

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & FAO: KEY FACTS

FAO must work with indigenous peoples to achieve its mandate of hunger eradication

UN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In 2007 the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the **United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** with 144 countries voting in favour out of 159.

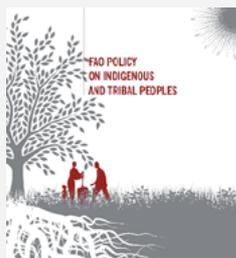
IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Indigenous peoples have **three United Nations recognized bodies**:

1. **UN Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples**
2. **The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**
3. **The Expert Mechanism of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**

FAO POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In 2010 FAO elaborated its **Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples**.

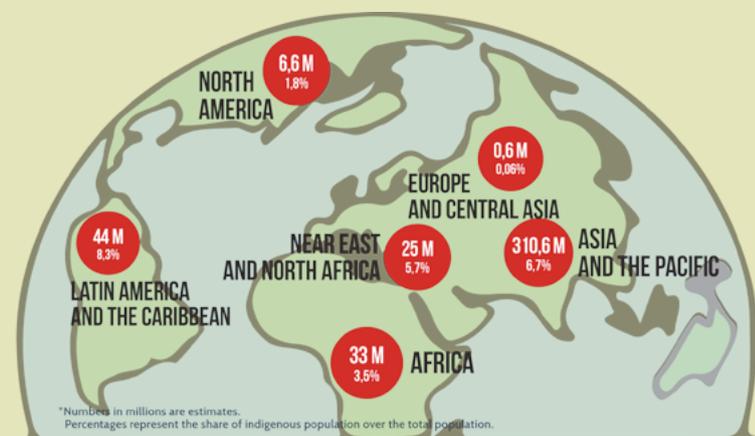


FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

The FAO Guide to the **Project Cycle**, and in particular the **Environmental and Social Management Guidelines** – Safeguard #9 ensures that UNDRIP is respected in all FAO's actions: by guaranteeing the application of the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples.

IN NUMBERS

MORE THAN **400 MILLION**
5% WORLD POPULATION
15% WORLD'S POOR
MORE THAN **5,000 PEOPLES**
MORE THAN **70 COUNTRIES**
OVER **4,000 LANGUAGES**



OUR PILLARS OF WORK

In 2015 FAO started the **implementation of the Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples**. To this end, a joint workplan was convened with senior management technical experts and indigenous representatives from the 7 sociocultural regions of the world. The result was a joint work plan around **6 main pillars of work**.

ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING	INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS
INDICATORS FOR FOOD SECURITY	THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE
COORDINATION	FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT