peoples' organizations and representatives and ensure their active participation and consultation in policy dialogues at the national level.</p>		

<p>66.The Permanent Forum commends existing small-grant schemes and programmes, since they often enable indigenous peoples' organizations to play an active role in implementing the recommendations of the Forum. The Forum encourages the United Nations system to develop small-grant schemes and to increase the level of funding aimed directly at indigenous peoples and also to continue establishing mechanisms to ensure that they effectively reach and benefit indigenous peoples at the local level and provide funds directly to indigenous organizations for socioculturally appropriate project implementation.</p>		
<p>67.The Permanent Forum urges UNDP to strengthen its institutional capacity on indigenous peoples' issues by establishing a task force to serve as a liaison mechanism between headquarters and focal points on indigenous issues at the country level. Furthermore, the Forum recommends that these focal points be specialists on indigenous peoples' issues.</p>		
<p>68.The Permanent Forum encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), jointly with other United Nations agencies, to support the consolidation of the already established communication platforms in Latin America and Canada and to establish platforms in Asia and Africa and the Pacific. The Forum recommends that FAO and other agencies strengthen the reporting and monitoring</p>		

<p>mechanisms for the communication platforms, especially with a view to supporting indigenous peoples with a monitoring mechanism for their territories.</p>		
<p>69.The Permanent Forum encourages FAO and other relevant agencies to favour and promote in member countries the acknowledgement and improvement of land tenure legal frameworks to recognize indigenous peoples' land rights. The Forum recommends that FAO and other relevant United Nations agencies support activities for participatory delimitation and titling where the legal framework recognizes indigenous land rights. FAO should pay special attention to indigenous peoples' customary laws regarding land.</p>		
<p>70.The Permanent Forum recommends that the International Labour Organization (ILO) continue to work with the Forum, United Nations agencies, financial institutions, bilateral donors and other interested parties to further the inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights in high-level development policies and poverty reduction strategy papers, such as by raising indigenous peoples' issues with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and its related Development Assistance Committee.</p>		
<p>71.The Permanent Forum recommends that ILO, in accordance with the United Nations</p>		

<p>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, establish a mechanism for the participation of indigenous experts and representatives in the monitoring of ILO Conventions No. 169 and No. 107, regarding both State reports and indigenous peoples' claims.</p>		
<p>73.Considering that indigenous peoples are empowered to assume leadership in governments at various levels, particularly at the local level, the Permanent Forum urges the United Nations system, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP and all other relevant agencies, with the support of Member States and donor agencies, to implement, before the convening of its next session, a platform for indigenous local-local cooperation and the establishment of a network of indigenous local governments for information exchange and capacity-building on public administration, local socio-economic governance and participatory approaches to facilitate the implementation of the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration²⁰ and the United Nations development agenda at the local level among indigenous peoples in all regions.</p>		
<p>76.The Permanent Forum invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and relevant States of the Congo Basin to provide at the eighth session</p>		

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<p>of the Forum, in 2009, specific information on the biosphere reserves project and how they will incorporate the indigenous peoples of the Congo Basin and their respective associations into the implementation of the project.</p>		
<p>77.The Permanent Forum urges relevant States of the Congo Basin region and the World Bank to enforce, expand and respect the moratorium on the new forest concessions in order to allow time to strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples and civil society in the Congo Basin region, as well as local administration on new forest concessions, and to allow a participative zoning process in order to define and respect the areas that belong to the indigenous peoples for the preservation and sustainable management of the forests.</p>		
<p>80.The Permanent Forum applauds the effective participation mechanisms for indigenous peoples in such mechanisms as the Convention on Biological Diversity Working Group on article 8 (j) and related provisions, and recommends that, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, such practices be extended to all critical areas of interest to indigenous peoples, such as the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and in particular the Working Group on Protected Areas.</p>		

<p>81.The Permanent Forum requests the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to complete its work on the draft code of ethical conduct for the recognition and protection of indigenous intellectual property and cultural heritage, taking into account the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as a minimum standard, with a view to adopting the code at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity.</p>		
<p>82.The Permanent Forum requests the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Forum to consult and collaborate with indigenous organizations to promote the role of indigenous peoples as stewards of biological and cultural diversity for the International Year of Biodiversity.</p>		
<p>83.The Permanent Forum requests the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Intellectual Property Organization to assist it in finalizing the study on sui generis systems based on customary laws for the protection of traditional knowledge with a view to advancing its protection.</p>		
<p>84.The Permanent Forum recommends that the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity explore ways of ensuring that traditional knowledge issues and indigenous</p>		

<p>peoples' rights are fully addressed in the development of an international regime on access- and benefit-sharing, welcomes the proposal of an indigenous expert meeting on traditional knowledge issues related to the international regime and requests the participation of some Forum members, and regional representation of indigenous experts, including indigenous female representatives.</p>		
<p>85.The Permanent Forum welcomes the adoption of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. It requests FAO to give priority to strategic priority No. 6 (support indigenous and local production systems and associated knowledge systems of importance to the maintenance and sustainable use of animal genetic resources), and to further develop relevant approaches to implement it, including rights-based approaches and payment for services that support the custodianship of local breeds by indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>86.The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNESCO reinforce quality education by building indigenous knowledge and culture into education programmes and curricula, including education for sustainable development and for natural disaster preparedness, and promoting the use of indigenous language as the medium of instruction. The important role of indigenous learning methodologies, including experiential</p>		

<p>learning with community members outside of the classroom, should also be included</p>		
<p>87.Considering the increasing impact of climate change on the health of indigenous peoples, particularly in terms of increased vulnerability to water-borne and vector-borne disease, the World Health Organization is encouraged to actively engage the Permanent Forum and its secretariat and establish a dialogue with a view to organizing a meeting on this issue in 2009.</p>		
<p>96.The Permanent Forum invites UNESCO to call jointly for a world conference on linguistic diversity, indigenous languages, identity and education. The United Nations Member States are encouraged to provide political and financial support for such a conference.</p>		
<p>100.The Permanent Forum welcomes the recognition by UNICEF of the valuable contributions indigenous children and youth can make in their local communities to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. The Forum urges the Fund to continue to raise awareness of the impact of climate change on indigenous children and youth, and requests that it ensure the effective participation of indigenous children and youth in the discussions on and solutions to environmental issues in accordance with article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>		

<p>101.The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the Indigenous Youth Caucus and calls for its continued, effective participation in the sessions of the Forum, as well as in other decision-making processes concerning indigenous peoples' rights. The Forum requests its secretariat and the United Nations Youth Unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to continue facilitating the involvement of the Youth Caucus in its annual sessions.</p>		
<p>103.The Permanent Forum also welcomes the recent adoption of the United Nations Development Group guidelines for indigenous peoples' issues, which will bring the United Nations normative framework on indigenous peoples to the field level and contribute to the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Decade and of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum encourages the United Nations system to support the Guidelines with a programme of action and calls upon the donor community to provide resources to that effect. The Forum also calls upon the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to review and revise the Guidelines in light of the adoption of the Declaration.</p>		
<p>104.The Permanent Forum notes the valuable work carried out by indigenous communities and organizations thanks to the support of the trust fund in support of the Second International Decade and expresses its deep appreciation to the</p>		

<p>States that have contributed to the fund. However, the Forum deplores the fact that despite increasing project proposals, the funds available for grants have been diminishing. The Forum therefore strongly appeals to all States, the United Nations system, foundations and other donors to make generous contributions to the trust fund in support of the Second International Decade.</p>		
<p>105.The Permanent Forum takes note of the recent declaration of the International Indigenous Women’s Forum, at its session held in Lima from 13 to 16 April 2008, and recommends that United Nations agencies, donors and States show their support and cooperation for the next session of the International Indigenous Women’s Forum, to be held in Colombia in 2011.</p>		
<p>106.The Permanent Forum welcomes the expert seminar on the Second Decade organized in Africa by OHCHR to reinforce cooperation between OHCHR and the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights on the implementation of the programme of action for the Decade.</p>		
<p>108.The Permanent Forum urges the United Nations Population Fund, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and other regional mechanisms, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, to conduct studies on indigenous peoples, urbanization and</p>		

<p>migration, with an emphasis on indigenous women and youth.</p>		
<p>109.The Permanent Forum recommends that urban indigenous issues be given important consideration on the agenda of the fourth session of the World Urban Forum, and notes the organization by UN-Habitat of a round-table event on this theme. The Forum urges States, United Nations agencies and indigenous peoples' organizations to cooperate with UN-Habitat in the lead up to this and other events at the fourth session, including through input and participation.</p>		
<p>110.The Permanent Forum urges States, United Nations agencies and indigenous peoples' organizations to collaborate with UN-Habitat and other United Nations agencies in their development of policy guidelines for local authorities on urban indigenous issues.</p>		
<p>111.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Statistics Commission advocate for the promotion of indigenous peoples' issues in the 2010 round of population and housing censuses and the Demographic and Health Survey, and other surveys and censuses, taking into account the global synthesis report on indicators of well-</p>		

<p>being, poverty and sustainability submitted at the seventh session of the Forum.²¹ The Forum calls on all relevant United Nations agencies to support this initiative.</p>		
<p>114.The Permanent Forum welcomes the establishment in Bolivia in 2006 of the National Council for Dialogue among indigenous peoples and the United Nations system. The Forum notes that the work of the consultative group is consistent with the mandate of the Forum, and it therefore recommends that this good example be replicated in other countries, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>		
<p>115.The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations country teams involve members of the Forum in dialogue processes with indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>124.The Permanent Forum welcomes the resolution of the seventeenth Ibero-American summit of Heads of State which calls for a world conference on indigenous peoples, to be organized by the United Nations, and urges States to support this initiative at the General Assembly level.</p>		

²¹ E/C.19/2008/9.

<p>134.The Permanent Forum calls for the cooperation of all States, indigenous peoples, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations in its task of ensuring that the Declaration reaches indigenous peoples in their communities by appropriate dissemination of the text in indigenous peoples' own languages. In this connection, the Forum welcomes the measures decided upon by the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues for the dissemination of the Declaration.</p>		
<p>135.The Permanent Forum wishes to express its appreciation to the Inter-Agency Support Group for its contribution to the work of the Forum, and encourages all United Nations agencies to join the Group, particularly those whose area of work is of special relevance for the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples, such as the World Health Organization.</p>		
<p>137.The Permanent Forum requests that the specialized agencies of the United Nations, in accordance with articles 41 and 42 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, review their policies and programmes in order to comply with the provisions contained in the Declaration ensuring respect for the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples and the right to free, prior and informed consent.</p>		
<p>138.The Permanent Forum, the expert mechanism</p>		

<p>on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people should evaluate whether existing and proposed climate change policies and projects comply with the standards set by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These bodies, together with the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, should collaborate with States and indigenous peoples to effectively ensure that the implementation of the Declaration is central to the design and implementation of climate change policies and programmes.</p>		
<p>143.The Permanent Forum, in accordance with article 26 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the right to the lands, territories and resources that the indigenous peoples have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired), requests States, United Nations agencies, churches, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to fully respect the property rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the Amazon and the Paraguayan and Bolivian Chaco.</p>		
<p>144.The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations system promote understanding of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples among decision makers, public officials, justice systems, national human</p>		

rights institutions and non-governmental organizations.		
148.The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations system continue to build the capacities of indigenous peoples' organizations and to develop their knowledge and skills to have their rights respected, protected and fulfilled.		
150.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant United Nations agencies and organs establish specific units for indigenous peoples' issues to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration in accordance with its articles 41 and 42.		
153.The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and other relevant United Nations agencies and offices provide necessary information and training on the universal periodic review process for and with indigenous peoples.		

UNPFII 8th Session Recommendations for UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>6. The Permanent Forum has paid particular attention to the significant increase in the infrastructure budget of the World Bank, from \$15 billion to \$45 billion in 2009, for the primary economies of developing States. The implications of this development in relation to the respect and protection of indigenous peoples' rights have to be clearly understood, and the imperative of getting the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples affected by infrastructure projects has to be guaranteed. The Forum also urges the World Bank to provide additional operational budget to manage this large increase in infrastructure spending. The Permanent Forum reiterates its previous recommendations that the World Bank revise its operational safeguard policies to be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	World Bank	
<p>7. The Permanent Forum welcomes such initiatives as the indigenous and local community, business and biodiversity consultation, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 12 and 13 May 2009, as a useful dialogue between the private sector and indigenous peoples, and</p>	CBD, Private Sector, Indigenous Peoples	

<p>encourages further discussions with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples while stimulating community-level businesses based on the sustainable use of biodiversity through such creative partnerships.</p>		
<p>11. The Permanent Forum has paid particular attention to the participation and representation of indigenous peoples in development processes, such as those related to the Millennium Development Goals, data collection and disaggregation, and urban indigenous peoples and migration. The Forum has recommended on numerous occasions that United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and other development actors change their paradigms and approaches to their work with indigenous peoples. This includes increased mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' issues in their work, respect for the principle of free, prior and informed consent, recognition of collective rights, including treaty rights, and increased participation of indigenous peoples, including women, in programme design, implementation and monitoring.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and UN Agencies</p>	
<p>12. The Permanent Forum supports the conceptual and policy framework proposed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. This framework rests on three pillars: first, the duty of the State to protect</p>	<p>Special Representative of the Secretary General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.</p>	

<p>against human rights abuses by third parties, including transnational corporations and other business enterprises, through appropriate policies, regulation and adjudication; second, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, which means acting with due diligence on all matters to avoid infringing on the rights of others; and third, greater access for victims to effective remedies, both judicial and non-judicial.</p>		
<p>13. The Permanent Forum supports the work of the Special Representative to urge States to integrate human rights into those areas that most affect business practices, including corporate law, export credit and insurance, investments and trade agreements. The Forum suggests that the Special Representative urge States to ensure that such business practices comply with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum urges the Special Representative to incorporate the specific views and distinct perspectives of indigenous peoples on social and economic development. Regarding the Americas, corporations must also comply with the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which construe the States' obligations under International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (No. 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries with regard to the Declaration as extending even to States that have not ratified the Convention. The Forum recommends that this principle be applied in other jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Special Representative of the Secretary General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.</p>	

<p>17. The Permanent Forum supports the recommendations of the international expert group meeting on extractive industries, indigenous peoples' rights and corporate social responsibility addressed to extractive industry corporations, States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, indigenous peoples, nations and organizations, and international financial institutions, contained in a paper presented to the Forum.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, extractive industry corporations, States, indigenous peoples, nations and organizations, and international financial institutions.</p>	
<p>22. The Permanent Forum commends the inclusion by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development of free, prior and informed consent in its policy on indigenous peoples, and strongly urges other multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to follow this example. In particular, the Forum calls upon the Asian Development Bank to ensure that free, prior and informed consent and the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples are integrated into its revised policy on indigenous peoples. It also calls upon the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation to review their policies and adopt free, prior and informed consent as the central principle in their dealings with indigenous peoples instead of the present free, prior, informed consultation. The international financial institutions should develop a strategy to raise staff awareness at the national and headquarters levels on indigenous peoples' rights and development perspectives and thereby improve their relationships with indigenous peoples at the</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank and International Finance Corporations</p>	

country level.		
24. The Permanent Forum endorses the recommendations submitted on 8 May 2009 to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants by the Indigenous Peoples Caucus to increase and ensure the formal participation of indigenous peoples in that process.	Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention	
28. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Population Fund organize, in coordination with the secretariat of the Forum an international expert workshop on the theme “Indigenous peoples and health, with special emphasis on sexual and reproductive health”, and that a report of the expert workshop be submitted to the Forum at its ninth session, in 2010.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	
29. The Permanent Forum invites the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to prepare a study on the situation of indigenous women migrants.	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	

<p>31. In the context of the United Nations system-wide coherence, in particular gender equality architecture reform, the Permanent Forum recommends that States and the United Nations system ensure the inclusion of the priorities and demands of indigenous women.</p>	<p>United Nations System and Member States</p>	
<p>32. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs guarantee the participation of indigenous women during the 15-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in 2010.</p>	<p>Division for the Advancement of Women, Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p>	
<p>33. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues convene an international technical expert seminar on indicators of the well-being of indigenous peoples to discuss indicators that could be used in monitoring the situation of indigenous peoples and the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Furthermore, the Forum recommends that relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, States and indigenous peoples conduct assessments of the extent to which they have advanced the recommendations of the</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues</p> <p>Relevant United Nations bodies and agencies</p>	

<p>Forum on indigenous women, utilizing the framework of the Declaration, as set out by the International Indigenous Women’s Forum. Action for the immediate implementation of these recommendations is required by all.</p>		
<p>34. The Permanent Forum recommends that Member States, United Nations agencies and indigenous peoples’ organizations engage actively in the midterm evaluation of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People and submit reports evaluating the implementation of the Decade at the national level.</p>	<p>United Nations Agencies, Members States and Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations</p>	
<p>35. The Permanent Forum recommends that the General Assembly rename the Decade “Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples”.</p>	<p>United Nations General Assembly</p>	
<p>37. The Permanent Forum recommends that States and United Nations agencies apply the rights affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples throughout their operational frameworks for implementing the Programme of Action for the Decade, in particular its objective on free, prior and informed consent by indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>United Nations Agencies and Member States</p>	

<p>41. The Permanent Forum calls upon the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to publish a comprehensive report on the state of indigenous peoples, similar to the <i>Human Development Report</i>, to mark the Decade.</p>	<p>Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p>	
<p>50. The Permanent Forum confirms that the rule of law is a prerequisite for peaceful regional development and recalls that an extensive legal framework applies to the Arctic Ocean, including, notably, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This framework provides a foundation for responsible management of this ocean.</p>	<p>The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea</p>	
<p>59. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Arctic Council formally engage with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to jointly follow up the International Experts Meeting on Climate Change and Arctic Sustainable Development: scientific, social, cultural and educational challenges (3-6 March 2009 in Monaco).</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNEP and Arctic Council</p>	

<p>62. The Permanent Forum welcomes the document of the Commission of the European Communities (COM (2008)), Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: The European Union and the Arctic Region delivered in Brussels on 20 November 2008 and urges the European Union to begin implementing the recommendations relevant to indigenous peoples from this document.</p>	<p>Commission of the European Communities</p>	
<p>66. The Permanent Forum calls on UNEP to conduct a fast track assessment of short-term drivers of climate change, specifically black carbon, with a view to initiating negotiation of an international agreement to reduce emissions of black carbon.</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>	
<p>68. The Permanent Forum welcomes the study entitled “Indigenous peoples and boarding schools: a comparative study” prepared by a consultant for the secretariat of the Forum and requests that it be made available as a document of the ninth session of the Forum in all official languages of the United Nations and that it be widely disseminated. The Forum decides in particular to transmit the study to UNESCO, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Rapporteur</p>	<p>SPFII</p>	

<p>on the right to education, the Human Rights Council expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p>		
<p>69. The Permanent Forum welcomes the global Stop TB Partnership, which is housed within the World Health Organization (WHO). It urges the Partnership to ensure that indigenous peoples' concerns are fully included and that they participate in the decision-making body in implementing programmes and projects.</p>	<p>WHO</p>	
<p>72. The Permanent Forum welcomes the convening by UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNESCO, the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Indigenous Programme of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, and the indigenous peoples and organizations throughout Latin America in the regional meeting on child labour, to be held in Lima in November 2009. The objective of the meeting is to address within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples challenges</p>	<p>UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Indigenous Programme of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Indigenous peoples and organizations throughout Latin America</p>	

<p>that are faced by children regarding the worst forms of exploitation and the violation of the rights of children.</p>		
<p>74. The Permanent Forum recommends the proposal by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other organizations to hold an expert workshop on the contribution to development of pastoralist cultures and hunting and gathering societies.</p>	<p>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and other Organizations</p>	
<p>82. The Permanent Forum recommends that the relevant treaty bodies take into account the Declaration and urges States to include information regarding its implementation in their reports to the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council.</p>	<p>UN Treaty Bodies and Member States</p>	
<p>84. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Secretary-General provide adequate human and financial resources for the purpose of meeting the requirements of articles 41 and 42 of the Declaration as they apply to the Permanent Forum.</p>	<p>United Nations Secretary General</p>	

<p>85. The Permanent Forum recommends that all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, integrate relevant provisions of the Declaration into their policies, programmes, projects and strategies.</p>	<p>United Nations Agencies, Funds, Programmes and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights</p>	
<p>86. The Permanent Forum recommends that States support the creation of indigenous language and cultural studies centres in universities and encourage universities to provide permanent teaching positions for indigenous peoples in those study centres; urges States to adopt a policy of free university tuition for all indigenous peoples; encourages those universities that have not already done so to establish designated places and scholarships for indigenous students; and encourages UNESCO to support those initiatives where applicable.</p>	<p>UNESCO and Member States</p>	

<p>89. The Permanent Forum recognizes the cultural significance and medical importance of the coca leaf in the Andean and other indigenous regions of South America. It also notes that coca leaf chewing is specifically banned by the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961). The Permanent Forum recommends that those portions of the Convention regarding coca leaf chewing that are inconsistent with the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain their traditional health and cultural practices, as recognized in articles 11, 24 and 31 of the Declaration, be amended and/or repealed.</p>	<p>International Narcotics Control Board</p>	
<p>90. The Permanent Forum takes note of the 2009 report of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, particularly the general observation, and the nine individual observations on implementation of ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples. The Forum welcomes the increased attention paid by the Committee to ILO Convention No. 169 and calls upon the Committee to fully incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in its individual observations as a source of interpretation of the Convention.</p>	<p>ILO Committee of Experts</p>	

<p>91. The Permanent Forum notes that the observations adopted by the Committee of Experts incorporate relevant parameters for the implementation of the Convention by States parties in good faith. The Permanent Forum also observes that in some instances, the Committee demanded that State parties provide additional reports for the Committee at its eightieth, in 2009, session, instead of in 2013, as originally planned. Those requests for advanced reports illustrate that, in a number of countries, serious obstacles still exist in relation to the enjoyment of indigenous peoples' fundamental rights, as affirmed in ILO Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>ILO Committee of Experts</p>	
<p>92. In this connection, and in respect of articles 41 and 42 of the Declaration, the Permanent Forum trusts that, at its ninety-eighth session, in 2009, the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards of the International Labour Conference will pay due attention to the cases of violation of ILO Convention No. 169, which have been signalled by the Committee of Experts, in the light of the Declaration, and urges States to respond promptly to the reports of the Committee of Experts.</p>	<p>ILO Conference Committee on the Application of Standards of the International Labour Conference</p>	

<p>93. The Permanent Forum recommends that an appropriate form of coordination should be explored between the Committee of Experts and the Forum regarding the implementation of ILO Convention No. 169. The Permanent Forum reiterates the need for a mechanism of coordination to also be established between the ILO supervisory mechanisms and indigenous peoples, which may include the establishment of an ad hoc committee consisting of indigenous representatives or experts.</p>	<p>ILO Committee of Experts and UNPFII</p>	
<p>94. The Permanent Forum notes the mission to Bolivia and Paraguay and thanks the Governments of both countries for their invitations. This mission came about following the Forum's recommendation regarding the situation of forced labour of Guarani communities at its seventh session. The Permanent Forum welcomes the mission as a good practice and decides to publish the reports of the mission as official documents. The Forum urges United Nations country teams to follow up the recommendations of these reports and suggests to the relevant Governments that they report on the implementation of these recommendations at the ninth session of the Forum in 2010.</p>	<p>United Nations Country Teams</p>	

<p>95. The Permanent Forum commends the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people for his efforts on behalf of indigenous peoples around the world and recommends that he continue his work in conformity with the principles he has established.</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people</p>	
<p>96. The Permanent Forum welcomes cooperation with the Special Rapporteur and the Human Rights Council expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples, which is to be conducted in order to ensure maximum complementarity of efforts.</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples.</p>	

UNPFII 9th Session Recommendations for UN System

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>11. The Permanent Forum recommends that States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations provide political, institutional and, in accordance with article 42 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, financial support to the efforts of indigenous peoples so that they may consolidate their own development models and concepts and practices</p>	<p>States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations</p>	

<p>of living well (for example <i>sumak kawsay</i>, <i>suma qamaña</i>, <i>laman laka</i>, <i>gawis ay biag</i>, which are underpinned by their indigenous cosmologies, philosophies, values, cultures and identities, as well as link efforts to implement the Declaration.</p>		
<p>12. The Permanent Forum recommends that the efforts undertaken to develop the indicators of sustainability and well-being of indigenous peoples should be continued and supported by States, the United Nations system and intergovernmental bodies. This will lead to the establishment of headline indicators to measure and represent the goals and aspirations of indigenous peoples. These initiatives should lead to the creation of an indigenous peoples' development index, which the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) would adopt as a project to be included in future issues of the <i>Human Development Report</i>.</p>	<p>States, the United Nations system and intergovernmental bodies, UNDP</p>	
<p>13. The Permanent Forum recognizes the importance of indigenous peoples knowledge systems as the basis of their development with culture and identity and therefore recommends that ongoing international processes, such as negotiations on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic</p>	<p>International regime on access and benefit-sharing of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World</p>	

<p>Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization, should recognize and integrate the crucial role and relevance of indigenous knowledge systems in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>Intellectual Property Organization</p>	
<p>14. The Permanent Forum calls on Member States, UNDP and other relevant organizations to effectively involve indigenous peoples in the review processes of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals at the national and local levels and to ensure that disaggregated data on how the Goals are achieved in indigenous peoples territories be included.</p>	<p>Member States, UNDP and other relevant organizations</p>	
<p>15. The Permanent Forum also calls on the United Nations to ensure the active participation of indigenous peoples at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to be held in September 2010.</p>	<p>United Nations</p>	
<p>19. The Permanent Forum appreciates the efforts made by the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, which comprises the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to inform, consult and involve indigenous peoples in United Nations activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and encourages</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme.</p>	

<p>them to further consolidate the partnership in accordance with the principle of free, prior and informed consent and the Declaration.</p>		
<p>20. The Permanent Forum congratulates the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the approval of its policy on engagement with indigenous peoples, consistent with international standards, in particular with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Development Group guidelines. In the implementation of the policy, the Forum encourages the Trust Fund to establish an indigenous peoples' forum at IFAD, as an example of a good practice to be followed by other United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations.</p>	<p>IFAD</p>	
<p>21. The Permanent Forum encourages all UN Agencies that have not yet developed a policy on engaging with indigenous peoples, follow the example of sister agencies in order to ensure that the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is adequately reflected in all UN programmes.</p>	<p>UN Agencies</p>	

<p>24. The Permanent Forum calls upon UNESCO, the Secretariat of the Conference on Biological Diversity, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Development Group to support indigenous peoples in their process of cultural heritage restoration and strengthening. This process should be guided by indigenous peoples in order to avoid the misuse and distortion of indigenous peoples' culture, practices and knowledge and to respect their perspectives and aspirations.</p>	<p>UNESCO, SCBD, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WIPO and the United Nations Development Group</p>	
<p>25. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNDP include indigenous peoples in its programme of democratic governance in order to support and strengthen indigenous institutions and enable indigenous peoples to enjoy their right to political participation and fortify their capacities for political conflict prevention and resolution.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	
<p>28. The Permanent Forum requests that the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on indigenous issues publish a second volume of the <i>State of the World's Indigenous Peoples</i>, containing a section on development with culture and identity based on information from indigenous peoples' organizations, United Nations agencies and States.</p>	<p>SPFII</p>	

<p>29. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNESCO, the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNICEF and other relevant United Nations agencies convene an expert meeting, in conjunction with the Forum, comprising intercultural and educational experts and United Nations agencies to explore themes and concepts related to bilingual, intercultural and multilingual education in the context of teaching in mother tongue indigenous languages.</p>	<p>UNESCO, SCBD, UNICEF and other relevant United Nations agencies</p>	
<p>30. The Permanent Forum notes that in order to facilitate the expert meeting, there is a need for country-specific situation analysis. The Forum invites UNESCO to conduct this analysis, given the agency's experience and expertise in the area. The Forum also invites UNESCO to transmit the analysis to the Forum. The analysis should identify the legislative and/or policy frameworks that States employ to facilitate successful models of bilingual learning, multicultural and multilingual learning and mother tongue education and identify the barriers to implementation of those frameworks.</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	

<p>31. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations system, the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank and other multilateral development banks formulate policies to ensure that indigenous education projects that are financed take into account the use, protection and intercultural preservation of indigenous languages through supporting bilingual, intercultural and multilingual education in indigenous languages. The International Monetary Fund should respect the rights of indigenous peoples recognized in international law.</p>	<p>United Nations system, the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, International Monetary Fund and other multilateral development banks</p>	
<p>33. The Permanent Forum recommends that States, UN agencies, financial institutions and donors promote and support development processes led and carried out by indigenous women's organizations, in accordance with articles 3 and 32 of the Declaration, for instance leadership and capacity building schools and the creation of funds managed by indigenous women.</p>	<p>States, UN agencies, financial institutions and donors</p>	
<p>36. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNDP further engage indigenous peoples in the discussion regarding the concept of human development and in the elaboration of its Human Development Reports. The UNDP concept of human development and its work to promote such paradigm should be more strongly founded on human rights principles and therefore on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. With regard to</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

<p>indigenous peoples, this means recognizing the principles of self-determination, independent development and other peoples' rights. Thus, national, regional and global UNDP Human Development Reports should reflect indigenous peoples' views of development from the perspective and with the participation of indigenous peoples themselves.</p>		
<p>37. The Permanent Forum deems it urgently necessary for UNDP to develop a deeper understanding of indigenous peoples' world views. This requires, inter alia, that UNDP enhance its own capacity in the area of the human rights of indigenous peoples by having, at least, one full-time adviser on indigenous peoples' rights. This adviser should be an indigenous professional who has experience working in or with indigenous organizations. The Permanent Forum further recommends that UNDP establish internal mechanisms to monitor and ensure compliance with its own programmes and operations policies and procedures related to indigenous peoples' rights. The UNDP Liaison Committee on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, in collaboration with the Permanent Forum, should develop a system to receive concerns from indigenous peoples and ensure the application of the internal policies and procedures of UNDP.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

<p>38. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation that United Nations agencies employ indigenous experts and requests that the International Labour Organization (ILO) provide information on indigenous experts employed within the United Nations system at the tenth session of the Permanent Forum.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, ILO</p>	
<p>39. The Permanent Forum encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), ILO and UNDP to strengthen their collaborative framework and partnership for the promotion and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights through joint country programmes aimed at building capacity and establishing mechanisms for consultation, participation and consent in accordance with ILO Convention C169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>OHCHR, ILO and UNDP</p>	
<p>40. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNDP, OHCHR and ILO facilitate dialogue and provide support to indigenous peoples in the areas of crisis prevention and democratic governance as they relate to extractive industries operating in indigenous territories in order to achieve more effective implementation and protection of indigenous peoples' rights.</p>	<p>UNDP, OHCHR and ILO</p>	

<p>42. The Permanent Forum suggests that the Human Rights Committee also interpret the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In particular, the Committee should review its General Comment No. 12 (1984) on the right to self-determination (article 1 of the Covenant) and No. 23 (1994) on the rights of persons belonging to minorities (article 27 of the Covenant) taking into account article 3 and other relevant provisions of the Declaration. In addition, in accordance with the terms of General Comment No. 12, the Committee should request State parties to the Covenant to report on their compliance with their obligations regarding the right of all peoples, including indigenous peoples, to self-determination and related rights. The Committee should request that State parties prepare the relevant sections of their reports on the implementation of the Covenant in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Human Rights Committee, State parties</p>	
<p>43. The Permanent Forum welcomes the efforts of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to construe the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, regarding indigenous persons, taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Committee request relevant</p>	<p>Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	

<p>State parties to the Convention to prepare the sections relating to indigenous peoples in their reports on the implementation of the Convention in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>44. The Permanent Forum recommends that, during its June 2010 session, the Committee on the Application of Standards of the International Labour Conference follow up on the serious situations of violations of ILO Convention 169 mentioned in the relevant previous observations of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, as well as its own 2009 conclusions regarding the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>Committee on the Application of Standards of the International Labour Conference</p>	
<p>48. The Permanent Forum supports the initiative of OHCHR to develop guidelines for the protection of peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the Amazon Region and the Gran Chaco, which are currently under consultation with indigenous organizations and the States concerned. The Permanent Forum recommends that, in developing the guidelines, attention be directed to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly in terms of the right to self-determination. The organizations in closest contact with those indigenous peoples that remain in voluntary isolation or initial contact should be involved in the elaboration of these guidelines.</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>	

<p>49. The Permanent Forum welcomes the increased cooperation among the Forum, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the basis of article 42 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In accordance with that article, the Permanent Forum expresses its readiness to work closely with other United Nations mechanisms with mandates that are also relevant to indigenous peoples, such as the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and invites these bodies to participate in sessions of the Permanent Forum that are devoted to human rights.</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people; the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.</p>	

<p>50. The Permanent Forum urges the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to require States parties to take into account, in their reports to each body, the first article of both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which must be understood pursuant to article 3 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which sets out the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination.</p>	<p>Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	
<p>53. The Permanent Forum recommends that OHCHR pursues its efforts to encourage increased use of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by national human rights institutions.</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>	
<p>68. The Permanent Forum thanks the country team for endorsing the recommendations contained in the report on the mission to the Plurinational State of Bolivia and for taking responsibility for follow-up to those recommendations. With regard to attempts at consensus-building among the parties involved in situations of servitude and practices of forced labour, the Permanent Forum recalls that human rights are inalienable and that they include the rights of indigenous peoples acknowledged in the United Nations Declaration.</p>	<p>UN Country Team, Bolivia</p>	

<p>69. The Permanent Forum urges OHCHR in the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue and strengthen its monitoring of the human rights of the Guaraní people to address as a matter of urgency the situation of the families and communities that are subjected to forced labour and other forms of servitude and to report regularly and publicly on developments in that situation. In the area of technical assistance, the Permanent Forum urges OHCHR in the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen the human rights capacities of the Guaraní authorities in Alto Parapetí and other districts where there are serious human rights violations.</p>	<p>OHCHR in the Plurinational State of Bolivia</p>	
<p>70. The Permanent Forum undertakes to continue to monitor implementation of the recommendations contained in its report with the cooperation of all parties to this dialogue: the Government, the representatives of indigenous peoples and the United Nations country team.</p>	<p>UN Country Team, Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and representatives of indigenous peoples</p>	
<p>89. The Permanent Forum thanks the country team for endorsing the recommendations contained in the report on the mission to Paraguay and for taking responsibility for follow-up to and implementation of those recommendations in cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations.</p>	<p>UN Country Team, Paraguay</p>	

<p>90. The Permanent Forum undertakes to continue to monitor implementation of the recommendations contained in its report with the cooperation of all parties to this dialogue: the Government, the representatives of indigenous peoples and the United Nations country team.</p>	<p>UN Country Team, Government of Paraguay and representatives of indigenous peoples</p>	
<p>93. The Permanent Forum encourages United Nations agencies and other bodies to offer training programmes for Canadian and national parliamentarians and United States members of Congress, and staff within national institutions such as human rights commissions and other agencies, with the aim of integrating the spirit and intent of the Declaration into national policies.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies and other bodies</p>	
<p>94. The Permanent Forum encourages the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Human Rights Council to continue the process of addressing rights related to Treaties and agreements between indigenous peoples and the United States and Canada, including through the consideration and implementation of the recommendations resulting from the first two United Nations treaty seminars, held in 2003 and 2006, and by taking steps to hold a third seminar, as mandated by the Economic and Social Council, and urges the Expert Mechanism to advance the work on Treaties.</p>	<p>Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Human Rights Council</p>	

<p>96. The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people to monitor violence against indigenous women and girls in Canada, including missing and murdered indigenous women and girls, in accordance with his mandate. Furthermore, the Permanent Forum requests that the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, as well as the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, address the situation of violence against indigenous women in the United States as well.</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people; Special Rapporteur on violence against women</p>	
<p>103. The Permanent Forum commends the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the in-depth dialogue concerning its present work in advancing and highlighting the role of indigenous peoples in achieving the goals and mandates of the Convention. There are many areas of the work of the secretariat that have a strong focus for indigenous peoples, such as traditional knowledge through articles 8 (j) and 10 (c) and other important articles, access and benefit-sharing, climate change, sui generis and protected areas. The Permanent Forum notes that there are several initiatives that enable indigenous peoples to participate in the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the voluntary fund, which facilitates indigenous peoples' attendance at</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	

<p>relevant meetings under the Convention.</p>		
<p>105. The Permanent Forum takes note of the 2008 Convention on Biological Diversity Gender Plan of Action, which was drafted with the full and effective participation of indigenous women, and notes that the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity continues to cooperate with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum to ensure that the perspectives and strategies of indigenous women in biodiversity-related issues are taken into account in the work being done under the Convention with regard to indigenous traditional knowledge and that capacity-building efforts target indigenous women.</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SPFII</p>	
<p>107. The Permanent Forum congratulates the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for considering the important role of indigenous peoples in its activities related to the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010 and recommends that it fund and organize a workshop on indigenous peoples and biological diversity as part of its celebration of the Year.</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	

<p>108. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to host the International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity: Diversity for Development (8-10 June 2010, Montreal, Canada) to develop a joint programme of work on biological and cultural diversity, and requests that future work include broad partnerships with the Permanent Forum, other relevant agencies, indigenous peoples' organizations and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and UNESCO</p>	
<p>114. The Permanent Forum invites United Nations bodies with expertise on human rights, cultural rights and the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples to provide legal and technical comments on the revised draft protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization for transmission to parties to the Convention for consideration in their final negotiations.</p>	<p>United Nations bodies</p>	
<p>116. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing consider at its next meeting the report of the international indigenous and local community consultation on access and benefit-sharing and the development of an international regime (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/5/INF/9).</p>	<p>Ad Hoc Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing</p>	

<p>120. The Permanent Forum welcomes the publication of the Socio-linguistic atlas of indigenous languages of Latin America by UNICEF, The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the Foundation for Education in the Context of Multilingualism and Multiculturalism (FUNPROEIB Andes).</p>	<p>UNICEF, The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the Foundation for Education in the Context of Multilingualism and Multiculturalism (FUNPROEIB Andes).</p>	
<p>131. The Permanent Forum reiterates its concern about conservation efforts, including the designation of national parks, biosphere reserves as well as world heritage sites, which frequently lead to the displacement of indigenous peoples from their traditional lands and territories. In this regard, the Permanent Forum requests that a member of the Forum attend the 34th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in Brasilia, Brazil in August 2010.</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	
<p>132. The Permanent Forum notes the progress made by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Programme to Promote ILO Convention No. 169 (PRO-169) projects in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. The Forum welcomes the decision by UNDP to establish a similar programme in Latin America and calls on UNDP to expand its activities in this manner in Africa.</p>	<p>UNDP and ILO</p>	

<p>133. The Permanent Forum recommends that adequate and sustained funding and other support be provided to the aforementioned projects of UNDP and ILO and that they be replicated in different regions of the world.</p>	<p>UNDP and ILO</p>	
<p>134. The Permanent Forum takes note of the report submitted by the International Indian Treaty Council and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the three-year field-testing programme for the cultural indicators for food security, food sovereignty and sustainable development, which included the input of more than 450 indigenous representatives from 66 indigenous communities and peoples in five countries. The Forum recognizes the importance of such collaborative programmes undertaken jointly by United Nations agencies and indigenous peoples, and calls upon members of the Inter-Agency Support Group and Member States and agencies to develop and apply the cultural indicators in accordance with their mandates, in collaboration with indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Support Group, Member States and UN agencies</p>	
<p>135. The Permanent Forum recommends that interested parties organize an international expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples:</p>	<p>Interested parties</p>	

<p>sacred plants and sites, Articles 11, 24 and 31 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, and requests that the conclusions of such a meeting be submitted to the Forum at its tenth session.</p>		
<p>136. The Permanent Forum welcomes the convening of the first Latin American Regional Meeting on the Right to Consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent, to be held in September 2010 with the participation of ILO, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur.</p>	<p>ILO, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur</p>	
<p>137. The Permanent Forum welcomes the joint initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Association of World Reindeer Herders, and the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry aimed at assessing the impacts of land-use change and climate change on nomadic pastoralists and on their adaptation options and opportunities, focusing on taiga reindeer herding in the Russian Federation, Mongolia and China, and yak herding in the Himalayas. The objective of the project is to increase the resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change of the nomadic communities</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Association of World Reindeer Herders, and the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry</p>	

<p>while building partnerships between reindeer- and yak-herding communities, strengthening local institutions and increasing the capacity of nomadic herders to engage in land-use and natural resource management.</p>		
<p>138. The Permanent Forum calls on the Inter-American Development Bank to establish an advisory council of indigenous peoples to implement its strategy on indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Inter-American Development Bank</p>	
<p>146. The Permanent Forum endorses the report and recommendations of the international expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples: development with culture and identity: articles 3 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (E/C.19/2010/14) and the reflection paper of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, entitled “Indigenous peoples: development with culture and identity in the light of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (E/C.19/2010/17), prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the special theme of the ninth session.</p>	<p>IASG and UNESCO</p>	

<p>147. The Permanent Forum thanks the Arctic Council Permanent Participants for the Moscow Declaration, signed at the Arctic Leaders' Summit in April 2010. The Permanent Forum urges Member States of the Arctic Council and relevant UN Agencies to implement the provisions of the Moscow Declaration.</p>	<p>Member States of the Arctic Council and relevant UN Agencies</p>	
<p>152. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on business and human rights and the United Nations Global Compact unite their efforts in cooperation with the Forum, engaging with the private sector on issues related to indigenous peoples, including the promotion of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and its implementation.</p>	<p>Special Representative of the Secretary-General on business and human rights and the United Nations Global Compact</p>	

<p>155. The Permanent Forum recommends that States recognize the right of indigenous peoples to own, control, use and have access to their forests, and calls on States to reform their laws and policies that deny indigenous peoples that right. The Forum is gravely concerned about the continuing eviction of indigenous peoples from their forests and calls on States and the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to protect and respect the rights of forest-dwelling and forest-dependent indigenous peoples and to provide redress to those whose rights have been violated.</p>	<p>States and the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations</p>	
<p>156. The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/193 to declare 2011 the International Year of Forests. The Forum calls on the United Nations Forum on Forests to work closely with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum to ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in the design and implementation of the activities planned for the International Year of Forests, including the implementation of the recommendations referred to in paragraph 23 above [E/2010/43].</p>	<p>United Nations Forum on Forests</p>	
<p>157. As part of its mandate on the environment, the Permanent Forum has raised concerns and made recommendations pertaining to indigenous peoples and forests. The Forum has consistently recommended that the United Nations Forum on Forests and forest-related United Nations bodies</p>	<p>United Nations Forum on Forests and forest-related United Nations bodies</p>	

<p>develop effective means to monitor and verify the participation of indigenous peoples in forest policymaking and sustainable forest management, and establish a mechanism, with the participation of indigenous peoples, to assess the performance of governmental and intergovernmental commitments and obligations to uphold and respect indigenous peoples' rights (see E/C.19/2004/23).</p>		
<p>162. The Permanent Forum notes that 2010 is the review year for the Beijing Platform for Action and for the Millennium Development Goals. Fifteen years after Beijing and 10 years after the Millennium Summit, the situations of poverty faced by indigenous peoples, and their lack of access to basic services like health and education, especially among women, remain pervasive. The Forum reiterates and reaffirms the Beijing Declaration of Indigenous Women as a key tool for achieving the Millennium Development Goals with respect to indigenous women and their communities while advancing commitments to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum calls on Governments and United Nations agencies to provide space for indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women, in the different processes leading to the review of the Beijing Platform for Action and the review of the Millennium Development Goals to be undertaken at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General</p>	<p>Governments and UN Agencies</p>	

<p>Assembly in September 2010.</p>		
<p>163. The Permanent Forum recommends that States, relevant United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and bilateral donors support strategies for intercultural prevention and eradication of violence against women that are designed and driven by indigenous women's organizations and that consider indigenous approaches to address gender-based violence.</p>	<p>States, relevant UN Agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and bilateral donors</p>	
<p>164. The Permanent Forum recommends that States, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and bilateral donors support the promotion and full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making spheres at all levels, including in administration and civil service, government action, government bodies, political parties, the judiciary and trade unions and that leadership and training processes be considered as pillars for such participation.</p>	<p>States, UN Agencies and other intergovernmental organizations</p>	

UNPFII 10th Session Recommendations for UN Agencies

Recommendation	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>6. The Permanent Forum congratulates the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the adoption of its policy on indigenous and tribal peoples and requests that FAO take measures towards the implementation of the policy at all levels, especially at the country level. Such measures include improving the capacity of FAO staff to work effectively with indigenous peoples and their organizations and establishing a mechanism for partnership. Further, the Permanent Forum requests that FAO involve it in the development of voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests. In addition, the Forum requests participation in the Committee on World Food Security and membership in the Committee's advisory group.</p>	<p>FAO, Committee on World Food Security</p>	
<p>7. The Permanent Forum congratulates the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on the establishment of an indigenous peoples' forum on 18 February 2011. This is consistent with international standards and, in particular, with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It is also an example of good practice to be followed by other</p>	<p>IFAD</p>	

<p>United Nations entities. The Forum encourages IFAD to: (a) actively promote the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in country strategies and programme cycles; (b) improve the design, monitoring and evaluation of IFAD-funded projects by using specific indicators for the well-being of indigenous peoples and by promoting an independent assessment of such projects by indigenous peoples; and (c) improving its advocacy role in disseminating its best practices in terms of development approaches with indigenous peoples at the national, regional and international levels.</p>		
<p>8. The Permanent Forum welcomes the report of the technical expert group meeting on indicators, mechanisms and data for assessing the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights, held in Geneva in September 2010 by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum. The report sets out important principles and guidance for further work. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and, in particular, ILO, OHCHR and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum continue their work to develop a common framework for monitoring the situation and well-being of indigenous peoples and the implementation of the Declaration, including the identification of indigenous-appropriate indicators, possible data sources and linkages to relevant mechanisms. The process should be taken forward in a collaborative manner with other interested institutions, ensuring full consultation and participation of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>ILO, OHCHR, SPFII, IASG</p>	

<p>9. The Permanent Forum welcomes the launching of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP) and urges Member States and others to provide support for the implementation of joint country programmes in at least 8 to 10 countries over the next five years and to the Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development in Asia and the Pacific through UNIPP.</p>	<p>UNIPP, RIIPR</p>	
<p>10. The Permanent Forum notes the progress achieved by the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the implementation of a programme on electoral processes with a focus on indigenous women and youth. However, the Permanent Forum is concerned about the Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development in Asia and the Pacific, a programme that has critically contributed to promoting indigenous peoples' issues and rights in the region. The Permanent Forum urges UNDP to maintain and strengthen this important programme.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	
<p>11. The Permanent Forum recommends that OHCHR and UNDP continue their work in support of national human rights institutions and focus on capacity development support to promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights.</p>	<p>OHCHR, UNDP</p>	
<p>12. The Permanent Forum notes the progress made in promoting indigenous peoples' rights through the Programme to Promote ILO Convention No. 169 (PRO-169). The Permanent Forum urges ILO to maintain and strengthen this important project/programme.</p>	<p>ILO</p>	

<p>13. The Permanent Forum recommends: (a) using the model of engaging directly with indigenous peoples that is used by the small grants programme delivery mechanism, developed by UNDP since 1992 for implementation of projects at the local level; and (b) strengthen engagement with indigenous peoples in developing innovative tools and methodologies that are suited to and respectful of their cultures and knowledge.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	
<p>14. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNDP and other United Nations agencies establish a special programme for indigenous professionals that will serve as an entry point inclusion of these professionals as UNDP staff. This will significantly enrich diversity in human development views and knowledge within the organization</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Agencies</p>	
<p>15. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues compile a database on case studies showing the progress made by Member States and organizations regarding indigenous youth rights in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>IASG</p>	
<p>20. OHCHR, the secretariat of the Permanent Forum, ILO, the World Bank Group and other relevant United Nations entities, including United Nations country teams, should focus on increasing the understanding of indigenous peoples' underlying material rights to land and the need to give material rights priority over process rights. These agencies should undertake analytical work on how the intensity</p>	<p>OHCHR, SPFII, ILO, World Bank, relevant UN Agencies, UNCT's</p>	

<p>and exclusivity criteria that are commonly encompassed in domestic property rights systems could be understood in the context of international human rights standards related to indigenous property rights.</p>		
<p>21. The Permanent Forum calls upon the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and States parties thereto to develop mechanisms to promote the participation of indigenous peoples in all aspects of the international dialogue on climate change.</p>	<p>UNFCCC</p>	
<p>22. The Permanent Forum welcomes the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its 10th meeting of the Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (the Tkarihwaié:ri code of ethical conduct),¹ which arose from a Forum recommendation made at its second session, and invites parties and Governments, international agencies and all those working with indigenous communities to make use of the code for research and access to, use, exchange and management of information concerning traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>SCBD</p>	
<p>23. However, elements of the Tkarihwaié:ri code of ethical conduct are voluntary. The Permanent Forum is concerned that paragraph one of the code is restrictive as it includes the following: “They should not be construed as altering or interpreting the obligations of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity or any other international instrument. They should not be interpreted as altering domestic laws,</p>	<p>SCBD</p>	

<p>treaties, agreements or other constructive arrangements that may already exist.”</p>		
<p>24. The Permanent Forum welcomes the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of two additional indicators for traditional knowledge: (a) status and trends in land use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities, and (b) status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations, to complement the adopted indicator on status and trends in traditional languages. The Forum urges the secretariat of the Convention and agencies working on these issues, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ILO, FAO, IFAD and the International Land Coalition, to collaborate with a view to fully operationalizing those indicators.</p>	<p>SCBD, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, IFAD ILC</p>	
<p>25. In regard to the rights of indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum reiterates its long-standing position of encouraging the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, as well as all States, to adopt a human rights-based approach. At the international, regional and national level, the human rights of indigenous peoples are always relevant if such rights are at risk of being undermined. Human rights are indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated. They must be respected in any context specifically concerning indigenous peoples, from environment to development, to peace and security, and many other issues.</p>	<p>UN Agencies and its specialized Agencies</p>	
<p>26. Affirmation of the status of indigenous peoples as “peoples” is important in fully respecting and protecting their human rights. Consistent with its 2010 report (E/2010/43-E/C.19/2010/15), the</p>	<p>SCBD</p>	

<p>Permanent Forum calls upon the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and especially including the Nagoya Protocol, to adopt the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities” as an accurate reflection of the distinct identities developed by those entities since the adoption of the Convention almost 20 years ago.</p>		
<p>27. The Permanent Forum reiterates to the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and especially to the parties to the Nagoya Protocol, the importance of respecting and protecting indigenous peoples’ rights to genetic resources consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Consistent with the objective of “fair and equitable” benefit sharing in the Convention and Protocol, all rights based on customary use must be safeguarded and not only “established” rights. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has concluded that such kinds of distinctions would be discriminatory.</p>	<p>SCBD</p>	
<p>28. The Permanent Forum welcomes the World Intellectual Property Organization facilitating a process, in accordance with the Declaration, to engage with indigenous peoples on matters including intellectual property, genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore.</p>	<p>WIPO</p>	
<p>30. Numerous indigenous representatives have raised region-specific concerns about the adverse impacts of climate change on their communities. The Permanent Forum will therefore explore the potential for conducting, by appropriate United Nations entities, assessments, studies and reviews of the economic, social and cultural impacts of climate change on</p>	<p>Relevant UN Agencies, UNCCD</p>	

<p>indigenous nations, peoples and communities. For example, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification could conduct a study on climate change and desertification in the African region.</p>		
<p>31. The Permanent Forum recognizes the right to participate in decision-making and the importance of mechanisms and procedures for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in relation to article 18 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum reiterates that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Maritime Organization should facilitate indigenous peoples' participation in their processes.</p>	<p>UNFCCC, SCBD, WIPO, IMO, Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention</p>	
<p>33. The Permanent Forum notes the intention of the International Indigenous Women's Environmental Justice and Reproductive Health Initiative to organize an expert group meeting on the environment and indigenous women's reproductive health and requests that the organizers invite members of the Permanent Forum to participate in the meeting. Further, the Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization participate in the expert group meeting.</p>	<p>UNFPA, WHO</p>	
<p>37. Given that the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent is recognized and affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, questions have arisen concerning its implementation. In the light of such</p>	<p>UNPFII, EMRIP, Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples</p>	

<p>fundamental concerns, the Permanent Forum has decided to prioritize free, prior and informed consent. Therefore, in the context of future work, the Permanent Forum will explore the potential for the development of guidelines on the implementation of free, prior and informed consent. The Permanent Forum will endeavour to do so in collaboration with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, who are specifically mandated to address the human rights of indigenous peoples. This initiative, as well as those referred to immediately below, are fully consistent with articles 38, 41 and 42 of the Declaration.</p>		
<p>38. The Permanent Forum also notes the number of interventions by indigenous peoples alarmed at the denial of their right to free, prior and informed consent in relation to extractive industries and other forms of large- and small-scale development. Therefore, the Permanent Forum recommends that States and international financial and aid institutions systematically monitor, evaluate, assess and report on how free, prior and informed consent has or has not been recognized and applied with respect to the lands, territories and resources of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p>	<p>International Financial and Aid Institutions</p>	
<p>39. Given the importance of the full range of the human rights of indigenous peoples, including traditional knowledge, culturally appropriate procedures to ensure communication, information, and scheduling, the Permanent Forum calls on all United Nations agencies and intergovernmental agencies to implement policies, procedures and</p>	<p>United Nations Agencies and Intergovernmental Agencies</p>	

<p>mechanisms that ensure the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent consistent with their right to self-determination as reflected in common article 1 of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which makes reference to permanent sovereignty over natural resources.</p>		
<p>40. The Permanent Forum confirms its intention to participate in the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, 19 to 29 June 2011). The objective of such participation is to encourage a review of existing procedures with regard to rights related mechanisms, norms and standards in the preparation and processing of world heritage nominations by States parties.</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	
<p>41. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative of UNESCO, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) to review current procedures and capacity to ensure free, prior and informed consent, and the protection of indigenous peoples' livelihoods, tangible and intangible heritage. During this review process, it would be advisable to review the inconsistency of approaches to natural world heritage and cultural world heritage. The Permanent Forum makes itself available to assist in the review and revision of UNESCO operational guidelines with regard to nominations and site assessments. The Permanent Forum further recommends that UNESCO invite indigenous</p>	<p>UNESCO, IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM</p>	

peoples' representatives and experts to contribute to deliberations on and recommended changes to procedures and operational guidelines.		
42. The Permanent Forum recommends that the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, and the advisory bodies IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM, scrutinize current World Heritage nominations to ensure they comply with international norms and standards of free, prior and informed consent.	UNESCO, IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM	
43. Since the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007, some Governments have taken measures to incorporate into their national or domestic legislation, recognition of and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples. However, in most regions of the world, implementation of the Declaration remains a big challenge. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues welcomes the reports of States and United Nations agencies on respective initiatives to implement the Declaration, but draws attention to the serious implementation gaps.	United Nations Agencies	
46. The Permanent Forum thanks the Government of Colombia for its support during the Forum mission to Colombia and requests that the Government, the United Nations country team and the United Nations agencies involved in the mission implement the recommendations contained in the mission report (E/C.19/2011/3) through consultation and full collaboration with the indigenous peoples concerned. The Permanent Forum intends to assess the implementation of the recommendations at its eleventh session.	United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Agencies in Colombia	
49. The Permanent Forum calls upon all member	United Nations Agencies, SPFII	

<p>States and United Nations agencies to respond to the annual questionnaire from the secretariat of the Permanent Forum in order to provide information on reliable practices that lead to the full and effective implementation of the Declaration. Further, the Forum recommends that the secretariat of the Permanent Forum include questions that particularly focus on indigenous children and youth.</p>		
<p>50. The Permanent Forum welcomes the collaboration with indigenous parliamentarians during the tenth session of the Forum. It encourages the parliamentarians and other elected indigenous representatives from national, regional and local decision-making bodies to establish an international network or organization in order to share common experiences, including those related to the implementation of the Declaration in legislative and other democratic bodies. It further encourages the Inter-Parliamentary Union to install a liaising body with the indigenous parliamentarians to strengthen awareness of the Declaration. The Forum calls upon indigenous parliamentarians to promote the necessary legislative reforms for implementation of the Declaration.</p>	<p>Indigenous Parliamentarians and Inter-Parliamentary Union</p>	
<p>51. The Permanent Forum recommends that the secretariat of the Permanent Forum, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNDP and the United Nations Programme on Youth cooperate closely with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus to conduct and support regional and international human rights training programmes to build the capacity and advocacy skills of indigenous youth.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNITAR, UNDP, United Nations Programme on Youth</p>	

<p>55. The Permanent Forum reiterates the recommendation, contained in paragraph 17 of the report on its second session (E/2003/43-E/C.19/2003/22), related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Permanent Forum invites OHCHR, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to report on the situation of indigenous children to the Forum at its eleventh session.</p>	<p>OHCHR, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,</p>	
<p>59. The Permanent Forum notes the initiative of the United Nations country team in Nicaragua to establish a consultative committee comprising members of indigenous peoples, Afrodescendants and country team staff, in order to promote and strengthen the realization of the rights and principles set out in international human rights instruments. The Permanent Forum urges other United Nations country teams to follow this example and establish similar consultative mechanisms.</p>	<p>UN Country Teams</p>	
<p>61. The Permanent Forum acknowledges the equity policy of UNICEF and pays particular attention to vulnerable indigenous children and youth in terms of food security, shelter, health and education. UNICEF, in developing its indigenous peoples policy, should consider the standards set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in relation to indigenous children and youth.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	
<p>63. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF operationalize and implement its strategic framework on indigenous and minority children and report to the Forum in 2012 on measures undertaken to that end.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	
<p>64. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF,</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	

<p>when completing its strategic policy framework on indigenous peoples, include indigenous youth in the design of the policy. In addition, particular attention is needed to reflect the diversity among indigenous children and to focus on vulnerable groups, such as victims of human trafficking and child pornography, as well as groups facing manifold discrimination based on gender, disability or sexual orientation.</p>		
<p>65. In support of their country-level programming, and with a view to a deeper appreciation of indigenous peoples' perceptions of such interventions, UNICEF and UNFPA should undertake a study on the social, cultural, legal and spiritual institutions of indigenous peoples and how these affect the rights of women and children as laid out in local, regional and global frameworks.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	
<p>66. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF prepare a report on the state of the world's children, with a thematic focus on indigenous children. The report should give special attention to the implementation by Member States of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and general comment No. 11 (2009) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention. Furthermore, the Forum requests UNICEF to begin to disaggregate data on indigenous children, including from its existing database.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	
<p>67. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNICEF allocate at least one fellowship to an indigenous young person from each region every year for a term of at least three months, to empower indigenous</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	

<p>youth and promote knowledge and experience regarding the United Nations system and the work of the Fund, and including financial support.</p>		
<p>68. Bearing in mind the principle of free, prior and informed consent as enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Permanent Forum recommends that relevant UNICEF materials be translated into the languages of and made accessible to the indigenous peoples with whom the Fund is working so that they can participate fully in the planning and implementation of projects that directly or indirectly affect them.</p>	UNICEF	
<p>69. UNICEF should consider developing projects to benefit indigenous children in developed countries as required, taking into consideration that many indigenous children in such countries, mainly those living in rural areas, face the same problems as indigenous children in developing countries.</p>	UNICEF	
<p>70. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF coordinate its activities and operations with the United Nations Programme on Youth, the secretariat of the Forum and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus to ensure the participation of indigenous youth in the upcoming high-level meeting on youth.</p>	UNICEF, United Nations Programme on Youth, SPFII,	
<p>71. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF recognize and respect the right of free, prior and informed consent in the preparation and implementation of its strategic policy framework on indigenous peoples.</p>	UNICEF	
<p>72. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNICEF continue to gather data on the issue of children and</p>	UNICEF	

<p>migration and information on the effects of migration on children, recognizing in particular the situation of indigenous children, the risks of serious exploitation, such as traffickings in human beings for various purposes, and the restoration of rights to victims and vulnerable children, such as street children, through all country-level programmes.</p>		
<p>73. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF design, in partnership with other relevant United Nations agencies, a protocol for emergency situations resulting from natural disasters to ensure that, in cases of emergency, there are no violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous youth, children and women, owing to forced relocation.</p>	UNICEF	
<p>74. The Permanent Forum recommends that UNICEF establish a particular budget and strengthen programmes and projects for indigenous children and youth.</p>	UNICEF	
<p>75. The Permanent Forum requests that UNICEF and UNESCO support intercultural and bilingual education programmes in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, paying special attention to the right of girls to primary and secondary education.</p>	UNICEF, UNESCO	
<p>76. The Permanent Forum commends UNICEF and UNFPA for their work to combat female genital mutilation practices and urges them to continue their efforts with indigenous peoples and their communities.</p>	UNICEF, UNFPA	

<p>88. The Permanent Forum learned of the threat posed to the health of indigenous peoples by four non-communicable diseases — diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic lung disease — and their common risk factors. The Permanent Forum welcomes the organization of a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and requests that representatives of indigenous peoples be invited to contribute to and participate in the meeting, as well as the interactive hearings with civil society scheduled for June 2011.</p>	<p>General Assembly</p>	
<p>93. With the expansion of the mandate of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, the Forum urges OHCHR to assure a full-time staff position to manage the Fund.</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>	
<p>94. The Permanent Forum welcomes a third United Nations seminar on indigenous peoples' understanding and interpretation of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.</p>	<p>OHCHR?</p>	
<p>95. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues welcomes the proposal made by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the report on its third session, which encourages OHCHR to hold an international expert seminar on truth and reconciliation processes.³ This proposal of the Expert Mechanism recognizes the importance of national truth and reconciliation processes for improving relations between States and indigenous peoples and for facilitating strengthened recognition and implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>	
<p>96. The Permanent Forum recognizes the</p>	<p>United Nations bodies and agencies</p>	

<p>instrumental role of the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information in providing essential services to indigenous peoples and encourages United Nations bodies and agencies to facilitate the work of indigenous delegates representing indigenous peoples within the United Nations system by establishing partnerships with the Centre, and to facilitate its financing.</p>		
<p>102. The Permanent Forum takes note of the study by Lars-Anders Baer on the status of the implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord of 1997 (E/C.19/2011/6). The Permanent Forum also takes note of the concerns raised by the representative of the Government of Bangladesh, as well as other Governments, indigenous peoples' organizations and non-governmental organizations, during the discussions at the tenth session. Further, the Permanent Forum notes the steps taken by the Government of Bangladesh to implement the Accord. The Permanent Forum recommends the following: (a) That, consistent with the code of conduct for United Nations peacekeeping personnel, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations prevent military personnel and units that are violating human rights from participating in international peacekeeping activities under the auspices of the United Nations, in order to maintain the integrity of the indigenous peoples concerned;</p>	<p>UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations</p>	
<p>105. The Permanent Forum acknowledges the Secretary-General's warning that an indigenous language dies every two weeks, expresses its critical concern about this dire situation and, as a part of its review, has appointed Edward John to follow up with UNESCO and UNICEF, other United Nations agencies and programmes and States, to consider</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNICEF</p>	

developments that will ensure the ongoing survival and revitalization of indigenous languages.		
106. The Permanent Forum takes note of the study by Elisa Canqui on forced labour and indigenous peoples (E/C.19/2011/CRP.4) and urges Member States, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations, to increase their efforts to combat forced labour and human trafficking and to put in place adequate instruments to protect victims, paying particular attention to indigenous peoples and the restoration of victims' rights.	United Nations agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations.	
107. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) include a focus on the situation and rights of indigenous women and girls in the compilation and implementation of its first strategic plan, for the period 2011-2013, particularly with regard to its efforts to increase women's political leadership and participation, promote women's economic empowerment and combat violence against women and girls, and that it draw on the expertise and advice of indigenous experts in the process.	UN-Women	
108. The Permanent Forum recognizes the leadership of UN-Women in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, including its facilitation of the engagement of women's representatives and organizations in the relevant international meetings, and recommends that UN-Women develop a policy on engagement with indigenous women and girls within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Development Group	UN-Women	

<p>Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, and ensure the participation of indigenous women in all consultative processes.</p>		
<p>109. The Permanent Forum recommends that these recommendations be transmitted to the members of the Executive Board of UN-Women at their first annual regular session, to be held from 27 to 30 June 2011.</p>	<p>UN-Women</p>	
<p>110. The Permanent Forum recommends that in its awarding of grants, the Fund for Gender Equality and the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, administered by UN-Women, take into account the need to enhance the human rights and situation of indigenous women and girls.</p>	<p>UN-Women</p>	
<p>111. The Permanent Forum recommends that the efforts by Member States, the United Nations system and regional organizations to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in particular to promote the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict management and postconflict peacebuilding, take into account the effects of armed conflict on indigenous women, and recommends that in her work, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous women in armed conflict.</p>	<p>Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict</p>	
<p>112. The Permanent Forum recommends that indigenous women and their views be duly represented in the discussions and outcomes of upcoming United Nations meetings and conferences, including the high-level</p>	<p>CSW, UNCCD, Division of Sustainable Development, DESA, UNEP</p>	

<p>meeting on addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, to be held in September 2011; the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, themed “The empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges”, to be held in February and March 2012; and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), to be held in June 2012.</p>		
<p>114. The Permanent Forum encourages United Nations agencies, in particular UN-Women, UNFPA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP and UNICEF, to cooperate with and, if necessary, support the creation and consolidation of a global watch mechanism (observatory) led by indigenous women and focusing on collecting, organizing and monitoring information on violence against indigenous women and girls to provide greater visibility of and enhance advocacy for political action on the issue.</p>	<p>UN-Women, UNFPA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP and UNICEF</p>	
<p>115. The Permanent Forum reiterates the recommendation contained in paragraph 12 of the report on its third session (E/2004/43-E/C.19/2004/23) and requests that the International Organization for Migration, OHCHR, UN-Women, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and ILO report periodically to the Permanent Forum on their progress in addressing the problems faced by indigenous migrant women and girls, including the alarming trend of trafficking within and across national and international borders.</p>	<p>IOM, OHCHR, UN-Women, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and ILO</p>	

<p>120. The Permanent Forum urges the adoption of the modalities for the Conference before the end of 2011, during the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and supports the strong call from indigenous peoples' representatives on the need for urgent action regarding the structuring and initiation of regional preparatory processes for the World Conference.</p>	<p>General Assembly</p>	
<p>126. The Permanent Forum also welcomes the recommendations made by a wide range of indigenous peoples' caucuses and representatives with respect to the establishment of a global steering committee to conduct the preparatory process with representation of the seven sociocultural regions, indigenous women and youth, as well as the participation of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Forum itself.</p>	<p>OHCHR (EMRIP), Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the SPFII (Permanent Forum).</p>	
<p>127. The Permanent Forum acknowledges and supports the strong appeal made by indigenous peoples' representatives to Member States, United Nations agencies, in particular the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations under OHCHR, and others to secure funding for the participation of indigenous peoples in the preparatory process and the Conference to be held in 2014.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies</p>	
<p>128. The Permanent Forum calls upon the presidency of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session to share with the membership of the United Nations the main conclusions of the dialogue held on the World Conference with the members of the Forum within the framework of its tenth session.</p>	<p>President of General Assembly</p>	

<p>129. The Permanent Forum recommends to the presidency of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session the appointment of a facilitator to conduct open-ended consultations with Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples within the framework of the Permanent Forum, as well as with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, in order to determine the modalities for the meeting, including the participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference.</p>	<p>President of General Assembly</p>	
<p>130. The Permanent Forum recommends that the presidencies of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions convene one-day interactive dialogues with Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples within the framework of the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Forum.</p>	<p>President of General Assembly</p>	
<p>132. The Permanent Forum welcomes the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as the prime opportunity for the world community to reaffirm the role of all key segments of humanity, including indigenous peoples, and to strengthen their roles in achieving sustainable development, in particular in a world threatened by climate change. Indigenous peoples, as rights holders and ecosystem managers, have made major contributions to sound environmental governance at all levels: local, subnational, national, regional and global. The challenge lies in mainstreaming these knowledge systems, innovations and practices, which Agenda 214 calls “traditional scientific knowledge”, for all of humanity, with the consent of indigenous peoples and in a spirit of partnership. The modalities for Rio+20,</p>	<p>Division of Sustainable Development, (DESA), UNEP</p>	

<p>its preparatory phases and its follow-up mechanisms and processes must respect the rights of indigenous peoples, including those acknowledged in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>		
<p>133. The Permanent Forum recalls the Kari-Oca Declaration (1992), the Kimberley Declaration and the Indigenous Peoples Plan of Implementation for Sustainable Development (2002) as important policy statements by indigenous peoples on sustainable development which are to be taken into consideration for the outcome document of Rio+20.</p>	<p>Division of Sustainable Development, (DESA), UNEP</p>	
<p>135. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative of indigenous organizations to hold a preparatory meeting on Rio+20 in Manaus, Brazil, from 11 to 13 August 2011, and calls on United Nations agencies, especially the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Environment Programme, non-governmental organizations and donors, to support the participation of indigenous peoples, including indigenous women and young leaders, in that process.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, especially the Division for Sustainable Development (DESA), UNEP</p>	
<p>136. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Department of Public Information secure and fund indigenous peoples' participation in the 64th Annual United Nations Department of Public Information Non-Governmental Organizations Conference, to be held in Bonn from 3 to 5 September 2011 on the theme "Sustainable societies; responsive citizens" as an important preparatory event for Rio+20.</p>	<p>UN Department of Public Information</p>	

UNPFII 11th Session Recommendations for UN Agencies

Recommendations	Addressee	Status of Implementation
<p>11. The Permanent Forum recommends that States and the United Nations system, with particular attention to the activities of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), introduce indigenous youth perspectives into existing youth policies and plans, including the five-year action agenda of the Secretary-General to address health issues. In addition, there should be a distinct focus on indigenous youth by improving participation in decision-making and by introducing and including mental health services for young people, with particular efforts to address suicide among indigenous youth.</p>	<p>UN System, in particular UNICEF and WHO</p>	
<p>15. The Permanent Forum recommends that the relevant United Nations agencies and Member States with reindeer herding peoples support training and education programmes for indigenous reindeer herding youth and communities in order to secure the future sustainability and resilience of the Arctic and sub-Arctic indigenous pastoral reindeer herding societies and cultures in the face of climate change, land-use change and globalization.</p>	<p>Relevant United Nations agencies dealing with reindeer herding peoples</p>	
<p>16. The Permanent Forum applauds the good work of the nomadic herders project on enhancing the resilience of pastoral ecosystems and livelihoods, led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/GRID-</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/GRID and GEF</p>	

<p>Arendal and the Association of World Reindeer Herders. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Global Environment Facility Council approve the project as a good example of a transboundary project by and for indigenous peoples.</p>		
<p>18. The Forum recommends that African States, United Nations agencies and academic institutions undertake studies on the impact of the doctrine of discovery on indigenous peoples of Africa, with a view to creating understanding and awareness.</p>	<p>UN Agencies</p>	
<p>20. The Forum endorses the report and recommendations of the three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Combating violence against indigenous women and girls: article 22 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (E/C.19/2012/6). The Forum requests that the report form part of the official documentation of the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-seventh session, to be held in 2013.</p>	<p>Commission on the Status of Women</p>	
<p>21. The Forum affirms the recommendation contained in paragraph 57 of the report[E/C.19/2012/6], urging States to implement and strengthen national censuses and data collection on socioeconomic and well-being indicators to include data disaggregation in relation to violence against indigenous women and girls; reiterates the importance of peace and security to the lives of indigenous women and</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, bodies and other entities</p>	

<p>children and endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 68 of the report, that States should implement Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010); reaffirms the recommendation contained in paragraph 51 that indigenous communities should consider creating and supporting initiatives to monitor and assess the situation of violence against indigenous women and girls and present regular reports to the Permanent Forum on violence against indigenous women and girls; and endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 55, that United Nations agencies, bodies and other entities support the development of protocol templates for police practices involving missing persons cases of indigenous women and girls, and that indigenous peoples and States work in partnership to implement these protocol templates to increase their effectiveness and to be consistent with international human rights laws, norms and standards.</p>		
<p>22. The Forum welcomes the participation and perspective of indigenous women and girls with disabilities, recognizes the distinct vulnerability and marginalization that such indigenous individuals encounter as members of an indigenous group, and encourages United Nations agencies, and Governments and organizations, to include their views.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies</p>	
<p>23. The Forum recommends that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the</p>	<p>UN-Women and the Commission on the Status of Women</p>	

<p>Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the bureau of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women include indigenous women as experts on violence against women in the interactive panels and guarantee the participation of indigenous women in the process of preparation for and during the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.</p>		
<p>24. The Forum welcomes the adoption by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-sixth session of the resolution entitled “Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication” (see E/2012/27-E/CN.6/2012/16, resolution 56/4) and calls for its implementation.</p>	<p>Commission on the Status of Women</p>	
<p>25. The Forum notes with appreciation the continuing research on violence against indigenous girls, adolescents and young women conducted by many Governments and agencies, including UNICEF, UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), WHO and the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, and the efforts of those agencies to address gaps in knowledge on the issue, increase resources and capacity and identify better ways to work collaboratively with indigenous women.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), WHO and the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children</p>	
<p>32. The Permanent Forum invites members of all United Nations human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the</p>	<p>United Nations human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child</p>	

<p>Child, to attend the annual sessions of the Permanent Forum, as observers, with the objective of increasing awareness about the distinct human rights and cultural contexts of indigenous peoples so as to enhance their work in relation to indigenous peoples and the Declaration.</p>		
<p>35. The Permanent Forum urges States to promote indigenous community-controlled models for the health, social, legal and other sectors of indigenous communities and service providers to follow in implementing the Declaration. It recommends that WHO revisit the report of the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health to address the cultural determinants of health, such as land, language, ceremony and identity, which are essential to the health and well-being of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>WHO</p>	
<p>36. The Permanent Forum reiterates the call, made at its tenth session, to United Nations agencies and funds to conduct and support regional and international human rights training programmes aimed at building the capacity and advocacy skills of indigenous youth. Furthermore, the Forum recommends the use of social media, youth forums and other popular cultural forms of communication to disseminate information and training material on the rights of indigenous youth and to facilitate consultation processes at the national and international levels.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies and funds</p>	

<p>40. The Permanent Forum recommends that the full, effective and direct representation and participation of indigenous peoples, including their indigenous governments, councils, parliaments and other political institutions, should be ensured at all United Nations forums and multilateral and bilateral negotiations, and in the drafting processes of the corresponding emerging instruments, for example, those under discussion at the World Bank, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Such instruments must be harmonized with the Declaration, which is regarded as a reflection of the minimum human rights standards necessary for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples, nations and communities. Such instruments should be consistent with or exceed those minimum standards.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies in particular, World Bank, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>	
<p>46. The Permanent Forum recommends that WIPO seek the participation of experts on international human rights law specifically concerning indigenous peoples so that they provide input into the substantive consultation process, in particular with reference to the language in the draft text where indigenous peoples are “beneficiaries” and other language that refers to indigenous peoples as “communities”, as well as the general alignment of the draft text of the Intergovernmental Committee with international human rights norms and principles.</p>	<p>WIPO</p>	

47. The Permanent Forum demands that WIPO recognize and respect the applicability and relevance of the Declaration as a significant international human rights instrument that must inform the Intergovernmental Committee process and the overall work of WIPO. The minimum standards reflected in the Declaration must either be exceeded or directly incorporated into any and all WIPO instruments that directly or indirectly impact the human rights of indigenous peoples.	WIPO	
49. The Permanent Forum welcomes the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee to organize, in cooperation with the Forum, expert preparatory meetings on the Intergovernmental Committee process for indigenous peoples representing the seven geopolitical regions recognized by the Forum.	Intergovernmental Committee of WIPO	
50. The Permanent Forum requests that WIPO commission a technical review, to be conducted by an indigenous expert, focusing on the draft texts concerning traditional knowledge, genetic resources and traditional cultural expressions, and to provide comments thereon to the Intergovernmental Committee through the Forum. The review should be undertaken within the framework of indigenous human rights.	WIPO	
53. As highlighted in article 31 of the Declaration, the Permanent Forum requests that	WIPO	

<p>both WIPO and States take effective measures and establish mechanisms to recognize the right of indigenous peoples to protect their intellectual property, including their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games, and visual and performing arts.</p>		
<p>54. The Permanent Forum calls upon WIPO to strengthen its efforts to reach out to indigenous peoples and to continue to provide practical assistance and capacity-strengthening for and in cooperation with indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>WIPO</p>	
<p>55. The Permanent Forum calls upon the Intergovernmental Committee to appoint representatives of indigenous peoples as members of any Friends of the Chair groups and as co-chairs of any working groups and drafting groups that may be established by the Committee. It also calls upon the Committee to appoint an indigenous person as a co-chair of the Committee as a whole.</p>	<p>Intergovernmental Committee of WIPO</p>	
<p>60. The Permanent Forum welcomes the recent adoption of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security.</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p>	

<p>The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO establish partnerships with indigenous peoples to implement the policy and guidelines with the aim of promoting secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment.</p>		
<p>61. The Permanent Forum recommends Member States and United Nations agencies to include indigenous peoples in the activities programmed to commemorate the International Year of Quinoa.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies</p>	
<p>64. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provide special attention and support to food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples through thematic studies, the adoption of participatory methodologies, and technical and financial assistance.</p>	<p>FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p>	
<p>67. The Permanent Forum urges relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UN-Women and the World Bank, to recognize and support this form of cultivation [shifting cultivation].</p>	<p>Relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UN-Women and the World Bank</p>	
<p>76. The Permanent Forum reiterates the</p>	<p>United Nations organizations, funds</p>	

<p>importance of preparatory processes at all levels for bringing different perspectives to the World Conference and building a spirit of partnership, inclusion and respect, and calls upon Member States, indigenous peoples and United Nations organizations, funds and programmes to work together at the national, regional and international levels.</p>	<p>and programmes</p>	
<p>79. The Permanent Forum recommends that joint regional and/or thematic preparatory conferences, workshops or other events be organized with the support of Member States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and indigenous peoples, with the full participation of indigenous peoples and Member States, as well as the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Permanent Forum.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Permanent Forum.</p>	
<p>84. The Permanent Forum considers that the two-day high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples should be held in New York in September 2014, during the week leading up to the opening of the general debate, in order to encourage the highest level of participation of Member States, in particular Heads of State or Government, and with the full participation of indigenous peoples, heads of United Nations organizations, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>Heads of United Nations organizations, funds and programmes</p>	

<p>85. The Permanent Forum recommends that the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session convene a two-day interactive thematic event immediately prior to the World Conference, with the participation of Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, to allocate more time for an interactive dialogue and build commitment from Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders, and the Permanent Forum.</p>	<p>Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum and United Nations system</p>	
<p>87. The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), prepare a special report for the Conference on the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. It also recommends that the report contain disaggregated statistics in relation to indigenous women, youth and children and address associated thematic issues such as economic sustainability and youth employment.</p>	<p>United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	
<p>88. The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations funds and programmes and</p>	<p>United Nations funds and programmes and specialized</p>	

<p>specialized agencies actively engage in the process leading up to the World Conference by prioritizing the development of concrete ways to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the World Conference, including technical and financial support.</p>	<p>agencies</p>	
<p>89. The Permanent Forum reiterates its call to all Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Inter-Agency Support Group, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to cooperate fully with the preparatory processes and the World Conference.</p>	<p>United Nations system, in particular the Inter-Agency Support Group</p>	
<p>98. The Permanent Forum also welcomes the interest of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in joining the Inter-Agency Support Group and calls upon the Special Representative to work closely with the members of the Forum in preparing a section on the situation of indigenous children in the Special Representative's annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council</p>	<p>Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children</p>	
<p>99. The Permanent Forum calls upon Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, the United Nations funds and programmes, the Inter-Agency Support Group and, in particular, the United Nations country teams, indigenous peoples' organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to</p>	<p>United Nations system, the United Nations funds and programmes, the Inter-Agency Support Group and, in particular, the United Nations country teams</p>	

<p>report on the implementation of the Forum's recommendations, especially by responding to the questionnaire prepared by the Forum secretariat.</p>		
<p>100. The Permanent Forum also calls upon WHO to work in close cooperation with the Forum in establishing a programme on non-communicable diseases, with special attention to indigenous peoples and diabetes. The Forum recognizes the findings of the Expert Meeting on Indigenous Peoples, Diabetes and Development, held in Copenhagen on 1 and 2 March 2012, and its outcome document entitled "The Copenhagen call to action" and recommends that those outcomes be considered when establishing the programme.</p>	<p>WHO</p>	
<p>117. The Permanent Forum calls upon Member States to ensure that the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) is aligned with the rights affirmed in the Declaration, and invites UNEP to organize a dialogue to discuss the Rio+20 outcome, its implications for indigenous peoples and its implementation.</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	
<p>121. The Permanent Forum takes note of the UNDP Global Programme for Electoral Cycle Support initiative, with its focus on indigenous women and youth in Latin America, and appreciates the contributions provided by donors</p>	<p>UNDP Global Programme for Electoral Cycle Support, UN-Women and UNICEF</p>	

<p>to ensure the success of the initiative. The Forum recommends that Member States, UN-Women and UNICEF provide financial support for this important initiative for indigenous women and youth.</p>		
<p>122. The Permanent Forum welcomes the progress made in operationalization of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, a joint venture of the United Nations agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA at the regional and country levels, in partnership with indigenous peoples, and reiterates its support to its work, firmly believing that it is critical to the implementation of the Declaration at the country level. The Forum also welcomes the contributions of the Governments of Denmark and Finland to the Partnership and calls upon States Members of the United Nations and others to support the work of the Partnership.</p>	<p>United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, a joint venture of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA</p>	
<p>123. The Permanent Forum expresses concern over the continuation of conflicts in different parts of the world involving indigenous peoples, including areas where treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements have been entered into, and urges dialogue and consensus-building to resolve such conflicts, guided by the principles of the Declaration. It also urges the United Nations system, including country teams, to actively support and promote such processes</p>	<p>United Nations system and UN country teams</p>	

of dialogue and consensus-building.		
124. During its sessions, representatives of the Permanent Forum will invite the heads of United Nations agencies and programmes to a meeting to discuss the coherence and implementation of the recommendations of the Forum and to learn about the future plans of the agencies and programmes and how the Declaration is reflected in their work.	Heads of United Nations agencies and programmes	

