



**Report on the work of the FAO
Indigenous Peoples Unit
2019**



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Report on the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit – 2019

Partnerships Cooperation Division (PSP)

Background

The Indigenous Peoples Unit in the Partnerships Division (PSP) is the focal point for indigenous peoples' issues within FAO. Its main objective is to closely work with indigenous peoples, operationalizing [the 2010 FAO Indigenous Peoples Policy](#) in order to achieve FAO's mandate of freeing the world from hunger and malnutrition, under the overarching frameworks of [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#) and the [ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Convention 169](#). The work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit results from constant interactions and discussions with indigenous peoples' representatives.

In 2015, Indigenous leaders representing the [7 socio-cultural regions](#) of the world and FAO officers identified 6 pillars and 2 focus areas to jointly work at global regional and country level. These pillars are: Advocacy and Capacity Development; Coordination; Free Prior and Informed Consent; Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries; Indigenous Food Systems; and Food Security Indicators.

In 2017, FAO convened the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus in Rome. The Caucus, besides issuing the [Rome Declaration on Indigenous Youth](#), also recommended [FAO to include a new pillar of work focused on Traditional Knowledge and Climate Change](#).

Since 2014, the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has shifted from internal and external advocacy, to programming and operationalization of the FAO policy on indigenous peoples.

The Indigenous Peoples Unit programs its work every two years, encompassing the 6+1 pillars of work and the thematic focus areas – indigenous women and indigenous youth. In doing so during the 2017-2019 work programme, the Unit succeeded in leveraging internal support and resources from the Strategic Programmes (SPs) to implement several of the activities at Global, Regional and Country level. The support of the FAO Strategic Programmes (SP), such as a SP3 and SP5, is particularly relevant. As well as the ongoing discussions for collaborations with SP4 and SP2 on indigenous food systems.

As the countries move forward implementing and monitoring the progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is crucial that countries, private sector and the UN address the role of indigenous peoples, indigenous women and indigenous youth within the SDGs implementation and monitoring. Specifically, this should be done in the context of identity, traditional governance, cosmogony spirituality, preservation of traditional knowledge, rights to land, territories and resources, natural resources management, climate change, access and protection of traditional food systems, and indigenous non-economic ways of understanding development



Plans for 2020

While the 2017-2019 work programme allowed the Unit to position key areas of work in the agenda of the Organization, the new programme of work for 2020-2021 will have to look at the impact that climate change is having on FAO's work. Marked by organizational changes, 2020 will be an important year with key agendas consolidating FAO's work with indigenous peoples, UN organizations and research centers. Falling within the existing two focus areas and 6+1 pillars of FAO's work with indigenous peoples, these are:

1. UN FORUM on Indigenous Youth at FAO in 2021

FAO has been asked by UNDESA/UNPFII to organize and host a **UN Forum on Indigenous Youth**¹. Several UN organizations and member countries are interested in participating in this UN indigenous youth forum that could be organized in concomitance with the 2021 IFAD Forum.

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit is working with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus in finalizing the architecture of the forum, which could be presented to FAO senior management in 2020 to earmark funds for the forum.

2. Leadership Schools and Campaign to Share your Data: Indigenous Women

In the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the Indigenous Peoples Unit will concentrate on two key actions:

As per the UNPFII recommendation to FAO, the Indigenous Unit will upgrade the **indigenous womens' school programmes** with an updated curricula incorporating climate change, food security, territorial management, indigenous food systems and traditional knowledge.

FAO will concentrate its activities under the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger on **the generation of knowledge and disaggregated data on indigenous women**. This initiative called *[Share your data!](#)*, aims to involve universities, research centers, Governments and international communities in creating a [repository of their data](#) on indigenous women.

3. Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples

Chaired by Canada, 17 countries gathered in FAO Rome headquarters establishing a **group of friends of indigenous peoples**. The group will meet four times a year to discuss with FAO, IFAD, and indigenous leaders how to coordinate efforts in support of indigenous peoples within the SDG

¹ UNPFII 18th Session report, recommendations to FAO, page 90. <https://undocs.org/en/E/2019/43>



2030 agenda and the climate change conventions. The FAO Indigenous peoples Unit will act as the secretariat of the group.

4. Biocentric restoration from indigenous peoples views

In 2017 indigenous youth asked FAO to add a new pillar of work on traditional knowledge and climate change. Ever since, FAO with indigenous organizations developed the concept of **Biocentric Restoration Approach**, as a Nature Base Solution from indigenous peoples' cosmogony to address climate change through restoration of degraded lands in indigenous territories.

The Biocentric Restoration approach is rooted in well-functioning indigenous food systems and in the preservation and transmission of indigenous traditional knowledge. FAO will focus on the implementation of this approach in coordination with indigenous organizations in different indigenous territories.

5. A Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems

The Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems will be officially launched in 2020, with the mandate of enhancing the learning, the preservation and the promotion of indigenous food systems.

The Hub will gather research and academic institution, UN, indigenous leaders and FAO experts to work together in advancing the knowledge, understanding and respect of indigenous peoples' traditions and heritage. The Global Hub is the [main outcome](#) of the [2018 High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems](#) in FAO, which established the linkages between the FAO Framework on food systems; the post ICN+2 UN Decade of Action in Nutrition; the Committee on World Food Security and the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition; the 2019 International Year on indigenous languages; and the upcoming World Food Summit in 2021.

6. Food insecurity and indigenous peoples & FIES

FAO and [IWGIA](#) have collaborated together to write the first global monographic analysis of food insecurity and indigenous peoples in the world. The report is in its second phase with the expected finalization date during 2020 following its peer-review. The FAO indigenous Peoples and the FIES Unit in Statistics are discussing how they can include Food Insecurity Experience Scale data in the global report.

7. Arctic & Amazonía Indígena working groups

The FAO Indigenous Peoples unit, the Fisheries and the Environmental and Social Guidelines Unit will start a working group to **work on the climate change, livelihoods, and fisheries issues affecting indigenous peoples in the Arctic.**

This working group will gather FAO technical officers across the organization and will base its work [on the Arctic declaration recommendations](#) resulting from the September 2019 [Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region](#), which placed the need for FAO and indigenous peoples to work together in the Arctic region at the forefront.



The deforestation in the Amazon basin during 2019, has led to the indigenous Unit at IFAD and the FAO Indigenous unit with COICA agreement to launch in 2020 a working group under the name **Amazonía indígena**. The main purpose of the group will be to ensure that all IFAD and FAO initiatives in the Amazon involve indigenous peoples and are based on their Free Prior and Informed Consent.

8. Collective rights in the governance of Natural Resources

UNDESA/UNPFII requested that FAO must start a **Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories**. The working group has already started identifying key partners and members. Cambridge University, Ekta Parishad, and the Rights and Resource Initiative have confirmed their interest in taking part along with key FAO technical Units.

9. Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

In 2020, Capacity building of FAO staff on FPIC will still represent an important activity with personnel from technical divisions becoming more accustomed to the process and raising the knowledge on the subject at corporate level.

In this context, in 2020 a **second meeting of the Technical Workshop on Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Resource Partners and Donors (GEF, GCF, EU, AECID, GIZ, among others)** will be convened and it is expected to take place in the European Union premises in Brussels.



UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII

UNPFII recommendations to FAO		
Year	UNPFII's session central theme	Recommendations
2017	"10 th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: measures taken to implement the Declaration"	59. The Permanent Forum notes the organization of preparatory meetings for indigenous youth for its sixteenth session, including the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus meeting hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The Forum recommends that this practice should be scaled up in 2018, with representative participation of indigenous youth through indigenous peoples' organizations from all regions, and invites FAO to report on progress achieved to the Forum at its seventeenth session
2018	"Indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and resources"	110. The Permanent Forum congratulates the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for its work to assist indigenous peoples and States in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and for the issuance of a technical guide on commons and communal lands and resources. The Forum encourages FAO to continue enhancing the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines with tailored capacity development for indigenous peoples. 111. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO creates a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, which will provide technical outputs and publications informing indigenous peoples and the Forum. 112. The Permanent Forum requests FAO to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and representatives from the Forum in the work of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
2019	"Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection"	90. The Permanent Forum welcomes the results of the 2018 High-level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, in particular the creation of an online global hub on indigenous food systems, and would like to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continue work on: (a) Indigenous young people towards the creation of a forum on indigenous young people in the coming years; (b) Indigenous food systems, in particular in relation to the links with traditional knowledge, climate change and the respect of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources; c) Indigenous women (the global campaign on indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for indigenous women). 91. The Permanent Forum also appreciates the work of FAO, in collaboration with the Forum, on including the issues of indigenous peoples in the Committee on World Food Security and recommends that FAO continue to collaborate with the Forum to open up spaces for dialogue and participation in other technical committees, such as those on forestry, fisheries and agriculture.



2014 to 2020: From a Team to a Unit

In 2020, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team will become a Unit, enabling better coordination within the Partnership Division, the Programme Support Department and the Technical Divisions. This will have a positive impact in the overall work on indigenous peoples across silos needed in FAO and in other UN organizations.

Mission Statment FAO Indigenous Peoples

Mission:

Operationalize FAO's Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in support of indigenous peoples' rights, Free Prior and Informed Consent, traditional knowledge and indigenous food systems in the global debates on climate change and sustainable food systems to achieve FAO's mandate of eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world.

Means:

Under the overarching objective of eradicating hunger and malnutrition, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, coordinates focal points in decentralized offices and FAO experts of the Inter departmental Working Group on indigenous peoples. The team implements the global campaign on Indigenous women; has crafted the concept of indigenous biocentric restoration; is launching a Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems; and has been given the mandate by UNDESA to host the UN Forum on Indigenous Youth. To this end, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team will act as the secretariat of the Rome Friends of Indigenous Peoples with member states.

Pillars of work:

- 1. Indigenous Food systems**
- 2. Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)**
- 3. Collective rights and Voluntary Guidelines of Land & Voluntary guidelines of small scale artisanal fisheries**
- 4. Indicators for food security and indigenous peoples (FIES)**
- 5. Advocacy and capacity development (Global campaign and leadership schools of indigenous women)**
- 6. Coordination (with UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, IASG)**
- 7. Traditional Knowledge and climate change (proposed by indigenous youth)**

Focus areas of work:

Indigenous Women and Indigenous Youth



2019: At A Glance

2019 AT A GLANCE: FAO Indigenous Peoples Team

FREE PRIOR & INFORMED CONSENT

- **110** GOVERNMENT AND FAO STAFF TRAINED ON FPIC
- FPIC E-LEARNING COURSE RELEASED TO THE EXTERNAL PUBLIC IN **3** LANGUAGES.
- **235** FAO PERSONNEL COMPLETED THE ONLINE COURSE
- MORE THAN **45** GEF PROJECTS TARGET INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TERRITORIES, **5** OF **6** GCF APPROVED PROJECTS ARE IMPLEMENTED IN INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES
- TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OVER **50** PROJECTS

ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- THE GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON INDIGENOUS WOMEN HAS MORE THAN **100** SUPPORTER ORGANIZATIONS, FROM **30** COUNTRIES
- **408** PHOTOS, **48** VIDEOS, AND MORE THAN **15** COUNTRIES HOSTING A VIOLET CHAIR.

COORDINATION

- THAN **40** NATIONAL AND REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS IN FAO DECENTRALIZED OFFICES, MORE THAN **120** TECHNICAL OFFICERS AND FAO STAFF IN THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
- GLOBAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME: CURRENTLY HAS **15** INDIGENOUS INTERNS IN MORE THAN **8** COUNTRIES

INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

- EXPERT SEMINAR ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FISHERIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION: **40** SPEAKERS FROM **7** COUNTRIES OF THE ARCTIC REGION **15** INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS **5** GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
- **1** EDITORIAL COMMITTEE SET UP FOR THE REVIEW OF **2** PUBLICATIONS ON INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

- INDICATORS DATA ANALYSIS FOR REPORT ON THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION STATUS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, INCLUDING **4** REGIONAL STUDIES AND **7** SPECIFIC CASE STUDIES

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- **100** PARTICIPANTS TO THE CFS46 SIDE-EVENT ON NAMING FOOD: THE INTRINSIC RELATION BETWEEN INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

6 LETTERS OF AGREEMENT FUNDED FOR A TOTAL OF ABOUT **150,000** USD UNDER THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TEAM, UNDER **3** PILLARS OF WORK



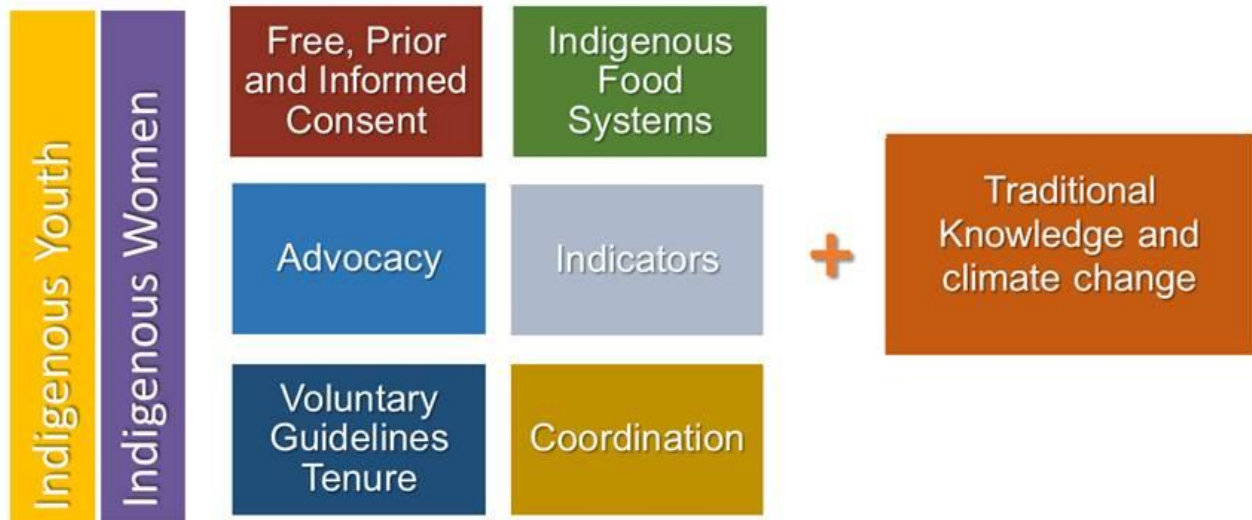
2019

FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit Report of activities per pillar of work and focus areas





Work Plan 6+1 Pillars of Work and Two Focus Areas



Pillar 1: Indigenous Food System

1. Two technical publications on indigenous food systems

2019 has been successful in fortifying the importance of indigenous food systems for the agenda of the international community following their agendas in 2018. Two knowledge products have been produced as a result of the indigenous food systems initiative carried out throughout 2018:

- Publication on 9 indigenous food systems profiles from across the world
- Publication on the Elements of climate resilience elements of indigenous food systems



These two outputs are motivated by the recommendations coming from indigenous leaders from the seven socio-cultural regions during a meeting organised at FAO in 2015, to better understand indigenous food systems through participatory research, and to better link indigenous peoples to the market.

In particular, the publication focusing on indigenous food systems will be the third volume of the indigenous food systems series, following [FAO \(2009\) Indigenous peoples' food systems: the many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health](#) , and [FAO \(2013\) Indigenous Peoples' food systems and well-being: Interventions and policies for healthy communities](#).

An editorial committee has therefore been set-up early 2019, gathering FAO, Bioersity International, the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty, the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), CIFOR, and Massey University. The editorial committee ensures the scientific quality and content of the publications.- The publication



on indigenous food systems is foreseen to be released at the official launching of the Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems in 2020.

Meanwhile, the study on “Labelling and certification schemes for indigenous peoples” will be published by the end of 2019. The review of case studies at global level enabled the identification of the conditions required for successful marketing approaches followed by indigenous communities with a special focus on certification and labelling schemes. The study develops on the benefits for indigenous communities to engage in such mechanisms. It also provides guidance through a step-by-step approach for indigenous communities and organization willing to design their marketing strategy. Finally, it suggests recommendations to various stakeholders to increase the access of indigenous peoples to the market, while preserving and promoting indigenous peoples’ biocultural values and quality of products.

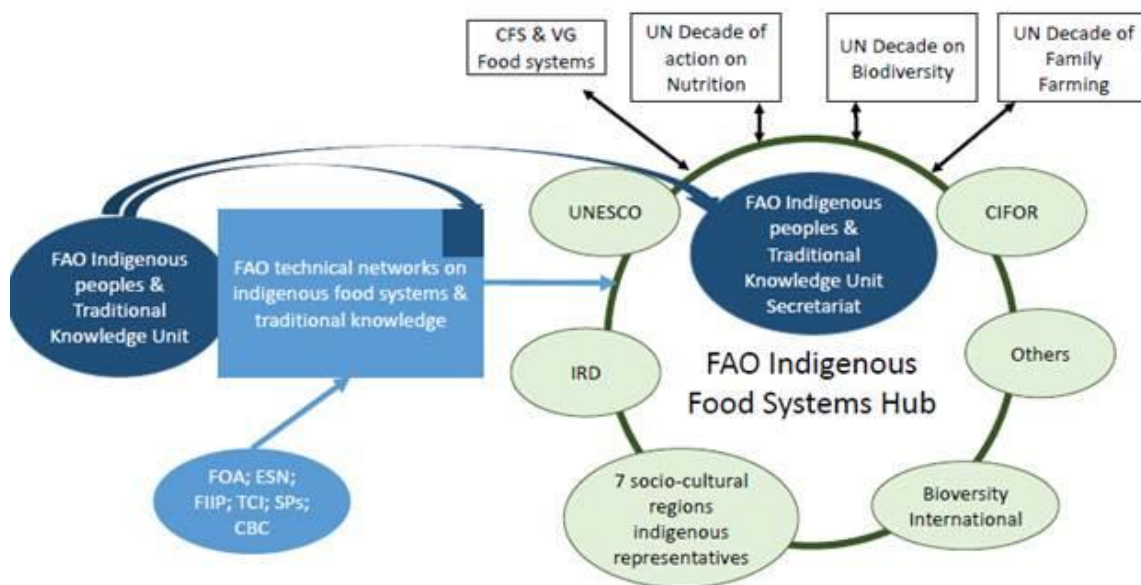
2. Five new indigenous food systems profiles in Iran, Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan

In addition, the indigenous food systems initiative started its second phase with engaging the profiling of four indigenous food systems in Indonesia, two in Iran, and one in Kyrgyzstan through agreements with local indigenous peoples’ organizations for a total amount of 67,000 USD.

3. Global Hub on Indigenous Food System

During 2019, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has started contacts with indigenous organizations and research centres in order to define the structure, as well as the objectives and expected outcomes of the Hub. It is expected that the Global Hub will be launched in 2020.

Figure: Indigenous Peoples Unit proposed secretariat of the Global Hub on Indigenous food systems



4. First Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region

In September 2019, FAO Fisheries department and FAO Indigenous Peoples unit joined their forces to organize the first Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' in FAO Rome on September 23-24, 2019, together with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, and the Government of Canada. The Expert Seminar took place as a follow-up activity of the successful High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, held in Rome from 7 to 9 November 2018. The Expert Seminar brought together more than 40 indigenous experts, fishers, researchers and other stakeholders from the region to share perspectives and exchange experiences on traditional knowledge and elements that could guide and support indigenous peoples' fisheries policy.



The output of the two days of technical discussions is a Declaration from the indigenous representatives, addressed to FAO and its member states. The Declaration can be found under this [link](#). The presentations, the concept note, the agenda, the bios of the panellists and other relevant information of the Expert Seminar are available at the following [link](#).

5. Creation of an Arctic Working Group at FAO

As a follow-up of the Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region. Creation of an Arctic Working Group at FAO, joining expertise from Fisheries Department and Indigenous Peoples Unit. To implement the recommendations of the final Declaration of the Expert Seminar issued by indigenous representatives of the Arctic Region, North America and Russia.

6. Contributions to the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

One of the ways forward of the High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, held in FAO Headquarters in November 2018, was to contribute to the process set by the World



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Committee on Food Security (CFS) on the Voluntary Guidelines (VG) on Food Systems and Nutrition, through the Global Hub on Indigenous food systems.

In this context, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit responded to the call for contributions from the drafting committee on the first draft of the Voluntary Guidelines. The unit also circulated the call for contributions to its network of indigenous peoples' organizations, academia and research centres, UN agencies and other stakeholders, in particular to the participants of the High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems. The FAO indigenous peoples invited online submissions finalize the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. Over the 97 contribution that the VG drafting committee received, 14 were from indigenous peoples organizations and supporters.



Pillar 2 Free Prior and Informed Consent

1. Delivery of Training and capacity development sessions

Throughout 2019, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit continued to ensure that all personnel and relevant stakeholders developing and implementing projects have the required understanding and skills on how to effectively apply FPIC. In order to do so, a number of capacity building sessions took place. These included face-to-face trainings for over 110 participants from different technical divisions, government agencies, NGOs and academia bringing the total number of FAO and stakeholders staff trained on FPIC to 375. Similarly, webinars targeting FAO personnel at headquarters, regional, sub regional and country levels were organized in order to improve their understanding on FPIC and the related Environmental and Social Safeguard 9 (Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage).

Training with Fisheries Department

In line with the capacity development efforts on FPIC, in September 2019, the Indigenous Peoples Unit together with FI department organized a dedicated training for FAO colleagues from the Fisheries Department. The training accounted with the participation of project and programme officers, operations officers and technical officers working on activities related to indigenous peoples and fisheries and looked specifically on how to integrate FPIC within related projects and programmes.

A similar event was held in October 2019 as part of the GEF 'The Restoration Initiative (TRI)'. The training on FPIC accounted with the presence of personnel from IUCN, UNEP, Bioversity International and FAO and aimed specifically at operationalizing FPIC in the TRI programme being implemented by FAO, IUCN and UNEP in a range of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Training for GEF-7: Sustainable Forest Management Dryland Sustainable Landscapes

As the Lead Agency for the GEF-7 DSL) programme, in August 2019 FAO organized a regional training in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, in order to build the capacity of the Unit of national consultants and government focal points from Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe in order for them to carry out necessary baseline assessments for the child projects to be developed in the coming months as part of the project preparation phase. As part of the overall support provided to Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects, the Indigenous Peoples Unit facilitated the training session on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

The capacity building session on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was organized to provide the necessary notions, understanding and tools required to implement the process and obtain



consent for the implementation of the project's activities from concerned indigenous communities. The training session was specifically aimed at the Capacity, Institutions and Policy Specialists from each country of the Miombo and Mopane cluster as the responsible persons for the kick-off and implementation of the FPIC process. Training participants were guided through the main principles of FPIC, the relation of FPIC and the FAO's project Cycle, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG), FAO's Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and GEF's Policy on Indigenous Peoples. The training session also looked into the details of indigenous peoples in each relevant country and guided participants through all six FPIC steps aligned to the project cycle.

Training in the Republic Democratic of Congo with GEF

As part of the support being provided to Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects, a dedicated training was organized by the Indigenous Peoples Unit on the implementation of the process of Free, Prior and informed Consent (FPIC) for FAO colleagues and stakeholders of project GCP/DRC/054/GFF entitled "The Restoration Initiative, DRC child project: Improved Management and Restoration of Agro-sylvo-pastoral Resources in the Pilot Province of South-Kivu". Given the presence of indigenous peoples in the proposed project areas and their inclusion as beneficiaries of proposed activities, the implementation of the FPIC process was a requirement necessary to align FAO's actions to the Environmental and Social Safeguard 9 (Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage) of FAO's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines as well as to follow the guidance of GEF's Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards, in particular Minimum Standard 5 (Indigenous Peoples). The training was carried out in line with the steps and procedures outlined in the FAO FPIC manual for project practitioners.

2. FAO online course on Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

Following the internal (restricted to FAO personnel) launch of the e-learning and in view of the request from numerous stakeholders to also have the course available to external learners, in November 2029 the course was released in the FAO E-learning centre. The e-learning focuses on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) throughout all stages of the project cycle. It describes each of the recommended six steps of the process and the related actions to be undertaken. The course is self-paced, has a duration of approximately 2 hours and currently available in 3 languages ([English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#)).



E-Learning Free, Prior and Informed Consent



An indigenous peoples' right and a good practice for local communities

Start course!

Course is available online.

Duration: 2 hours

English, French and Spanish



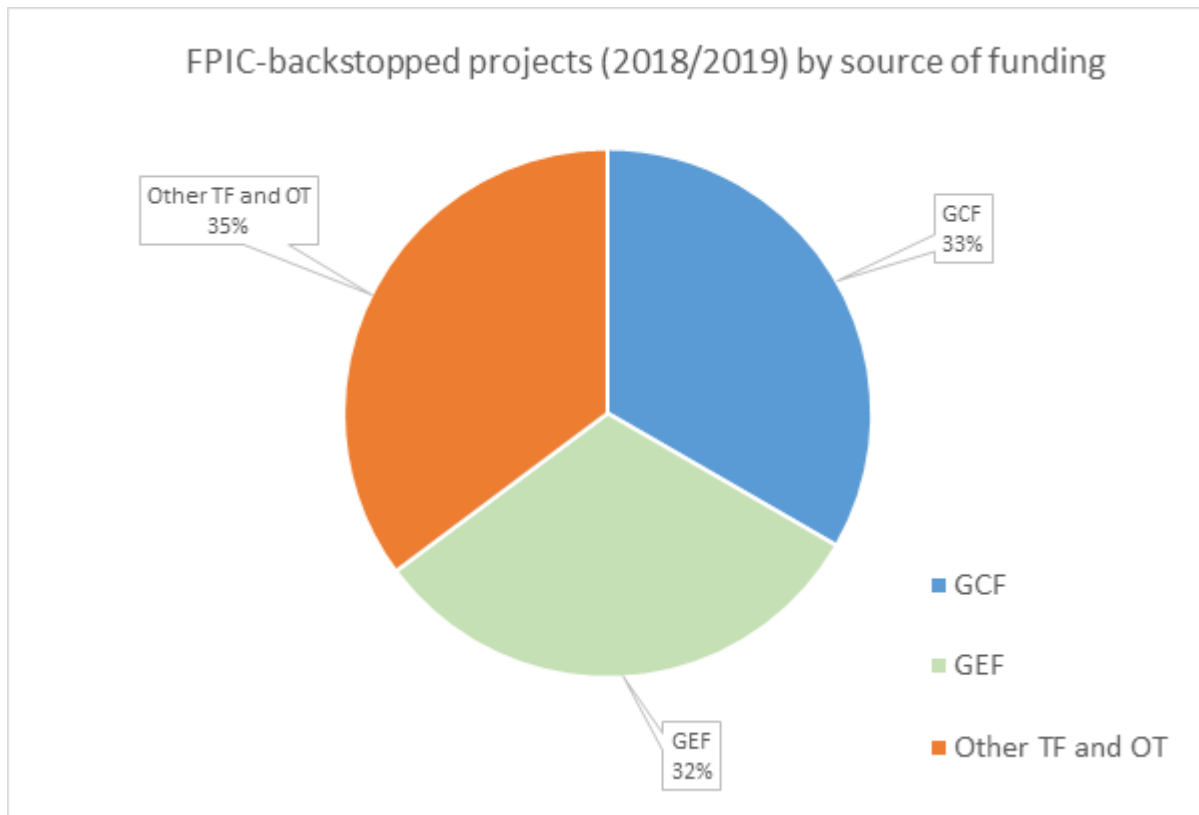
3. Technical assistance on FPIC to FAO projects through participation in Project Task Force and review/ provision of comments to project design and implementation

Throughout 2019, considerable efforts were spent in order to improve the operationalization of FPIC already at the stage of project formulation. This allowed the planning of adequate human and financial resources required to undertake the process throughout the life of the project. In the case of the Green Climate Fund projects, a more detailed planning of the work with indigenous peoples, including the implementation of FPIC, was ensured with the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans as part of the projects' Environmental and Social Management Frameworks.

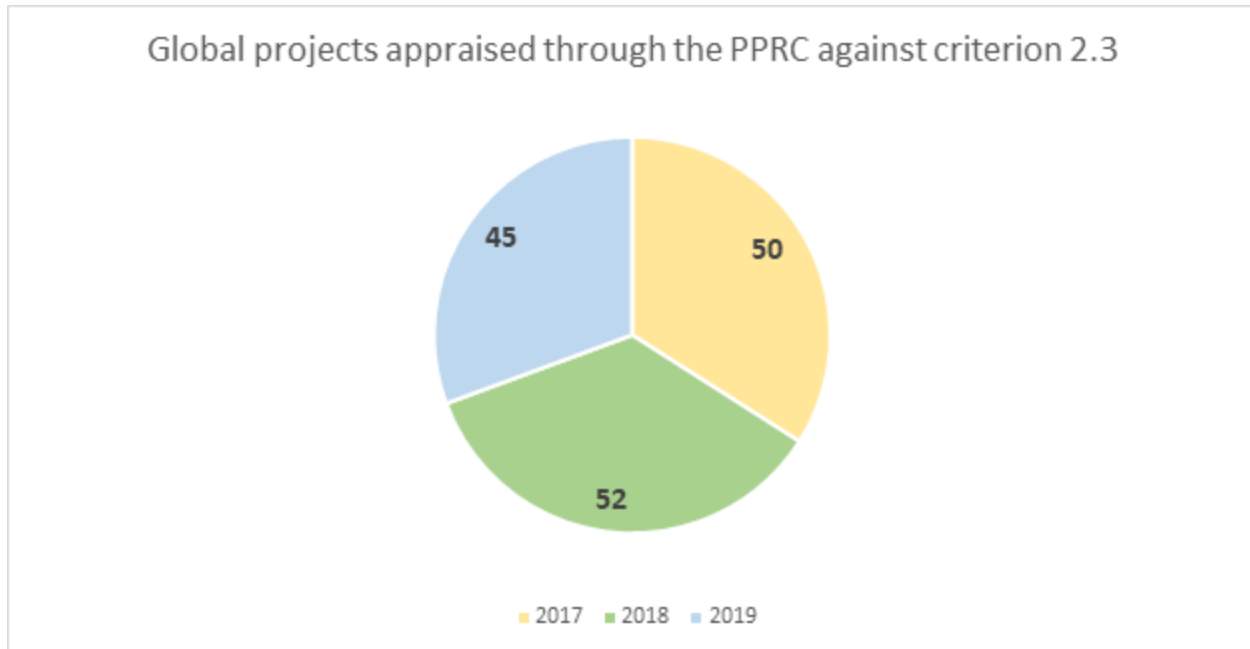
By the end of the 2018/2019 biennium, dedicated technical support on FPIC was provided to a total of 53 projects belonging to different categories and including TCPs, GEF, GCF and other types of trust fund projects.

4. Appraisal of global projects against criterion 2.3 (Indigenous and tribal peoples) through the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC)

As part of the support on FPIC provided by the unit to technical units, projects formulators and implementers, a number of projects were supported at different stages of the project cycle. Most of the support took place at the stage of formulation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) or more simply shaping the section of the project document on indigenous peoples and in particular on the set up of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process. In this regard, over the last biennium, 54 projects were supported. Out of this number, 18 belonged to the GCF, 17 to the GEF and 19 to other TF or OT funded projects.



During the 2017-2019 period, the Indigenous Peoples Unit appraised a total of 147 projects against criterion 2.3 (indigenous and tribal peoples) through the Programme and Project Review Committee (PPRC) mechanism. In 2019, a total of 45 projects were reviewed as of 28 November 2019 to ensure compliance with ESS9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and in particular the application of FPIC throughout the project duration.



As part of the duties carried out by the Unit, the review of global level projects against criterion 2.3 (Indigenous and tribal peoples) through the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) under the ‘sustainability’ section was a prominent one. In this regard, over 45 projects were reviewed and whenever applicable, guidance was provided on how to ensure compliance with safeguard 9 (indigenous peoples and cultural heritage) and the put in motion of FPIC process.

Similarly, and building on the work carried in 2018/2019, the collaboration with the GCF, GEF, EU and other resource partners will be key in increasing the overall understanding of the relevance of implementing and applying FPIC.

While the 2017/2018 period focused on the need for FAO to strengthen the capacity of its project managers and formulators to understand how to implement FPIC, during 2019, efforts were placed on the inclusion of FPIC provisions in project documents as well as the initiation of FPIC processes prior to operationalizing project activities in the field. Given this, throughout 2020, a significant number of projects at country, regional and global level will enter the implementation phase of FPIC with processes expected to lead to consent and thus the operationalization of project activities related to indigenous peoples.

Capacity building of FAO staff on FPIC will still represent an important activity for 2020 with personnel from technical divisions becoming more accustomed to the process and overall, raising the knowledge on the subject at corporate level. Similarly, and building on the work carried in 2018/2019, the collaboration with the GCF, GEF, EU and other resource partners will be key in increasing the overall understanding of the relevance of implementing and applying FPIC. In this context, in 2020 a second meeting of the Technical Workshop on Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Resources Partners and Donors (GEF, GCF, EU, AECID, GIZ, among others) will be convened and it is expected to take place in the European Union premises in Brussels.



FAO is looking forward to partner with AIPP in Asia, and indigenous organizations in the Arctic region, to implement regional trainings for indigenous leaders on the use of the Food Security Indicator Experience Scale in indigenous communities.

Pillar 3: Advocacy and Capacity Development

a. Indigenous Youth

Indigenous youth face a difficult choice between maintaining their roots in the indigenous community or seeking education and employment in cities far from their homes. Being away from home exposes them to risks of physical and emotional violence. “Indigenous youth are dramatically affected by globalization, climate change, as well as cultural and social changes”.

During 2019, FAO support the [Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty \(TIP\) Youth Fellowship Program](#), which is a platform that gathers indigenous youth from different regions of the world, who for three months will learn exchange information and experiences regarding their identity, indigenous rights, their food system and their indigenous knowledge.

FAO provided the research methodology to profile indigenous food systems to the fellowship program, so they can apply it and profile the food system of their own community.

As a result, the methodology was applied in matriarchal indigenous communities in India and Indonesia, and in a Mayan community in Mexico.

The results of the profiling were presented during the “[Indigenous youth: A new generation from matrifocal societies revitalizing their indigenous food systems](#)”, organized in FAO HQ in July 2019 as a closure event for the Fellowship program.



In addition, during 2019, FAO has continued the internship program for indigenous youth, with a total of 15 indigenous interns from different communities working, learning and supporting FAO activities in more than 8 different duty stations, including regional and national offices, and headquarters. It is important to highlight that at the end of their internship, some of the indigenous youth have received offers from FAO to continue working with the organization.

Finally, during 2019, FAO indigenous peoples settled down the basis with different UN organizations to implement an Indigenous Youth Academy program, for the capacity development of indigenous youth interested in joining international organizations.

b. Indigenous Women

Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero hunger

Since 2018, FAO in collaboration with indigenous organizations launched the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger. During the first phase of the Campaign, different advocacy and communication activities were implemented, including the Violet Chair initiative. During 2019, the campaign reached more than 100 supporters.





organizations, including World Food Program and IFAD, portraying the Violet Chair in different events and countries such as the Indigenous Peoples' Forum (IFAD), the 12th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous in Geneva, the indigenous women day commemoration in Santiago, Chile and the Indigenous Women conservatory in Asunción, Paraguay during the Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

In addition, in March 2019 the indigenous Peoples Unit and the Samburu Women Trust announced the winners of the regional Photography Contest "Indigenous Women and Food Security in Africa". The objective was to make the different ways in which indigenous women contribute to food security and the economic and social development of their communities visible. Among the several pictures submitted, the photography The Amazigh Kabyle women and the Olive Harvest was selected as first place; Laissa Malih, a Laikipian Maasai indigenous women, photographer won the second place with a photograph that portrayed an elderly Samburu woman singing and dancing; and third place was given to Achabo Felicia Kutim from the Lysha Child World Development Initiative, for the submission of the Cassava Tubers photograph, which portrays indigenous women of the Gbemacha Mbahimin community in Benue, State of Nigeria.

Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger



The Violet Chair

An urgent call to guarantee the full and effective participation of indigenous women in policy-making processes which affects their lives



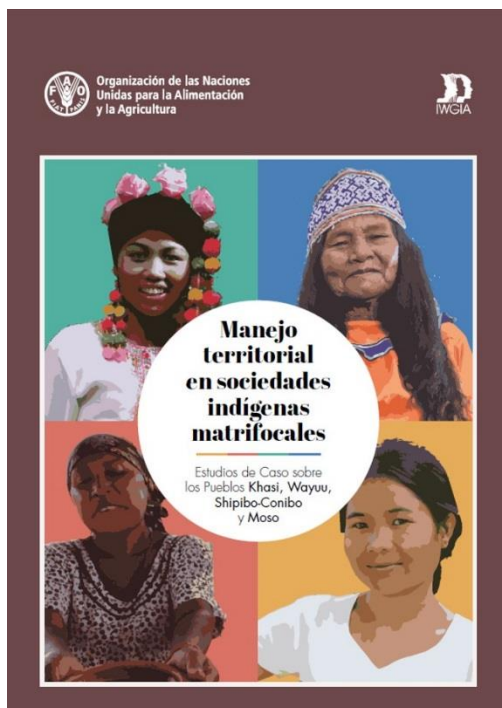


New editions of the Indigenous Women School programme with an updated curricula

Since 2015, the FAO indigenous peoples' Unit has joined forces with indigenous women organizations to implement the Leadership Schools for Indigenous Women. Up today, FAO has implemented 11 programs of the Leadership Schools for Indigenous Women at national and regional level, targeting more than 300 indigenous women from Asia, Latin America and Africa.

In 2019, in order to continue working on the empowerment of indigenous women, the FAO indigenous peoples Unit has agreed with national indigenous women organizations from Colombia and Paraguay to implement the Indigenous Women School programme in 2020, with an updated curricula which incorporates climate change, environment, territory, indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge, and community protection among other topics.

Publication: Territorial Management on Indigenous Matrifocal Societies, Cases of Study on Khasi, Wayuu and Shipibo-Conibo peoples



After two years of research and field work, FAO in collaboration with IWGIA finalized the study of territorial management in indigenous matrifocal societies, which will be published in early 2020. This publication, which brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilineal social organization system, seeks to contribute to the understanding of the territorial management systems of indigenous peoples and their close relationship to political and social organization's systems.

In Asia, the Khasi peoples, from northwest India, and Moso, located in southeast China, were analyzed. While in Latin America, several authors analyzed the Shipibo-Conibo people located in the department of Uyacalli in Peru and the Wayuu indigenous peoples, located in the peninsula of La Guajira, a territory shared between Colombia and Venezuela.

Through field interviews and documentary investigations, each case study details the characteristics of the communities' territories, their cosmogony, their political and social structure, their natural resources management model and the current challenges they face.

Through this publication and in the actual context of climate change, FAO and IWGIA make a call to the international community, Governments and academia to look at indigenous and matrifocal management and governance systems that over time have allowed these communities to



guarantee their food and livelihoods, preserving the land and natural resources for future generations.

c. Capacity Development with Academia

Keynote presentation and master class for the opening of the Master course on Cooperation for Development of the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia

The Unit leader of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa was invited to deliver a key note presentation for the opening of the Master Course on Cooperation for Development of the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia 2019-2021, targeting more than 40 attendees, including students and professionals dedicated to international cooperation.

The presentation was focused on the importance of indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge for the global challenges of the present and the future. In addition, the FAO Unit leader delivered a master class centered on FAO and its contribution to the Agenda 2030.

Introducing Indigenous Food Systems to the Scientific Community

The FAO indigenous Peoples Unit was invited to present in the International Scientific Conference “Dimensions of biodiversity: Scientific research to further the goals of IPBES” organized by INEE (Institute of ecology and environment) of the CNRS (French National Centre for Scientific Research) in Paris. The presentation by FAO highlighted the contributions of indigenous peoples toward sustainable food systems and climate resilience and the results of the High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems and the Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems inviting research centers and other stakeholders in presence to join the Hub.





d. Advocacy within FAO

1. Indigenous peoples qualifier in FPMIS and questionnaire for FAOR offices

In September 2019, with the aim of tracking the continuously increasing number of projects involving indigenous peoples being designed and implemented by FAO, a specific qualifier on “indigenous peoples” was created in the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS). The qualifier applies to any project with a country, sub-regional, regional or global scope involving indigenous peoples and it allows for an enhanced quality and diligence of indigenous peoples’ related reports produced both for resource partners and the overall UN system.

Please access the projects that have been tagged with the “indigenous peoples” as per 10 December in the Annex of this report. (See annex 1)

2. Open talks in FAO HQ:

Indigenous Peoples, Customary communities and customary forests in Indonesia

With the presence of Edmond Dounias, Senior researcher at the French National Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), the FAO Strategic Programme 3 (SP3) and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit organized an open talk about indigenous peoples and customary forests in Indonesia.

The Open talk was the occasion to discuss the potential and opportunities of the policies in place to benefit the Masyarakat Adat in Indonesia, particularly under in the context of the allocation of 12.7 million hectares of land to indigenous communities. The inclusive and participatory discussion allowed to present an overview of the implementation of the land tenure policies in the country, as well as the challenges ahead to allow better access of indigenous communities to forest land title.

Open Talk with Indigenous Leaders and FAO staff

In February 2019, the FAO Indigenous People Unit organized an open talk between indigenous leaders from Latin America and FAO technical staff from different Units and division. The objective was to share challenges, experiences and possible ideas for joint work. Indigenous leaders stressed the negative impact that development projects without indigenous peoples consent have to their communities and encouraged FAO technical staff to ensure indigenous peoples participation since the drafting stage of any project.

3.



3. Article: Indigenous Peoples and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food article

Within the framework of the 15th anniversary of the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, the FAO indigenous peoples Unit drafted an article focused on Indigenous peoples and their right to food.

A summary of this article was included in the publication [Fifteen years implementing the Right to Food Guidelines](#) (FAO 2019) highlighting the intrinsic relation of indigenous peoples' right to food and the respect for their livelihoods and traditions, which are firmly rooted in their collective rights to ancestral lands, territories and natural resources. The complete article is expected to be published in 2020.



Pillar 4: Climate change adaption, resilience and Indigenous Peoples Traditional Knowledge

1. Coordination of the FAO Proposal on Activities for the Implementation of the LCIPP of UNFCCC

In 2019, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit implemented several activities to increase awareness of the importance of indigenous knowledge to mitigate climate change effects and reduce hunger and malnutrition.

In this regard, in February 2019, the FAO indigenous peoples' Unit led the FAO submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in relation to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) on possible activities related to the implementation of the function of the LCIPP.

Consequently, in June 2019 the FAO indigenous peoples' UNIT was invited to participate and share FAO's experience in the thematic workshop "Enhancing the participation of local communities, in addition to indigenous peoples in the LCIPP" and to the Partnership-Building dialogue on LCIPP-relevant work.

In addition, the FAO indigenous peoples has been working very closely with UNFCCC and the LCIPP to promote and enhance the engagement of indigenous peoples in climate change mechanisms.

2. Biocentric Restoration Approach and a new green halo to mitigate climate change

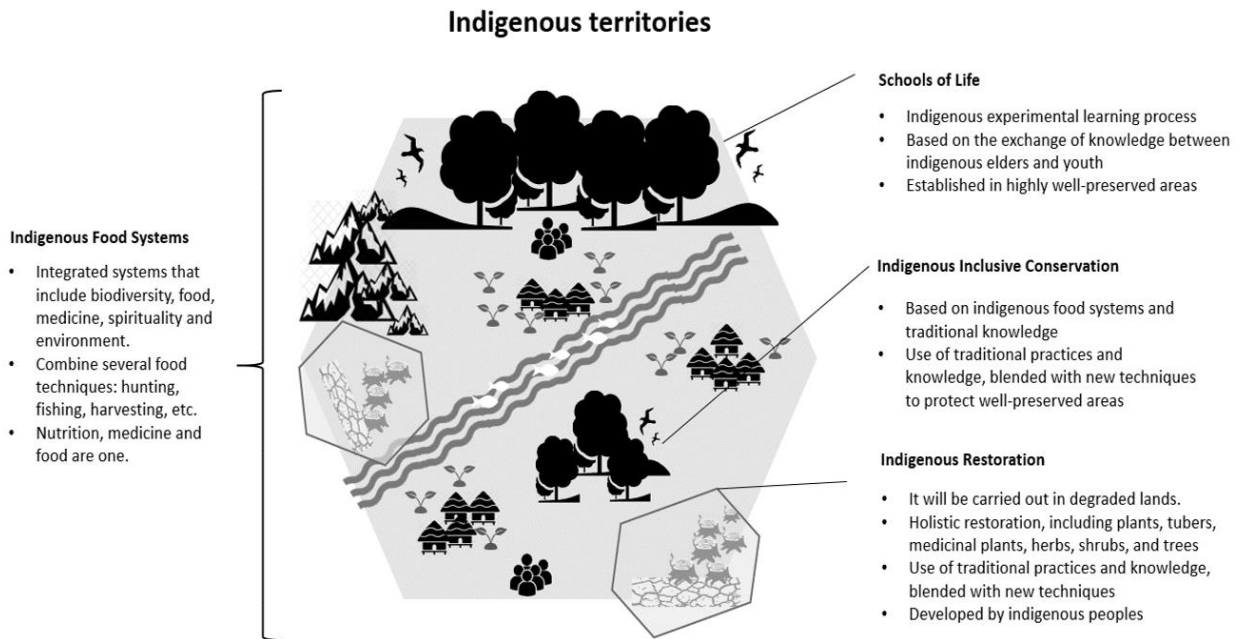
In July 2019 a scientific report, "the global tree restoration potential", by FAO and ETH Zurich published in Science quantified for the first time the earth current capacity to growth tree and the current tree restoration potential for all the terrestrial ecosystems.

Consequently, the FAO indigenous peoples' Unit and the FAO Water and Forest Unit in coordination with indigenous organizations developed the Biocentric Restoration Approach, as a Nature Base Solution proposal to respond to climate change, through the restoration of degraded land in indigenous territories.

The Biocentric Restoration Approach is rooted in the well-functioning of indigenous food systems and the preservation and transmission of indigenous traditional knowledge. In 2020, FAO will focus on the implementation of this approach in coordination with indigenous organizations in different indigenous territories.

In addition, FAO is working on the establishment of partnerships to undertake a restoration process with indigenous communities of the Arctic region. The objective is to work with indigenous

peoples from the Arctic region to restore the Arctic and Boreal ecosystems in indigenous territories through, while increasing their resilience and their capacity to store carbon.



In addition, FAO is working to implement the Green Halo restoration working with indigenous peoples from the Arctic region.

Finally, FAO is increasing its collaboration with other organizations and stakeholders to raise awareness on the contributions of indigenous traditional knowledge to mitigate climate change effects and to increase its understanding. Such organizations include AIPP, IGWIA, UNFCCC, IsDB, USAID, among others.

3. Partnering with the Islamic Development Bank on Indigenous Youth, Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Technology

During the Islamic Development Bank 44th Annual meeting took place on the 3rd to 6th April 2019 in Marrakesh, Morocco, the indigenous peoples Unit co-hosted a side event titled [“How Indigenous Youth Integrate Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Technology”](#).

In line with the theme of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues’ eighteenth session “Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection”, the Islamic Development Bank co-organized this side event calling attention to the need of preserved traditional knowledge, indigenous peoples food systems and ensure the transmission of the ancestral territorial management techniques and wisdom to face the climate change effects. This side event featured experiences on how indigenous elders and youth utilize and share knowledge,



combining innovation and technologies with traditions to ensure the preservation and management of indigenous.



The speakers included H.E Bandar M. H. Hajjar President of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group; Gilbert F. Hounbo, President of the International fund for Agricultural Development; Meriem Wallet Aboubacrine, President of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Hayat Sidi Chief Scientific Advisor and vice president of the Islamic Development Bank. Clips from the session can be viewed [here](#) and [here](#).

4. Side-event at the UNPFII 2019 in New York: Climate change effects on Indigenous peoples food systems

This side-event provided an opportunity to discuss Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and the adaptation to climate change. Specific themes discussed include Indigenous Peoples Food systems and the holistic approach to sustainability, maintenance of bio-diversity and the adaptation to climate change; linkages with the importance of indigenous languages for the livelihoods of indigenous knowledge culture and heritage as a tool of understanding, generating and transmitting the plethora of knowledge accumulated by indigenous peoples.

The discussion provided insights to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on possible forthcoming actions and engagements to strengthen the implementation of [the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

5. Side-event at the 46 World Committee on Food Security (CFS): Naming Food, the intrinsic relation between indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and linguistic diversity

Being the only side event during the 46 World Committee on Food Security totally dedicated to indigenous peoples , [this side-event](#) reunited more than 100 attendees to discuss on the relation between indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and linguistic diversity.



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In collaboration with the Government of Indonesia, the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact, the International Working Group on Indigenous Issues, IFAD, and the University of Kent, among others, the side-event had seven speakers who provided important inputs related to the recognition of indigenous knowledge at the same level of scientific knowledge, and the urgent need to protect support and value indigenous languages, indigenous peoples' traditional occupations, livelihoods and food systems, in order to ensure food security and to preserve the ecological knowledge accumulated over thousands of years.



Pillar 5: Coordination

1. Informal Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome

In 2019, a group of countries, named “friends of indigenous peoples” and lead by Canada, was established in Rome with the objective of advocating for indigenous issues and to exchange experiences of work with indigenous peoples.

Seventeen FAO member countries Cameroon, Canada, Dominican Republic, EU, Finland, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Thailand and Spain attended de first meeting that took place in FAO offices on 14 November 2019.

The informal group is looking forward to include more countries in the Friends of Indigenous Peoples Group.



2. Multi-donor Trust Fund

In 2019 FAO decided to create a Multidonor Trust Fund. In 2020 this Fund will be open to support the generation of knowledge and Indigenous Food systems, and the transmission of traditional knowledge from indigenous elders and women to indigenous youth.

3. FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit chairs and coordinates the FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG). The IDWG is composed of more than 120 technical experts from forestry, seeds, livestock, statistics, gender, partnerships, investment, legal and fisheries. This body serves both as a network as well as a coordination body that enables FAO Units to work with PSP (Advocacy Unit of the Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division) in the



implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. During 2019, the IDWG was convened 6 times.



4. Indigenous Peoples National and Regional Focal Points Network

In order to ensure the accurate implementation of the FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples across the Organization; the FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit coordinates a network of more than 40 national and regional focal points among the FAO decentralized offices. In 2019, the indigenous peoples network in Latin-America and Asia and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit have several meetings to discuss challenges, experiences and to coordinate the FAO's work with indigenous peoples at country and regional level.

In 2019, the FAO indigenous peoples' Unit increased the network of focal points to the FAO Liaison Office in North America, while naming a focal point and hiring to interns focused on indigenous food systems and indigenous women. The main objective of this extension is to increase the work with indigenous peoples from North America and enhance the relation with different partners such as USAID, and Georgetown University among others.

5. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples side event on indigenous food systems and climate change

FAO participated to the side-event entitled "Indigenous food systems and climate change" by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) in Geneva. The objective of the side event was to provide insights regarding indigenous food systems and the impact of climate change, as well as to advocate for the role of youth on this regard.



FAO presentation was on “Indigenous food systems and reforestation” introducing the indigenous food systems initiative and the results of the High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous food system and the Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems. Interesting insights on the climate resilience of indigenous food systems profiles, and the role of traditional knowledge and indigenous languages to build resilience have been presented in this context.



6. Indigenous peoples Fellowship programme training in OHCHR

Like every year, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit participated in the workshop for indigenous fellows organized in the context of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Indigenous Fellowship Programme in June 2019. This was the occasion to present the pillars of work of the unit and the activities undertaken in the frame of the FAO Policy on Tribal and Indigenous peoples. It was also the occasion to create bridges between indigenous youth fellows and the Unit for potential collaboration.

7. Indigenous Peoples and FAO meeting to identify collaboration mechanisms for projects

At early 2019, the FAO indigenous peoples unit and the Climate Change and Biodiversity Department organize a meeting with el *Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y El Caribe* (FILAC) to exchange knowledge and experiences on the implementation of Green Climate Fund Projects, as well as to present the outcomes of the event entitled *Diálogo Regional Verde*, organized by FILAC, FAO, The Government of Nicaragua and the Green Climate Fund to increase the participation of indigenous peoples in the Green Climate Fund activities and projects.

With FAO’s and FILAC’s support a Network of Indigenous Specialists on Climate Finances was settled in Latin America.



8. Contribution to the ‘Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition Report’ of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly.

The contribution build on the outcomes of the profiling of indigenous food systems, and the publication gathering 9 indigenous food systems from the across the world. It was an important opportunity to present the many assets of indigenous food systems as important contributors for the achievement of the SDGs. In particular, it was recalled common and unique aspects of indigenous food systems that integrates spirituality and culture, language, traditional knowledge, diet and traditional medicine.

Finally, the contribution informed about the creation of the Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems, as main outcome of the High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems.

9. UNPFII expert meeting Nairobi on inclusive conservation

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit participated in the International Expert Group Meeting on “Conservation and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” in Kenya. The theme of the Expert Group Meeting follows the recommendations of the UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues.

The Expert Group Meeting discussed the crucial role indigenous peoples play for conservation of the environment, role not fully acknowledged when looking at the unrecognition of their rights to land and natural resources. In this context, the Expert Group Meeting aimed at sharing good practices of conservation intervention in realizing the rights of indigenous peoples; identify gaps in current practices, standards and policies of conservation with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples; 3. Propose recommendations and next steps to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples in conservation contexts.

The outputs of the meeting were certainly inspirational to the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, to develop the Biocentric restoration approach for land and ecosystems restoration programmes.

10. UNPFII expert meeting Chiang Mai

In November 2019, representatives of the Indigenous Peoples Unit travelled to Thailand, to participate to the International Expert Group Meeting (EGM) organized by the Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch of the Division for Inclusive Social Development of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. As every year, the theme of discussion of the EGM meeting is recommended by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, for the 2020 session the subject will be focusing on “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”. In preparation for the 2020 discussion, the Indigenous Peoples Unit provided recommendation



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and actively participated to discussions related to SGD 16, indigenous peoples and specific subject matters related to FAO and including collective rights, access to land and FPIC.



Pillar 6: Governance of Natural Resources – Collective Rights and VGTs

Following the recommendation from the 2018 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous People's Issues (UNPFII) FAO HQ has advanced from the VVGT and SSF to establishing an Interdepartmental Working Group on Indigenous People's Collective Rights. The objective of the group is to support a common strategy to the work of FAO in indigenous territories and also develop knowledge regarding the specificities of the governance and territorial management of indigenous territories, according to International human rights standards. Starting in 2020, the group will work on conceptualizing traditional territorial management, building capacity among FAO and partners such as Universities and Law networks and build knowledge through study cases. It is expected that FAO will focus its work in this area in countries of Asia that are facing territorial and land conflict and have already requested FAO's assistance.

1. Analysis of Pre & Post recognition of Masyarakat Adat to their customary forest in Indonesia

The Ministry of Forestry requested FAO to provide technical support to the presidential land allocation programme in Indonesia to indigenous peoples. The plan foresees to allocate 12.7 million hectares of forest land to local communities and indigenous peoples. In October 2017, FAO and the Government agreed on a plan of work with indigenous organizations in the country to undertake an analysis to inform policy implementation on pre and post land rights recognition for indigenous peoples.

Consequently, FAO signed an agreement with Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI) for the analysis of 7 indigenous communities who have either received their land title for their forests or are in the process. The analysis provides a very accurate description of what are the stumbling blocks and why the process is not working.

The main output of this agreement is the release in 2019 of a joint FAO-RMI policy brief on the lessons learnt from this analysis, and to provide recommendations towards meeting Indonesia's target for customary forests allocation.

2. Forestry and collective rights

FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit provided technical inputs to the publication "Collective tenure rights: Realizing the potential for REDD+ and sustainable development", developed jointly by FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UN-REDD Programme.

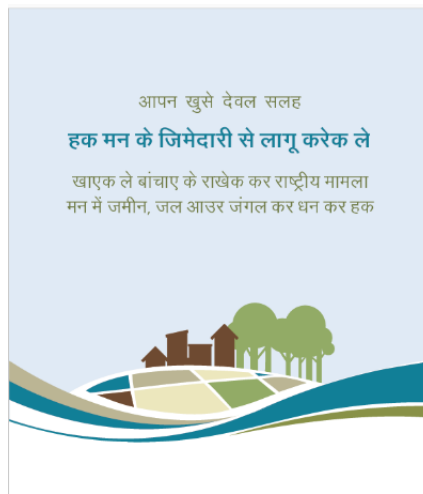
The information brief provides key messages on the importance of securing collective tenure rights. Based on the vast field experience of the Programme the document states that securing collective tenure rights strongly correlates with reduced deforestation and forest degradation,



and mitigates the impact of climate change. It also asserts on the positive link between collective tenure rights and enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services, improved livelihoods and food security.

3. Translation of VGGTs to Indigenous Languages

During 2019 in the context of the International Year of Indigenous Languages FAO has translated the VGGTs, a corner document for indigenous peoples protection, to different indigenous languages as Miskito (Nicaragua), Kurux, Sadri, Santhali and Karbi (India).



4. Creation of the Amazonía Indígena Working Group

Joining efforts together with IFAD and Indigenous peoples' organizations in the Amazon to provide support in the good implementation of the work of FAO in the Amazon and the respect of FPIC. In the context of the Amazonian Indigenous struggle 2019 has been a particular difficult year. The group will be key to support indigenous peoples in the implementation of their collective rights in the work of FAO.

Pillar 7: Food Security Indicators

Stemming from a letter of agreement (LoA) with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), a first draft report analyzing the status of food security and nutrition of indigenous peoples at global level was prepared and submitted to FAO in January 2019. Such study represents the first of its kind as it directly analyses the different dimensions of food security vis-à-vis indigenous peoples. The report included 4 regional level analysis and 6 national level case studies. In order to ensure a more comprehensive global coverage, 3 additional regional analysis will be produced in 2020 through an additional LoA with IWGIA.

Also in Panama and El Salvador FAO developed three pilots adapting the IFES questionnaire to the worldviews of indigenous peoples in consultation with indigenous allies and the National Statistics Institutions. The results of these experiences will be shared in 2020. It is expected that FAO will replicate these pilots in territories of Asia and the Arctic in 2020.

All over the world statistics regarding indigenous peoples are practically non-existent. Indigenous Peoples representatives have been advocating for decades within the UN asking the statistics experts to address this problem. Recently the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs has open a window of opportunity for indigenous peoples on this regard. Since 2015 FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has been working along with indigenous representatives and FAO statisticians to include the indigenous perspective in the Food Insecurity Experience Scale. In 2018-2019 FAO developed three pilots adapting the questionnaire jointly with indigenous allies, in territories of Panama and El Salvador. The results of these experiences are now available and will be published in 2020. At the same time after developing a first report with regional and national case studies on the status of food security and nutrition among indigenous peoples, it was agreed to add three additional regional analysis to be produced in 2020.





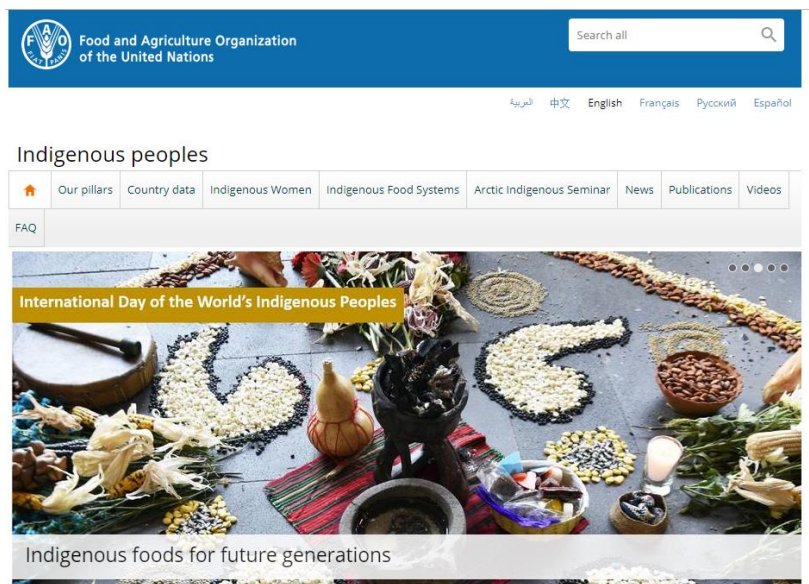
Agreements with organizations

Agreements with Organizations 2019 Supporting 3 Pillars of Work

PILLARS	ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY	
Indigenous Food Systems	CENESTA - Iran	Profiling of two indigenous food systems: Moghanlou Tribe of Shahsevan Tribal and Soheyli village indigenous community	USD 68,000
	RMI - Indonesia	Profiling of two indigenous food systems.	
	MANTASA - Indonesia	Profiling of two indigenous food systems.	
	Agency of Development Initiatives - Kyrgyzstan	Profiling of two indigenous food systems.	
Advocacy & Indigenous Women	IWGIA	Global study on indigenous peoples and food security.	USD 62,000
Indigenous Peoples Food Security Indicators	Gruppo SUNU - Paraguay	Implementation of a national edition of the Indigenous Women School programme	USD 20,000
			USD 150,000

Communications and Outreach Activities 2019

FAO Indigenous Web stories:



- Indigenous Peoples have a key role in the fight against climate change
<http://www.fao.org/nicaragua/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1180933/>
- Women in Africa make their contribution to food security visible.
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1184627/>
- FAO and the Islamic Development Bank actively working together on how indigenous peoples traditional knowledge can provide answers to today's global challenges.
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1194750/>
- FAO urges Greater Investment and interest in indigenous practices for Zero Hunger
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1191897/>
- Indigenous youth share ideas to revitalize indigenous food systems.
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1201885/>
- Participate in the online consultation for the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1201964/>
- Indigenous foods for future generations.
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1204001/>
- Join the online discussion
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1234274/>
- FAO online course on free, prior and informed consent.
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1242767/>
- Supporting indigenous peoples to restore the balance between wildlife and food security
<http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1237113/>

FAO Indigenous Speeches at the UN:

- Statement at the 18th session on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues:

Statement: <http://www.fao.org/new-york/fao-statements/detail/en/c/1192404/>

Video Footage: [Yon Fernandez DeLarrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Unit Leader, at the UNPFII 2019 – PLENARY 9](#)

In the News



- Verso Sinodo per l'Amazzonia: incontro Fao su popoli indigeni, Vatican News, March 2019
<https://www.vaticannews.va/it/mondo/news/2019-03/verso-sinodo-amazzonia-incontro-fao-popoli-indigeni.html>
- FAO: Developing economies should look to traditional foods for food production, CNBC Africa, April 2019
<https://www.cnbc.com/videos/2019/04/12/fao-developing-economies-should-look-to-traditional-foods-for-food-production/>
- El matriarcado indígena: cuando las mujeres gobiernan con la naturaleza, EFE Verde, 9 de agosto 2019
<https://www.efe.com/efeverde/noticias/matriarcado-indigena-cuando-las-mujeres-gobiernan-la-naturaleza/>
- A los indígenas del Ártico se les acaba el tiempo, Planeta Futuro El País
https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/09/23/planeta_futuro/1569242685_088895.html
- Climate change, race for Arctic Resources Alarms Indigenous People
<http://laht.com/article.asp?ArticleId=2483683&CategoryId=13936>
- Indígenas del Ártico temen por su supervivencia ante el calentamiento global



<https://ww2.elmercurio.com.ec/2019/09/23/indigenas-del-artico-temen-por-su-supervivencia-ante-el-calentamiento-global/>

- En el Ártico, indígenas temen por su supervivencia ante calentamiento global

<https://josecardenas.com/2019/09/en-el-artico-indigenas-temen-por-su-supervivencia-ante-calentamiento-global/>

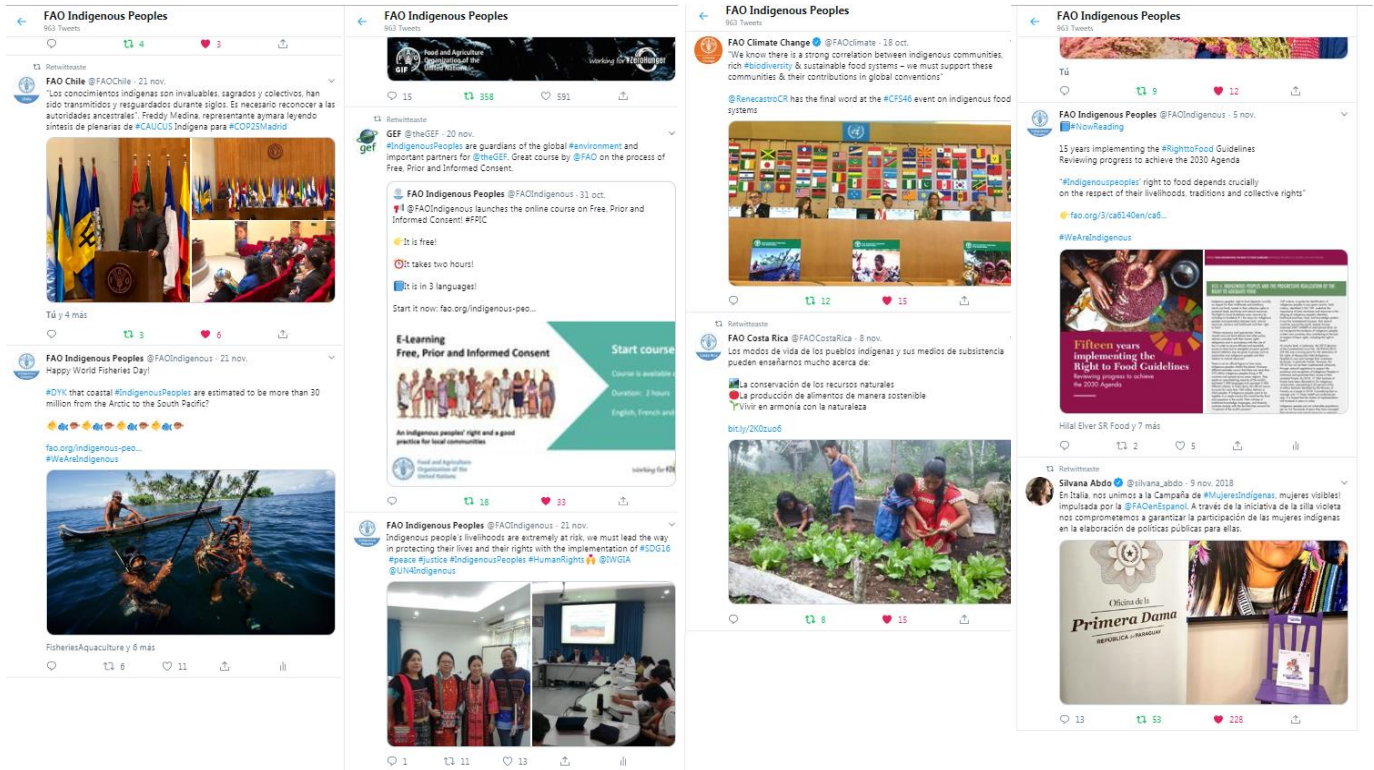
- Indígenas del Ártico, temen por su supervivencia

<https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/ciencia-y-salud/indigenas-del-artico-temen-por-su-supervivencia-ante-el-calentamiento-global>

- Los pueblos indígenas del Ártico, en grave peligro por el cambio climático

https://www.lasexta.com/noticias/sociedad/pueblos-indigenas-artico-grave-peligro-cambio-climatico_201909235d88e8030cf294756fdb8ff3.html

Twitter: [@FAOIndigenos](https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenos)





Annex 1: Indigenous Peoples Qualifier in FPMIS

Project Symbol	Operating Unit	LTU	Actual EOD	Actual NTE	Project Title	Recipients	Donors
GCP /COL/115/ITA	FLCOL	SP3	01/11/2019	31/10/2022	Estrategia de desarrollo territorial para la reactivación económica e integración social de Mapiripan	Colombia	Italy
GCP /IND/183/GFF	FAIND	TCIDD	01/04/2019	31/03/2026	Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP)	India	GEF (FAO)
GCP /PER/045/GFF	FLPER	NRL	27/09/2018	27/09/2022	Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach.	Peru	GEF (FAO)
OSRO/RLA/901/EC	RLCRD	PSE	01/04/2019	30/04/2021	Strengthening of comprehensive and multisectoral risk management to reduce livelihoods vulnerability of indigenous communities exposed to multiple threats and hidden risks in the Bolivian Altiplano and Colombia	Plurinational State of Bolivia; Colombia; Regional Latin America; SLS - Multidisciplinar y Team for South America	European Union
TCP/BOL/3709	FLBOL	RLCTD	01/07/2019	31/03/2020	Estrategia de Desarrollo Integral sectorial	Plurinational State of Bolivia	FAO



					de la Amazonía en Bolivia		
TCP/IND/3703	FAIND	AGP	01/05/2019	28/02/2021	Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Mizoram	India	FAO
TCP/IND/3704	FAIND	AGP	01/04/2019	31/01/2021	Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Nagaland	India	FAO
TCP/PAR/3707	FLPAR	SP3	01/09/2019	31/08/2021	Asistencia técnica para la formulación e implementación del Plan Nacional de Reducción de la Pobreza.	Paraguay	FAO
TCP/RLA/3720	RLCRD	RLCTD	01/09/2019	31/01/2021	Mejorando la gobernanza sostenible de los pueblos y territorios indígenas de América Latina.	Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Regional Latin America	FAO
TCP/RLA/3727	RLCTD	RLCTD	01/12/2019	30/06/2021	Desarrollo territorial e inclusión social para Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes	Brazil; Colombia; Guatemala; Mexico; Nicaragua; Regional Latin America	FAO
TFD-19/ARG/001	FLARG	RLCTD	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	Fortalecimiento de la producción hortícola de la comunidad indígena lwi Imemby	Argentina	Multilateral
UNJP/PER/051/UN J-GLOBAL	FLPER	FOAU	15/12/2017	31/12/2020	Programa Nacional ONU-REDD Perú	Peru	UNDP Administered Donor Joint Trust Fund
UTF /COL/103/COL	FLCOL	ESPDD	30/08/2018	30/06/2019	Caracterización de la situación alimentaria y nutricional de pueblos	Colombia	Colombia



					indígenas en Colombia		
UTF /COL/113/COL	FLCOL	SP2	04/07/2019	31/12/2019	Asistencia Técnica para la implementación del modelo de forestería comunitaria Fase II	Colombia	Colombia
UTF /IND/196/IND	FAIND	AGP	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the NorthEast (FOCUS) Project Nagaland	India	India
UTF /IND/197/IND	FAIND	AGP	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) Project Mizoram	India	India
UTF /MEX/122/MEX	FLMEX	ESP	02/03/2015	31/12/2019	Evaluación de los programas: Fomento a la Organización Agraria (FORMAR); Apoyo a Jóvenes para la Productividad de Futuras Empresas Rurales (PROJOVEN); y Programa de Fomento a la Urbanización Rural (PROFUR)	Mexico	Mexico