



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# **Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure:**

**A meeting between  
indigenous peoples and FAO**

**2-3 February 2015  
FAO, Rome Headquarters**

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*Hinewirangi Kohu Morgan gestures the formal Maori greeting from New Zealand to the attendees of the meeting. ©FAO*

## I. Introduction

On the 2nd and 3rd February 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) organized a technical meeting between indigenous peoples' representatives and FAO staff. The meeting was attended by twenty indigenous peoples from the different socio-cultural regions<sup>1</sup>, including members of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), political leaders, technical experts, indigenous food producers and traditional knowledge-holders. In addition, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Land Coalition (ILC), civil society and academia also attended the discussions.

The last time indigenous peoples' representatives and experts met in FAO headquarters was in 2010 for the approval of the **FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples**. In those five years, FAO has changed significantly, opening its doors to key stakeholders including academia, civil society, cooperatives, and the private sector. It was therefore important to do the same with indigenous peoples.

This event has also served the purpose of complying with the 2014 recommendation from the UNPFII for FAO to organize with Indigenous Peoples a meeting on the **Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)**<sup>2</sup>.

The timing of the meeting provided the opportunity to add new elements to the debate initiated in two important events hosted by FAO in 2014, namely the **FAO Symposium on Agroecology**<sup>3</sup> and the **Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)**, coorganized with the **World Health Organization (WHO)**. In these meetings, the relevance and importance of traditional knowledge, indigenous food systems and local environmental management rose up during the course of the discussions.

The meeting **Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on tenure: A meeting between Indigenous Peoples and FAO** was organized by a facilitation committee composed of five indigenous experts and the

1. Source: UNPFII. The socio-cultural regions are seven and have been determined to give broad representation to the world's indigenous peoples: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.

2. <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/69cedff9-d20d-5aed-8de5-1524bc24949e/>

3. <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/4e651e91-f75d-4599-9dde-f70e3f26e1de/>

Advocacy Unit of the Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (OPCA), which is the focal point for indigenous peoples' issues within FAO.

Together, OPCA and the facilitation committee defined the criteria to select indigenous representatives. The criteria took into account regional representation, youth representation and gender balance, with one indigenous representative per each of the seven regions identified by the UNPFII and seven technical experts in areas of common interest to Indigenous Peoples and FAO.

Other participants included the two representatives of Indigenous Peoples vis-à-vis the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the two focal points for FAO in the UNPFII, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, an indigenous facilitator, a person in charge of ensuring the follow up to the discussions held in the meeting, and an author of the paper *“An Assessment of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and their Relevance and Usefulness for Indigenous Peoples.”*

FAO staff from different technical departments belonging to the FAO Interdepartmental Working Group (IDWG) on indigenous peoples also contributed to the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting was fine-tuned by a group of co-facilitators composed of Myrna Cunningham (Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development and FAO Special Ambassador for the International Year of Family Farming), Andrea Carmen, (Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council) and Carol Kalafatic (independent scholar and expert on indigenous issues).

The high level event was opened by Maria Helena Semedo, the FAO Deputy Director-General and Coordinator for Natural Resources. FAO Director-General, Mr. José Graziano da Silva, reaffirmed FAO's institutional support during his closing remarks where he highlighted five main priority areas for FAO to work with indigenous peoples<sup>4</sup>.

As a result of this meeting, the participants agreed on a series of actions which will shape a joint work plan, based on the main suggestions made for how FAO and indigenous peoples could collaborate in the short, medium and long term.

This report includes the work plan, identifying concrete steps that can be followed in relation to voluntary guidelines (the VGGT and the **Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication**<sup>5</sup>, known as SSF Guidelines), indigenous food systems and fisheries among others.

Section II contains the key outcomes generated by the meeting, while Section III describes in a narrative manner the steps to follow for collaborative actions between FAO and indigenous peoples (summarized in Table 1 in Annex A, which also identifies focal points both from FAO and indigenous organizations for each action).



*Myrna Cunningham was the first female Miskita governor of the Waspam Community in Nicaragua. ©FAO*

4. The five areas identified by the Director General in his speech (see annexes for full text) are: VGGT (promotion and implementation); International Year of Soils; Exchange of traditional knowledge; Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS); and climate change

5. <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/21360061-9b18-42ac-8d78-8a1a7311aef7/>

*Maria Teresa Zapeta  
Mendoza, of the Indigenous  
Women Alliance in Central  
America and Mexico ©FAO*



*Victoria Tauli Corpuz,  
United Nations Special  
Rapporteur on the rights  
of indigenous peoples  
©FAO*

*Carol Kalafatic, member of the  
High Level Panel of Experts on  
Food Security and Nutrition  
(middle) together with Myrna  
Cunningham (left) and Maria  
Teresa Zapeta Mendoza (right)  
©FAO*



*Kamanamaikalani Beamer (left), Director of the Kohala Center, Hinewirangi Kohu Morgan (middle), Founder of the Maori women's centers and Carlos Batzin (right), Director of Universidad Indigena. ©FAO*



*Jorge Stanley Icaza, Civil Society Mechanism. ©FAO*



*Joan Carling, Secretary-General for the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. ©A.Rothe*



## II. Summary of key recommendations

- A. Focal points at global, regional and national level to be identified for indigenous peoples and FAO.
- B. Dialogue between indigenous peoples and the private sector to be facilitated.
- C. Technical dialogue between indigenous peoples and governments to be facilitated.
- D. Coordination between FAO and other UN agencies (in particular Rome-based agencies) to be strengthened.
- E. Free, Prior and Informed Consent to be applied in FAO activities.
- F. Joint implementation of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*.
- G. Joint implementation of the *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*.
- H. Creation of an FAO working group on indigenous food systems that includes indigenous peoples.
- I. Joint development and application of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples.



*Carlos Batzín, Presidente del Fondo Indígena.*

### III. Main suggestions for collaborative actions

#### III.A. FAO Policy on indigenous and Tribal Peoples

##### FAO:

- Actively participate in the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on indigenous issues in the development of a system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples (as requested by the United Nations General Assembly in the Outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples<sup>6</sup>, paragraph 31).

- Support the development and implementation of national action plans on indigenous peoples with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples (as requested by the United Nations General Assembly in the Outcome document of the World conference on Indigenous Peoples, paragraph 32).

- Strengthen coordination with other United Nations (UN) agencies on indigenous peoples' issues.

- Ensure that new FAO material, documents, normative work and policies as well as activities (projects and programmes) are compliant with the *FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples* (2010) and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP)

- Ensure the correct and effective application of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in all FAO activities related to indigenous peoples and develop, in partnership with indigenous peoples' organizations, context-specific processes to be followed.

- Reflect in FAO's Biannual Program of Work and Budget activities with Indigenous Peoples to ensure they are adequately considered in the work of the Organization.

- Sensitize and train FAO staff at Headquarters, national and regional level to work with indigenous peoples in a culturally appropriate manner.

- Organize a workshop on indigenous peoples and fisheries and aquaculture to identify priority issues and ensure greater participation of indigenous fishing communities in FAO activities.



*Rocio Miranda, President of the "Unity of the Indigenous and Peasant Force". ©Anna.Korzenszky*

6. <http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/index.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/2&referer=http://www.un.org/es/ga/69/meetings/indigenous/&Lang=E>

### Indigenous peoples:

• Through broad and participatory processes, identify regional/national organizations that can partner with FAO to:

- collaborate in the development and implementation of national action plans;

- identify new FAO material/activities that appear to be non-compliant with **FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples** and UNDRIP;

- develop context-specific processes for the appropriate application of FPIC;

- participate in the workshop on indigenous peoples and aquaculture and collaborate in fisheries-related activities.

• Support FAO in understanding the diversity of indigenous peoples and the specificities of each country.



*Nicole María Yanes, President of "Light is Life".  
©FAO*



*Álvaro Esteban Pop, Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. ©A.Rothe (modified).*



*Alona Yefimenko, from the Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat, and Ronald Joseph Lameman, Board member of the International Indian Treaty Council.  
©Anna.Korzenszky (modified)*



*Claudia Ángel Pérez, technical expert from Conservation, Research and Use of Natural Resources (CIARENA) and Rodion Sulyandziga, Director of the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North.  
©FAO*

### III.B. Voluntary guidelines as instruments for indigenous peoples

#### FAO:

- Capacity building:
  - train indigenous peoples' communities in the protection of their collective land tenure (including rights to water and other resources) through participatory community land mapping, demarcation, enhancement of sustainable traditional livelihoods and protection of biodiversity and eco-system for food security;
  - strengthen governments' capacities to implement the (VGGT) and the (SSF Guidelines) including the provisions respecting the rights of indigenous peoples;
  - strengthen indigenous peoples' capacities to negotiate and facilitate dialogue with governments and the private sector with regards to the application of the VGGT;
  - train FAO staff in country offices to ensure alignment with regional offices and headquarters in the implementation of the VGGT.
- Information and communication for development:
  - Translate the VGGT and SSF Guidelines in less technical/legal language, as well as into local languages;
  - Prepare a simplified version of the SSF Guidelines specifically for indigenous peoples;
  - Disseminate materials at the local level;
  - Use audio-visual materials and indigenous peoples' theatre to connect the VGGT and SSF Guidelines to indigenous peoples and to extend the reach of information.
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation on implementation of the VGGT:
  - Promote a continuing dialogue among indigenous peoples to discuss proposed methods and indicators for monitoring the implementation of the VGGT;
  - Promote discussion on the application of the VGGT at the FAO Regional Conferences (in addition to other fora such as the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger) and enable indigenous peoples' full and effective participation;
  - Analyze country reports prepared by indigenous peoples on the implementation of the VGGT;
  - Establish specific timeframes and instances for country evaluation in the application of the VGGT within the CFS (the forum where the progress of implementation should be discussed, as established in Paragraph 26.4 of the VGGT).
  - Disseminate reports in order to encourage states' accountability, including good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations to address gaps and challenges in the implementation of the VGGT.
  - Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of how other organizations are applying the VGGT.
- Select priority countries and strengthen partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations and communities to start national implementation of the VGGT in relation to indigenous issues.
- Support countries in the review and harmonization of national laws and policies to be consistent with the VGGT.

- Promote an integrated and human rights-based approach when dealing with issues of governance together with water, land and resources.
- Promote comprehensive application of the VGGT (not just regarding land tenure, but also including rights to land and resources and recognition of legal land title and demarcation).
- Promote participatory case studies:
  - showing positive examples of implementation of the VGGT;
  - on the contribution of indigenous knowledge to the implementation of the VGGT;
  - on the importance of traditional knowledge for fisheries;
  - on conflicts and threats to indigenous peoples in inland and coastal areas.
- Involve indigenous representatives in the discussions on technical guides (pastoralism, commons, etc).
- Disseminate, translate and build capacities also on the **CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems** (CFS RAI) and other instruments.



*Ronald Joseph Lameman, Board member of the International Indian Treaty Council. © FAO*



*Jay Johnson, senior policy advisor from the Okanagan Nation Alliance. ©FAO*



*Joseph Ole Simel, Director of Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO). ©Federica.Gabellini (modified)*



*Raja Devasish Roy, Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. ©FAO*

### III.B. Voluntary guidelines as instruments for indigenous peoples (Cont.)

#### Indigenous peoples:

- Capacity building:
  - Participate in the planning and implementation of capacity building activities;
  - Identify, through regional and national indigenous peoples' organizations, possible indigenous communities to participate in land mapping and demarcation;
  - Identify representatives to engage in discussions with the governments and the private sector.
- Information and communication for development:
  - Support FAO in the translation of the VGGT and SSF Guidelines into local languages;
  - Support FAO in the preparation of a manual on the SSF Guidelines;
  - Support FAO in broadly disseminating materials at the local level;
  - Collaborate with FAO in producing audio-visual materials and indigenous peoples' theatre, as well as other artistic expressions to connect the VGGT and SSF Guidelines to indigenous peoples.
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation on implementation of the VGGT:
  - Engage in continuous dialogue to discuss what kind of monitoring for the implementation of the VGGT is pursued;
  - Prepare country reports on the implementation of the VGGT and submit them to FAO;
  - Support FAO in the dissemination of reports in order to encourage states' accountability, including good practices, lessons learned and recommendations to address gaps and challenges in the implementation of the VGGT.
  - Include monitoring and evaluation on how the World Bank is applying the VGGT.
- Identify indigenous peoples' organizations to support implementation of the VGGT at the national level.
- Support FAO in the review and harmonization of national laws to be consistent with the VGGT.
- Partner with FAO in the development of participatory case studies.
- Identify indigenous peoples' representatives to participate in discussions of technical guides (Pastoralism, commons):
  - 24-25 March 2015: Workshop on Governance of Tenure Technical Guide on Pastoralism (Rome)
  - 23-24 April 2015: Workshop on Governance of Tenure Technical Guide on Commons (Berlin)
- Support FAO in the dissemination of the CFS RAI and other normative instruments.

### III.C. Traditional food systems, agroecology and nutrition

#### FAO

- Call for high-level meetings between indigenous peoples and FAO managers to discuss food systems, agroecology and nutrition, including traditional food producers and knowledge holders.
- Set up a crosscutting working group on indigenous food systems consisting of indigenous peoples, FAO (interdepartmental) and other Rome-based agencies to:
  - Carry out collaborative and/or community-based case studies;
  - Compile existing data on indigenous peoples linking with existing indigenous peoples' networks;
  - Start work on a native seeds initiative;
  - Start work on an indigenous peoples' Forests initiative to strengthen protection of forest knowledge and biodiversity in relation to food security and nutrition;
  - Link indigenous peoples to markets.
- Implement projects and programmes at the national level, targeting food insecurity and malnutrition in indigenous peoples' communities and promoting the protection of indigenous peoples' food related knowledge, practices and resources.
- Develop learning paths on cross-cutting issues related to traditional food systems, agroecology and nutrition, and mainstream in relevant FAO departments.
- Develop indicators (structural, process, outcome) to measure and monitor progress of UN agencies in relation to indigenous peoples, taking into account the work that has been done to date on the "cultural indicators for food sovereignty and sustainable development".

#### Indigenous peoples

- Through broad and participatory processes, identify indigenous peoples' representatives to participate in high-level meetings in FAO.
- Identify indigenous experts to form part of the working group on indigenous food systems.
- Support FAO in the design and implementation of national programmes and projects on food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Identify good practices and collaborate with FAO in the development of learning paths.
- Support in the development and application of indicators reflecting the perspectives, experiences, cultural realities and threats indigenous peoples and their food systems face.



*Andrea Carmen, Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council.  
©Anna.Korzenszky (modified)*

### III.D. Mechanisms of exchange between FAO and indigenous peoples



*Roundtable discussions and knowledge exchange between FAO technical experts and indigenous representatives. ©FAO*

#### D1. At national level

##### **FAO:**

- Support policy-making dialogue with governments (in both developed and developing countries).
- Identify focal points for indigenous peoples in FAO country offices.
- Strengthen partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations and include representation of indigenous peoples' experts working within FAO national offices and country-level programmes.

##### **Indigenous peoples:**

- Through broad and participatory processes, identify national organizations and representatives (including youth) to work in partnership with FAO and act as indigenous peoples' focal points for each FAO country office and in FAO country-level programmes.

## D2. At regional level

### FAO:

- Identify focal points for indigenous peoples in FAO regional offices.
- Increase representation of indigenous peoples (including youth) in FAO Regional processes in order to develop joint agendas.
- Create regular meetings at regional/sub regional levels (in developed and developing countries).

### Indigenous peoples:

- Through broad and participatory processes, identify indigenous representatives (including youth) for continuous dialogue with regional offices and for participation in FAO regional conferences and other meetings at regional/sub regional levels.

## D3. At global level

### FAO:

- Through broad and participatory processes, increase representation of indigenous peoples (including youth) within FAO at headquarters.
- Facilitate participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes, such as the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- Facilitate and support organization of indigenous peoples' meeting with outcome reports to present to FAO and other relevant organizations (e.g. UNPFII).
- Facilitate discussion/dialogue between indigenous peoples and the private sector, with a leadership of FAO towards the strengthening of these relations.
- Develop a specific internship programme for indigenous peoples' in headquarters, regional offices and national offices.

### Indigenous peoples:

- Through broad and participatory processes, identify indigenous peoples' representatives (including youth) for continuous dialogue at the global level (with FAO headquarters).
- Organize conferences with outcome reports on the situation of indigenous peoples in the different regions to present to FAO.
- Identify representatives to engage in discussions with the private sector.
- Support in the identification of possible candidates and areas of work for the internship programme.

**ANNEX A. Table 1: Suggestions, proposed actions and possible focal points**

TASK	FAO	FAO FOCAL POINT	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES / FOCAL POINTS
<b>FAO POLICY ON INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES</b>				
Participation in the UN IASG on Indigenous Issues	Participate in development of a system-wide action plan and national action plans on indigenous peoples	Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development, Advocacy Unit (OPCA)  Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAORLC) focal point – Inter-Agency Regional Support Group on Indigenous Issues (GIRPI)	National organizations and networks to collaborate with FAO in the development and implementation of national action plans	National/Regional organizations to be identified by indigenous peoples from the regions  Joan Carling, Francisco Cali, Saul Vicente
Review new FAO material and activities with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the UNDRIP (in particular, the application of FPIC	Review language of documents, normative work and policies when necessary. Develop, in partnership with indigenous organizations, context-specific processes to be followed for the effective application of FPIC.	FAO	Help identifying new materials/activities that appear to be non-compliant with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the UNDRIP. Identify regional/national organizations that can partner with FAO for the development of context-specific processes for the adequate application of FPIC.	Indigenous experts that attended the FAO meeting:  Joan Carling, Myrna Cunningham, Álvaro Pop, Devasish Roy, Joseph Ole Simel
Indigenous peoples' issues are considered in the work of the Organization	Reflect indigenous peoples' issues in FAO's Biannual Programme of Work and Budget	OPCA  LAC: FAORLC focal point  FAO Subregional Office for Central America (FAOSLM) focal point	-	-

Capacity building at headquarters, national and regional level	Sensitize and train staff to work with indigenous peoples in a culturally appropriate manner	OPCA LAC: FAORLC focal point FAOSLM focal point	-	-
Address the issue of marginalization in the implementation of the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Consider specificities of each country and diversity of indigenous peoples	Indigenous peoples' focal points in FAO representations	Support FAO in understanding diversity of indigenous peoples and specificities of each country	Indigenous organizations to be identified  Map of indigenous peoples' organizations in each country
Ensure greater participation of indigenous fishing communities in development processes	Organize a workshop on indigenous peoples and fisheries and aquaculture to identify priority issues and follow-up action in relation to the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines	Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and Policy Division (FIPI)  LAC: FAORLC, FAOSLM, FAO Nicaragua, FAO Brazil, FAO Colombia, FAO Peru	Identify indigenous peoples' fishing communities and representatives (including youth and traditional knowledge holders) to participate in the workshop and collaborate with FAO	LAC: indigenous peoples' representatives from the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), Nicaragua, Tikuna Organizations, Amazon Basin Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Mexico  Other regions: to be identified
<b>VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AS INSTRUMENTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</b>				
Capacity building	Support and assist indigenous peoples' communities in the protection of their collective land tenure through participatory community land mapping and demarcation	Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC)  Country and regional offices	Participate in capacity building activities (including as trainers)	Devasish Roy, Álvaro Pop, Joan Carling, Myrna Cunningham, Joseph Ole Simel, Mani Stanley plus regional/national indigenous peoples' organization to identify possible communities to participate in land mapping and demarcation
	Strengthen governments' capacities to implement the VGGT and support the private sector in respecting the VGGT	NRC  Country and regional offices  Government appropriate counterparts in LAC: - Chile: F. Huenchumilla, Mayor of the Araucanía Region - Paraguay: J. Servín, President of the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI)	-	-

		<p>- Colombia: Land Restitution Body (Instancia de Restitución de Tierras)</p> <p>- Guatemala (tbd)</p>		
	Strengthen indigenous peoples' capacities to negotiate and facilitate dialogue with the private sector and the governments with regards to the application of the VGGT	OPCA, Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development, Partnerships Unit (OPCP), NRC	Identify representatives to engage in discussions with the private sector and the governments	<p>LAC: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay</p> <p>Other regions: indigenous peoples' organizations of countries/regions where governments have already asked FAO technical assistance on the subject to be identified</p>
	Involve indigenous representatives in the discussions on Governance of Tenure technical guides	OPCA, NRC	<p>Identify at least one indigenous representative / expert to participate in the discussions</p> <p>Next step:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24-25 March workshop on Governance of Tenure Technical Guide on Pastoralism</li> <li>- 23-24 April workshop on Governance of Tenure Technical Guide on Commons</li> </ul>	To be identified.
Information and communication for development	<p>Translate the VGGT and the SSF Guidelines in less technical language and also in local languages</p> <p>Prepare a simplified version of the SSF Guidelines specific for indigenous peoples (similar to the Peoples' Manual for the VGGT)</p>	<p>OPCA and NRC</p> <p>FIPI</p>	Support in the translation into less-technical language and in local languages, as well as in the preparation of a manual on the SSF Guidelines	Regional/national organizations to be identified.
	Disseminate the VGGT and SSF Guidelines at the local level, including through the use of audio-visual material and indigenous peoples' theatre	Country offices with support of OPCA (Communication for Development Team)	Support the dissemination of materials through different means of communication (theater and other artistic expressions)	Regional/national organizations to be identified

<p>Participatory monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the VGGT</p>	<p>Promote discussion on the implementation of the VGGT at the FAO Regional Conferences and enable indigenous peoples' participation</p>	<p>OPCA, NRC, Regional Offices</p>	<p>Identify indigenous peoples' representatives to engage in the dialogue on the implementation and monitoring of the VGGT, participate in FAO Regional Conferences and participate in the development and application of appropriate indicators</p>	<p>Global: Mani Stanley  Indigenous representatives/experts to be identified</p>
	<p>Evaluate country reports on the implementation of the VGGT during the CFS and disseminate results</p>	<p>NRC  Secretariat of the CFS</p>	<p>Prepare country reports and disseminate results</p>	<p>National indigenous peoples' organizations to be identified</p>
<p>Start implementation of VGGT in relation to indigenous peoples in priority countries</p>	<p>Identify priority countries to start implementation at the national level and strengthen partnership between FAO, governments (also local) and indigenous peoples relating to the VGGT and to food security.</p>	<p>OPCA, NRC and Plant Production and Protection Division (AGPM)</p>	<p>Identify indigenous organizations to partner with FAO for national programmes of implementation of the VGGT  Next step: support the launch of the Governance of Tenure Technical Guide on Pastoralism in 2016 by proposing appropriate avenues/events, stakeholders and discussions</p>	<p>Global: Mani Stanley  LAC: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay  Other regions: countries / regions where governments have already asked FAO technical assistance on the subject to be identified</p>
<p>\$Review and harmonization of national laws to be consistent with the VGGT</p>	<p>Support countries in reviewing and harmonizing their national laws</p>	<p>NRC, Legal and Ethics Office (LEG)</p>	<p>Support countries in reviewing and harmonizing their national laws</p>	<p>LAC: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay  Other regions: indigenous peoples' organizations to be identified (countries / regions where governments have already asked FAO technical assistance on the subject)</p>

Participatory case studies	Promote case studies highlighting challenges and good practices in the implementation of the VGGT for indigenous peoples	OPCA and NRC	Partner with FAO in carrying out case studies	<p>LAC: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay</p> <p>Other regions: indigenous peoples' organizations / experts to be identified (countries / regions where governments have already asked FAO technical assistance on the subject)</p>
	Prepare case- studies on conflicts and threats to indigenous peoples living in inland and coastal areas and whose livelihood depend on fisheries	FIPI	Partner with FAO in carrying out case studies	<p>LAC: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay</p> <p>Other regions: indigenous peoples' organizations / experts to be identified (countries / regions where governments have already asked FAO technical assistance on the subject)</p>
<b>TRADITIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS, AGROECOLOGY AND NUTRITION</b>				
High-level meetings between indigenous peoples and directors of departments	Ensure regular meetings, and coordination with departments on food systems, agroecology and nutrition	OPCA	Identify indigenous representatives to engage in continuous discussion	<p>LAC: Free Seeds Network (Red Semillas Libres)</p> <p>The Pacific: Kamanamaikalani Beamer, Rocío Miranda (agroecology)</p> <p>Nicole Yanes,</p> <p>Berenice Sánchez (nutrition),</p> <p>Andrea Carmen (traditional food systems)</p> <p>Other regions: to be identified</p>

Cross-cutting working group on indigenous food systems	Set up the working group	AGPM (Caterina Batello), OPCA Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) regional network in LAC	Identify indigenous experts	LAC: Rocío Miranda (agroecology)  Other regions: to be identified
National projects and programmes targeting food insecurity and malnutrition in indigenous peoples' communities	Design and implement national projects and programmes	LAC: FAO Paraguay, FAO Guatemala, FAO Colombia	Support FAO in the design and implementation of national programmes and projects	Indigenous peoples counterparts of FAO project TCP/RLA/3403 (Food Security and Nutrition Policies and Indigenous Peoples in Ecuador, Guatemala and Paraguay)  Nicole Yanes, Berenice Sánchez (nutrition)  Other regions: indigenous peoples' organizations to be identified
Learning paths	Develop learning paths and mainstream in relevant FAO departments and outside FAO	Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development, Capacity Development Unit (OPCC)  LAC: FAORLC focal point	Identify good practices and collaborate with FAO in the development of learning paths	Indigenous communities to be identified.
Development of indicators (structural, process, outcome)	Collaborate with other UN agencies in the development of relevant indicators	OPCA, Statistics Division (ESS), Nutrition Division (ESN)	Support in the development of indicators	Myrna Cunningham, Álvaro Pop, Andrea Carmen
<b>IDENTIFICATION OF MECHANISMS OF CONTINUOUS EXCHANGE BETWEEN FAO AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</b>				
National level	Identify focal points in national offices and strengthen partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations.	Focal point to be identified in each FAO country office	Identify indigenous peoples' organizations and representatives (including youth) to act as indigenous peoples' focal points for each FAO country office	To be identified

Regional level	Identify FAO focal points for indigenous peoples in FAO regional offices and ensure increased representation of indigenous peoples (including youth) in FAO Regional Conferences.	Focal point to be identified in each FAO Regional Office  LAC: FAORLC focal point, FAOSLM focal point	Identify indigenous peoples' representatives (including youth) for continuous dialogue with Regional Offices and for participation in FAO Regional Conferences.	LAC: Regional cons. group in LAC (Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin (COICA), Andean Coordination of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI), Central American Indigenous Council (CICA), Meso-American Indigenous Council (CIMA), Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA), LAC members of the UNPFII), Teresa Zapeta, Taina Hedman  Other regions: to be identified
Global level / headquarters	Increase representation of indigenous peoples within FAO headquarters (including youth) and facilitate their full and effective participation in decision-making processes (Post-2015 Development Agenda)	OPCA, Trade and Markets Division (EST) and Interdepartamental Working Group on indigenous peoples	Identify indigenous peoples' representatives (including youth) for dialogue with FAO headquarters	LAC: Myrna Cunningham, Álvaro Pop, M <sup>a</sup> Eugenia Choque, Dalí Ángel, Adriana Anacona, Mani Stanley, Roberto Borrero (Post-2015 Development Agenda)  Other regions: to be identified
	Facilitate indigenous peoples' learning exchanges within countries and between countries / regions, in particular on good practices in relation to food systems, food security, food sovereignty and implementation of the VGGT.	OPCA	Organize conferences with outcome reports on the situation of indigenous peoples in relation to FAO's work in the different regions to present to FAO.	LAC: Luis Fernando Arias (National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, ONIC), Angel Vera (Guananí Federation), Álvaro Pop (Guatemala), Raquel García (Nicaragua)  Other regions: regional indigenous peoples' organizations / networks to organize the conferences to be identified.

Internship programme	Develop a specific internship programme for indigenous peoples in headquarters and national and regional offices	OPCA, Office of Human Resources (OHR), Technical Divisions, Regional and Country Offices.	Support in the identification of possible candidates and areas of work for the internship programme	National and regional organizations to be identified Indigenous University
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**ANNEX B - Agenda**

**INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS, AGROECOLOGY AND THE  
VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON TENURE: A MEETING BETWEEN  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND FAO  
AGENDA**

**Date: 2-3 February 2015**  
**Venue: FAO Headquarters**  
**Plenary: King Faisal Room, D 223**

**Day 1- Monday 2 February**

8:00- 9:00 Registration of participants	
<b>OPENING SESSION</b>	
<p>9:00-9:45</p> <p>Chair: Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Advocacy Officer (Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development-FAO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous ceremony</li> <li>• Welcoming remarks by Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General, Coordinator for Natural Resources</li> <li>• Opening remarks by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz</li> <li>• Participants introduce themselves</li> <li>• Introduction to the meeting and adoption of the agenda, Francesco Pierri, Chief Advocacy FAO</li> </ul>
<b>Session 1: FAO AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: POSSIBLE WAY FORWARD</b>	
<p>9:45-10:30</p> <p>Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrea Carmen, Executive Director (International Indian Treaty Council)</li> <li>• Francesco Pierri, Chief advocacy (Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development-FAO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the work undertaken after its adoption               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Advocacy Officer, FAO</li> <li>• Manigüeuigdinapi Jorge Stanley Icaza</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Way forward on the implementation- Myrna Cunningham Kain, Carol Kalafatic, Devasish Roy</li> <li>• Open discussion</li> </ul>

10:30 - 10:45 COFFEE BREAK

## Session 2: VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AS INSTRUMENTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: AN INTRODUCTION

<p>10:45-12:00</p> <p>Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rolf Hackbart, Deputy Director (Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development-FAO)</li><li>• Paul Munro Faure, Deputy Director (Climate, Energy and Tenure Division-FAO)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication: (SSF): Nicole Franz, Secretariat of the SSF Guidelines, FAO</li><li>• The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security (VGGT): Francesca Romano, Secretariat of the VGGT, FAO<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application and implementation activities</li><li>• The guide on Pastoralism, Viviane Onyango, Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO</li></ul></li><li>• Forestry initiatives, guidelines and indigenous communities: Jeffrey Campbell, Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division, FAO</li><li>• Indigenous peoples' main concerns, Joan Carling</li><li>• Open discussion</li></ul>
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12:00- 14:00 LUNCH

## Session 3: VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AS INSTRUMENTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: A PRACTICAL WAY FORWARD

<p>14:00-17.00</p> <p>Facilitators of working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Devasish Roy, Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</li><li>• Andrea Carmen, Executive Director (International Indian Treaty Council)</li><li>• Ann-Kristin Rothe, Voluntary Guidelines Consultant - FAO</li><li>• Guilherme Brady, Partnership officer- FAO</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two parallel working group sessions to identify main issues encountered by indigenous peoples in their region, using the Voluntary Guidelines as an assessment framework and brainstorm on how to use the Voluntary Guidelines to overcome these issues.</li><li>• Reporting back from working groups</li><li>• Open discussion</li></ul>
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## Day 2- Tuesday 3 February

### Session 4: TRADITIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS, AGROECOLOGY AND NUTRITION: AN INTRODUCTION

<p>9:00- 10:20</p> <p>Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teresa Zapeta, Coordinator, Alliance of Indigenous Women of Central America and Mexico</li> <li>• Caterina Batello, Senior o Officer, Plant Production and Protection Division-FAO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying indigenous peoples' priorities, Andrea Carmen</li> <li>• Exploring linkages between agroecology and traditional food systems, Clayton Campanhola, Director, Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO</li> <li>• Promoting indigenous food products on the markets: the example of geographical indications, Emilie Vandecandelaere, Rural Infrastructure and Agro Industries, FAO</li> <li>• Nutritional potential of indigenous food systems, Ruth Charrondière, Nutrition Division, FAO</li> <li>• The way forward, Myrna Cunningham Kain</li> <li>• Open discussion</li> </ul>
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10:20- 10:30 COFFEE BREAK

### Session 5: TRADITIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS, AGROECOLOGY AND NUTRITION: A PRACTICAL DISCUSSION

<p>10:30- 12:00</p> <p>Facilitators of working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carol Kalafatic, independent scholar</li> <li>• Alvaro Pop, member of UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</li> <li>• Mario Acunzo, Communication for Development Officer-FAO</li> <li>• Chiara Deligia, Communication expert- FAO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two parallel working group sessions to explore options for collaborating on the issue of indigenous and local knowledge in agriculture and the wider food system, finding synergies between the interests of indigenous peoples and FAO's concrete work for the next years.</li> <li>• Reporting back from working groups</li> <li>• Open discussion</li> </ul>
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## Session 6: Conclusions

<p>14:00- 16:30</p> <p>Chair: Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Advocacy Officer (Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development-FAO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wrap up: summary of key issues emerged during the two-days and identification of main technical areas for future work</li><li>• Mechanisms for collaboration between Indigenous Peoples and FAO: an open discussion</li><li>• Any other issue identified by participants</li></ul>
<p>16:30 - 17:00</p> <p>Chair: Marcela Villareal, Director (Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development - FAO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Concluding remarks by José Graziano da Silva, FAO Director-General</li><li>• Closing ceremony</li></ul>



*All participants at the February 2-3 meeting; Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure. ©FAO*

## ANNEX C - List of participants indigenous peoples' representatives

#	Name	Position	Representing
1	Victoria Tauli-Corpuz	UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples
2	Raja Devasish Roy	Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	FAO focal point in UNFP11
3	Álvaro Esteban Pop	Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	Alternate FAO focal point in UNFP11
4	Andrea Carmen	Executive Director, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) - (Co-facilitator)	Facilitator
5	Myrna Cunningham	President of the Center for the Autonomous Development of Indigenous Peoples (CADPI) – (Co-facilitator)	Facilitator and WCIP voice
6	Carol Kalafatic	Independent Scholar; member of the CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition	Facilitator
7	Jorge Stanley Icaza	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty Latin America	Advisory group CSM- CFS
8	Rocío Miranda	President, Unity of the Indigenous and Peasant Force	Advisory group CSM- CFS
9	Jay Johnson	Senior Policy Advisor, Okanagan Nation Alliance	Okanagan Nation Alliance
10	Carlos Batzin	President of the Indigenous Fund	President of the Indigenous Fund
11	Joan Carling	Secretary-General, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP); Member of the UNPF11 - Political leader	Asia (Philippines)
12	Rodion Sulyandziga	Director, Ph.D, Center for support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN) - Political leader Technical Advisor, Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)	Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia (Russian Federation)
13	Alona Yefimenko	Technical Advisor, Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)	Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia (Russian Federation)
14	Ronald Joseph Lameman	Bi-lateral Treaty Coordinator, Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations	North America (Canada)
15	Nicole Maria Yanes	President, "Light is Life" - Indigenous youth farming leader	North America (USA)
16	John B. Henriksen (Unable to attend)	International Representative Sami Parliament of Norway - politically appointed international representative	The Arctic (Norway)
17	Hinewirangi Kohu Morgan	Te Whanau o te Aru Aroha Organization, Founder of the Maori Women's Centers - Technical expert	The Pacific (New Zealand)
18	Kamanamaikalani Beamer (Ph.D.)	Director, Kohala Center - Technical expert	The Pacific (Hawaii)
19	Joseph Ole Simel	Director, Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organisation (MPIDO) - Political leader	Africa (Kenya)
20	María Teresa Zapeta Mendoza	General coordinator, Alliance of Indigenous Women of Central America and Mexico - Political leader	Central and South America and Caribbean (Guatemala)
21	Claudia Ángel Pérez	Conservation, Research and Use of Natural Resources (CIARENA) - Technical expert (marine biology and fishing areas)	Central and South America and Caribbean (Mexico)

## Participants from FAO

Surname	Name	FAO Division	Contact details	Relation to indigenous peoples' work
Acunzo	Mario	OPC	Mario.Acunzo@fao.org;	Communication for Development
Aggarwal	Safia	FOE	FOE Work on forest and land tenure	Work on forest and land tenure
Akezamutima	Emelyne	ESN	Emelyne.Akezamutima@fao.org;	Nutrition policies / Programs
Batello	Caterina	AGPM	Caterina.Batello@fao.org;	Agroecology; pastoralism
Boerstler	Fritjof	TCID	Fritjof.Boerstler@fao.org;	Inclusion in GEF projects
Bradley	Amanda	NRC / FOM	Amanda.bradley@fao.org;	Tenure within REDD which relates to Indigenous Peoples' lands
Brady	Guilherme	OPC	Guilherme.Brady@fao.org;	Civil society organization engagement with FAO
Buonincontri	Martina	TCE	Martina.Buonincontri@fao.org;	Humanitarian partnerships
Campanhola	Clayton	AGPM	Clayton.Campanhola@fao.org;	Director, AGPM
Campbell	Jeff	FOE	Jeffrey.campbell@fao.org;	Support to forest and farm producer organizations including Indigenous Peoples' organizations
Charrondiere	Ruth	ESN	Ruth.Charrondiere@fao.org;	Food systems, nutrition and biodiversity are strongly related, especially for Indigenous Peoples
Chibanda	Craig	OPCA	Craig.chibanda@fao.org;	International Year of Soils
Colozza	David	AGPME	David.Colozza@fao.org;	Agroecology
D'Angelo	Sarah	OPCP	Sarah.dangelo@fao.org;	Partnerships
D'Annolfo	Raffaele	AGPME	Raffaele.Dannolfo@fao.org;	Collecting evidence related to agroecology
Deladeriere	Arnaud	ESN	Arnaud.deladeriere@fao.org;	Nutrition, food composition and biodiversity
Deligia	Chiara	ESN	Chiara.deligia@fao.org;	Nutrition, healthy diets, communication
DeValue	Kristin	FOM	Kristin.Devalue@fao.org;	UNREDD – Governance/safeguards
Domínguez	Larissa	OPCP	Larissa.Dominguez-fuentes@fao.org;	Partnerships with non-state actors

Fernandez De Larrinoa	Yon	OPCA	Yon.FernandezLarrinoa@fao.org;	Advocacy Officer on Indigenous Peoples and Gender
Franz	Nicole	FIPI	Nicole.Franz@fao.org;	SSF Guidelines
Gabellini	Federica	NRC	Federica.gabellini@fao.org	Communication Expert, Land Tenure
Gao	Suzi	OCCM	Suzi.Gao@fao.org;	Communication
Gonzalez	Hernan	TCID	Hernan.Gonzalez@fao.org;	GEF projects
González Barraza	Maribel	OPCP	Maribel.Gonzalezbarraza@fao.org;	Partnerships with strategic non-state actors such as indigenous peoples
González Riggio	Valeria	TCI	Valeria.Gonzalezriggio@fao.org;	Field projects in LAC
Graubb	Benjamin	AGPME	Benjamin.graub@fao.org;	Agroecology
Hackbart	Rolf	OPC	Rolf.Hackbart@fao.org; Deputy Director, OPC	Deputy Director, OPC
Hernandez	Yenory	ESN	Yenory.HernandezGarcabanzo@fao.org;	Capacity development and nutrition education initiatives to promote culturally relevant strategies promoting health and food security
Herren	Barbara	AGPME	Barbara.Herren@fao.org;	Agroecology secretariat
Kafeero	Fred	FOE	Fred.kafeero@fao.org;	Community forestry and participation of Indigenous Peoples in forestry policy processes
Kato	Toko	ESN	Tomoko.Kato@fao.org;	Support to field programmes and capacity development on nutrition
Kimenga	Joëlle	OPCP	Joelle.Kimenga@fao.org;	Academia team
Korzenszky	Anna	OPCP	Anna.Korzenszky@fao.org;	Civil society team
Krell	Rainer	NRC	Rainer.Krell@fao.org;	Small scale, diversified integrated production systems / Local knowledge + energy components
Lartey	Anna	ESN	Anna.Lartey@fao.org;	Nutrition
Loconto	Allison	AGS / INRA France	Allison.Loconto@fao.org;	Alternative agricultural systems
Manzano Baena	Pablo	AGPM / OPCA	Pablo.ManzanoBaena@fao.org	Pastoralist knowledge hub

Mbairamadji	Jeremie	FOE	Jeremie.Mbairamadji@fao.org;	Forestry Officer
McGhie	Emma Jessie	OPCA	Emma.mcghie@fao.org	Advocacy - Indigenous Peoples
Munro Faure	Paul	NRC	Paul.MunroFaure@fao.org;	Deputy Director, NRC
Onyango	Vivian	AGPM	Vivian.Onyango@fao.org;	Pastoral systems
Nakagawa	Naoko	TCID-GEF	Naoko.Nakagawa@fao.org;	GEF Projects
Pafumi	Marzia	OPCA	Marzia.Pafumi@fao.org;	Communication support to VGGT processes in countries
Polo Galante	Andrea	ESN	Andrea.PoloGalante@fao.org;	Nutrition education and school nutrition activities
Reche	Francisco	OPCA	Francisco.RecheAngullo@fao.org;	Advocacy – Indigenous Peoples
Rice	Brendan	OPC	Brendan.Rice@fao.org;	Family farming related to Indigenous Peoples
Romano	Francesca	NRC	Francesca.romano@fao.org;	VGGT
Rothe	Ann-Kristin	NRC	Annkristin.rothe@fao.org;	Links between land, land rights, the VGGT and Indigenous Peoples
Santini	Nathalie	OPCA	Nathalie.Santini@fao.org;	Advocacy team
Tartanac	Florence	AGS	Florence.tartanac@fao.org;	Access to markets, geographical indicators and local markets.
Tedeschini	Paolo	OPCP	Paolo.Tedeschini@fao.org;	Civil Society Liaison with Decentralized offices
Tekola	Berhe	AGA	Berhe.Tekola@fao.org;	Nutrition of Indigenous Peoples
Vandecandelaere	Emilie	AGS / TCI	Emilie.Vandecandelaere@fao.org;	Traditional products
Vaquero	Carlos	DDN	Carlos.Vaquero@fao.org;	Agroecology, ESS, GIAHS
Veillerette	Benoist	TCI	Benoist.veillerette@fao.org;	Investment projects
Vértiz	Vanessa	OPCA	Vanessa.Vertiz@fao.org;	Advocacy team

Veyret Picot	Maude	TCID	Maude.VeyretPicot@fao.org;	Inclusion in GEF projects
Villarreal	Marcela	OPC	Marcela.Villarreal@fao.org;	Director, OPC

## Participants from other Organizations

Surname	Name	Organization	Contact details	Relation to Indigenous Peoples' Work
Agrillo	Cristina	Slow Food	c.agrillo@slowfood.it;	Indigenous Terra Madre Network
Altarelli	Vanda	SONIA	Vandarella@gmail.com	Expert on Indigenous Peoples' issues
Battistelli	Stefania	International Land Coalition	s.battistelli@landcoalition.org;	Indigenous Peoples' issues in the ILC
Conti	Mauro	Crocevia / IPC	IPC-CIP@foodsovereignty.org;	IPC
Cordone	Antonella	IFAD	a.cordone@ifad.org;	Senior technical Specialist Indigenous Peoples IFAD
Giunta	Isabella	Crocevia	Isagiunta72@gmail.com;	Food sovereignty – Alternative to development – Agrobiodiversity
González	Verónica	SOGIP	veroglezglez@hotmail.com;	Academia; working on IPs rights and international institutions
Hunter	Dannyles & Nutrition	PAR	d.hunter@cgiar.org;	Biodiversity, Indigenous Peoples & Nutrition
Koohafkan	Parviz	WAHF	ParvizKoohafkan@gmail.org;	WAHF, GIAHS, Agroecology
Meggiolaro	Laura	Land portal, ILC	Laura.meggiolaro@landportal.info;	Land information

## **ANNEX D - Opening statement by Maria Helena M.Q. Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General of Natural Resources**

*Your Excellency Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples,*

*Distinguished members of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*

*Dear indigenous leaders, representatives and experts,*

*FAO colleagues,*

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

It is an honour for me to welcome you warmly at FAO today. Thank you for being with us.

May the ceremony we just participated in, bring our ancestors and guides' wisdom for a fruitful and fraternal exchange.

Today we will have a unique opportunity to learn from each other and identify future areas of collaboration that take into account indigenous peoples' priorities and FAO's strategic objectives.

Five years have passed since we met with indigenous peoples' representatives in this building.

Five years, in which our Organization has continued to work in promoting and defending the rights of indigenous peoples as per the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

Ladies and Gentleman - Dear Friends.

We have done a lot, but more needs to be done.

As you know, indigenous peoples face many challenges, such as lack of recognition of their tenure rights, forced evictions from their lands, and the non-respect of the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

As a technical Organization, FAO facilitates the discussion and approval of instruments that can put an end to some of these challenges.

A major milestone was the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of national food security in 2012.

Their importance rely on the fact that it is the first global soft law tenure instrument endorsed following intensive intergovernmental negotiations. The guidelines now serve civil society, governments and indigenous peoples strengthening tenure rights.

But FAOs normative work does not end here.

Last week, at the 15th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Voluntary Guidelines for mainstreaming biodiversity into Nutrition were also approved.

I am more than pleased to announce that FAO has developed a new set of Environmental and Social Standards, now including that every programme and project comply with the requirement to preserve Indigenous People's rights, territories and livelihoods.

At this point, let me highlight that FAO believes that partnerships are crucial to promote global food security. And indigenous peoples, with the wealth of their ancestral knowledge, shall serve as key strategic partners in the fight against hunger.

The strengthening of indigenous food systems represent an extraordinary opportunity for traditional knowledge to offer examples on harmonious management of the territory that can help tackle climate change.

Without going any further, last September we organized an International Symposium on Agroecology for Food Security and Nutrition which attracted considerable attention.

We are interested in exploring with you the linkages between agroecology and indigenous food systems; discussing alternative governance models for commons; talking about adding more value to traditional foods and medicinal herbs while respecting the cosmogonies they belong to; presenting indigenous peoples livelihoods as examples against climate change; and overall ensuring that the knowledge and livelihoods of indigenous peoples are not eroded in the process of globalization.

2015 represents a unique opportunity for bringing all of these elements together. We will be shaping a new International development agenda.

And we will celebrate the International Year of Soils.

This presents a unique platform to talk about the peoples, systems, cultures and societies that these soils host. As some of you expressed, let us make together this year the year of the Pacha Mama, giving equal importance not only to those beings living underneath but also on top of the soils.

We need your support to assist FAO in the work and coordination in relation to the International Year of Soils and its linkages with family farming.

FAO continues to work for a future in which inclusion overcomes marginalization; a future in which dialogue and exchange of knowledge exceeds intolerance; in which government and citizens are closely linked; and in which all stakeholders have the opportunity to express their views on the processes that lead to policies affecting their lives.

This is why since 2012, the participation of all stakeholders in the political and policy debates has become a priority for FAO.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends, Colleagues

Without any further introduction, let me wish you a very successful and fruitful meeting.

Thank you very much for your attention.

## **ANNEX E - Closing Statement by José Graziano Da Silva, FAO Director-General \***

*Distinguished Special Ambassador for the International Year of Family Farming Ms. Myrna  
Cunningham*

*Distinguished Indigenous leaders,*

*Representatives of the The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*

*Representatives of the Civil Society Mechanism in the Committee on World Food Security,*

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

Since 2010, when the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples was finalized, this is the first time that representatives from the seven regions identified by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues gather at FAO headquarters.

We are extremely happy that you are here. This is also your home.

In fact, since I arrived in Rome one of my priorities has always been to open FAO's doors to the different actors who play a role in our efforts to achieve food and nutrition security and sustainable development. This includes indigenous organizations, as well as social movements, private sector and others.

That effort to open the doors of FAO has a very simple reason behind: only by working together we can fulfill our dream of a sustainable world without hunger.

This is why you are more than welcome in FAO.

We believe that indigenous peoples are great carriers of wisdom and knowledge.

Many advances in agriculture, forestry and fisheries management originate from indigenous ingenuity and knowledge.

We see this day after day when our technicians from fisheries, forests, seeds, and many others interact with indigenous experts at the field-level.

FAO is fully aware of your contributions, and the potential that still exists and we hope to develop with you.

Everyone learns and everyone wins in this effort that helps us combine traditional knowledge with new techniques. This is part of our quest for sustainable development.

Your knowledge, developed over the centuries and adapted to local conditions and the environment are fundamental contributions to biodiversity conservation and have allowed planting and producing even under adverse conditions.

Dear Friends,

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\*Unofficial Translation. Original speech delivered in Spanish.

FAO has been working with indigenous peoples for several years. We hope we can expand this relationship.

We identify at least five areas where we would like to have the support of indigenous peoples.

The first area is the dissemination and implementation of the voluntary guidelines on the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security.

The issue of land has many meanings for indigenous peoples. The dissemination of these guidelines in the various indigenous languages will help launch initiatives to support its implementation.

The second area is related to soils and the International Year of Soils being held in 2015.

We want the participation of indigenous peoples and other key players in the efforts to promote awareness of this precious natural resource that we need to preserve and use sustainably. That includes identifying and exploiting synergies with peasant, community, family and indigenous agriculture.

The third area relates to an exchange of traditional knowledge to allow its incorporation into food chains, especially in the area of nutrition. The importance of strengthening the area of nutrition was evident both in the recent Second International Conference on Nutrition ICN2 as well as in the seminar on agroecology.

I would like to repeat what I have said on several occasions: food security and nutrition go hand in hand. Proper nutrition includes the dimensions of quantity, quality and respect for different cultures.

The fourth area is the Globally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems (GIAHS). The GIAHS provides a platform for worldwide recognition of indigenous value systems that reconcile productivity with sustainability.

The fifth area is climate change. The debate on disaster preparedness and resilience can benefit from the techniques of indigenous communities which have very elaborated and adapted systems able to cope with extreme weather conditions.

Well, those are some points of an agenda that is much broader and I'm sure we will develop together.

I would like to conclude by thanking your presence at this seminar, which for two days discussed issues concerning FAO and indigenous peoples. I am sure that it was a productive exchange.

We hope to repeat these meetings with indigenous leaders more regularly and extend them to our decentralized offices.

I hope to see you soon again.

Thank you very much for your attention.

## ANNEX F- Media Monitoring

### Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat

Indigenous Peoples, the key to food security

[https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id=166401920050608&story\\_fbid=933252940032165](https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id=166401920050608&story_fbid=933252940032165)

### FAO News

Indigenous Peoples, the key to food security

<http://www.fao.org/about/who-we-are/director-gen/faodg-news-archive/detail/en/c/276697/>

### Fondo Indígena

Se realiza reunión de la FAO con Pueblos Indígenas en Roma sobre su Política

<http://www.fondoindigena.org/drupal/es/node/218>

### Kohala Center

Leaflet Newsletter – FAO Indigenous Peoples Meeting

<http://kohalacenter.org/leaflet-janfeb-2015-newsletter>

### Mirna Cunningham

Los pueblos indígenas, clave para la seguridad alimentaria

<http://www.mirnacunningham.org/site/?q=node/33>

### Nation Talk Canada

Members of Permanent Forum participate in high level meeting at FAO

<http://nationtalk.ca/story/members-of-permanent-forum-participate-in-high-level-meeting-at-fao/>



FAO Director-General, José Graziano da Silva ©FAO

## ANNEX G - List of Acronyms

<b>AGA</b>	Animal Production and Health Division
<b>AGPM</b>	Plant Production and Protection Division
<b>AGPME</b>	Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (Ecosystem Approach to Crop Production Intensification)
<b>AGS</b>	Rural Infrastructure and Agro-Industries Division
<b>CAOI</b>	Andean Coordination of Indigenous Organizations (Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas)
<b>CFS</b>	Committee on World Food Security
<b>CFSRAI</b>	CFS Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems
<b>CICA</b>	Central American Indigenous Council (Consejo Indígena de Centro América)
<b>CIMA</b>	Meso-American Indigenous Council (Consejo Indígena Mesoamericano)
<b>COICA</b>	Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin
<b>CSM</b>	Civil Society Mechanism
<b>DDN</b>	Deputy Director-General Natural Resources
<b>ECMIA</b>	Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas)
<b>ESN</b>	Nutrition Division
<b>ESS</b>	Statistics Division
<b>EST</b>	Trade and Markets Division
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FAORLC</b>	FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>FAOSLM</b>	FAO Subregional Office for Central America
<b>FIPI</b>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and Policy Division (Policy, Economics and Institutes)
<b>FOE</b>	Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division
<b>FOM</b>	Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division
<b>FPIC</b>	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIAHS</b>	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
<b>GIRPI</b>	Inter-Agency Regional Support Group on Indigenous Issues (Grupo Inter-Agencial Regional de Pueblos Indígenas)
<b>IASG</b>	Inter-Agency Support Group
<b>ICN2</b>	Second International Conference on Nutrition
<b>IDWG</b>	Interdepartmental Working Group
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>ILC</b>	International Land Coalition
<b>INDI</b>	Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena)
<b>INRA France</b>	French National Institute for Agricultural Research
<b>IPC</b>	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>LEG</b>	Legal and Ethics Office
<b>NRC</b>	Climate, Energy and Tenure Division
<b>OCCM</b>	Office for Corporate Communication (Media Relations)
<b>OHR</b>	Office of Human Resources
<b>ONIC</b>	National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia)
<b>OPC</b>	Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development
<b>OPCA</b>	Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (Advocacy Unit)
<b>OPCC</b>	Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (Capacity Development Unit)
<b>OPCP</b>	Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (Partnerships Unit)
<b>PAR</b>	Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research

<b>RAAN</b>	North Atlantic Autonomous Region
<b>SOGIP</b>	Scales of Governance & Indigenous Peoples
<b>SONIA</b>	Society for New Initiatives and Activities
<b>SSF Guidelines</b>	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
<b>TCE</b>	Emergency and Rehabilitation Division
<b>TCI</b>	Investment Center Division
<b>TCID</b>	Technical Cooperation Department, Office of Director
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDRIP</b>	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
<b>UNPFII</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>UNREDD</b>	United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries
<b>VGGT</b>	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
<b>WAHF</b>	World Agricultural Heritage Foundation
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



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