Report on the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples team

2018
Report on the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples team - 2018
Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division, Advocacy Unit (DPSA)

Background

Since the creation of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team in DPSA in June 2014, the strategy of the team has been to position an agenda of work within FAO, rooted in the 2007 UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to set in motion the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

The work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team is the result of constant interactions and discussions with indigenous peoples’ representatives.

The joint workplan emanating from the 2015 meeting between indigenous representatives and FAO was structured around 6 pillars of work (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). Resulting from the discussions with indigenous youth in April 2017, a new relevant pillar was outlined related to intergenerational exchange and traditional knowledge in the context of climate change and resilience.

In 2017, the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team shifted from advocacy, particularly internal to the Organization, to consolidation and programming. Through a two-year programme of work encompassing the 6+1 pillars of work and the thematic areas – indigenous women and indigenous youth, the Team succeeded in leveraging internal support and resources to implement several of the activities included in the programme of work for 2018. By December 2017, the Indigenous Peoples Team signed 15 Letter of Agreements for a total amount of approximately USD 1.1 million. The resources were provided by OSP/DPS, DPSA and SP3.

The agreements supported the implementation of the programme of work under the following pillars:

LoAs contributions against pillars of work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar 1: Advocacy and Capacity Development</th>
<th>Pillar 3: FPIC</th>
<th>Pillar 4: VGGT</th>
<th>Pillar 5: Indigenous Food Systems</th>
<th>Pillar 6: Food security indicators</th>
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Plans for 2019

Marked by organizational changes 2019 is going to be a transition year for FAO. With respect to the Indigenous Peoples Team, there are five important agendas that beyond 2019, will need consolidation, reinforcement, scaling-up and continuity through the existing 6+1 pillars of work of the team. These are:

1. **Indigenous food Systems and traditional knowledge.**

This ongoing work is extremely important in the context of the recent and successful First High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems and to link the FAO Framework on food systems; the CFS VG on Food Systems by 2020; the UN Decade of Action in Nutrition after ICN+2 and the Decade of Family Farming.

It is fundamental to move from the results of the High Level Seminar to a solid agenda of work on Indigenous Food systems that can also retrofit the ongoing work on the sustainable food systems framework.

2. **Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)**

FAO needs to continue training project managers and formulators to be FPIC certified. At the same time, the ongoing collaborations with GCF, GEF, EU and other resource partners is essential to increase the overall understanding of the relevance of implementing and applying FPIC. A coordinated coherent consolidated approach could solve some of the existing bottlenecks and contradictions that are found by different actors when implementing FPIC.

3. **Indigenous Women.**

The Leadership schools of Indigenous women that FiMI and FAO started in 2015 at National Level have progressively led to the Regional schools this year and in between to the launching of a global campaign on indigenous women with more than 96 organizations participating. It is important to consolidate this work and expand it to other countries where they have requested having a school set up.

4. **Indigenous Youth**

UNFPII made a recommendation for FAO to host a UN forum on indigenous youth, to complement other existing forums. The FAO Indigenous Peoples team has been working together with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus about the architecture of the forum and this work should be developed and finalized in 2019. Several UN organizations as well as member countries are interested in participating in this forum on indigenous.

5. **Traditional Knowledge and climate change**

The High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food systems once again confirm the need to work on traditional knowledge and inert and intra generational transmission. Moreover in the context of climate change. This is an area of work that has grown within FAO and needs to be fostered with indigenous peoples knowledge and participation.
## Summary table with foreseen implementation and finalization

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Advocacy and capacity development</strong></td>
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<td>Global campaign on indigenous women: Making them visible</td>
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<td>Leadership schools of indigenous women</td>
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<td><strong>Coordination</strong></td>
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<td>Establishment of an Indigenous Youth Forum in FAO</td>
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<td>National indigenous peoples plans</td>
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<td><strong>Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)</strong></td>
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<td>Capacity development of FAO staff at HQ, regional and country offices</td>
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<td>Community ownership of programmes and projects through FPIC</td>
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<td>Evidence building on use of FPIC at country level: Bolivia</td>
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<td><strong>Indigenous food systems</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Voluntary Guidelines</strong></td>
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<td>India: network of lawyers, lawmakers and judges</td>
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<td>Indonesia: Land allocation of 12.7 million hectares of forestland to local and indigenous communities by 2019</td>
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<td>Capacity development on the Voluntary Guidelines (Land and SSF Guidelines)</td>
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<td>Community-based forest monitoring and management: regional package in Latin America</td>
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<td><strong>Food security indicators</strong></td>
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<td>Indigenous Peoples Food Insecurity: Analysis of the status of their food security and nutrition using the SOFI methodology to develop an annex</td>
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<td>Inclusion of case studies and annexes to the State of Food and Agriculture publication (SOFA)</td>
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<td>Analysis of key NDC Indicators</td>
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<td>Traditional knowledge exchange mechanism in FAO linked to indigenous youth forum</td>
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<td>Publication on climate resilient indigenous food systems for climate change adaptation</td>
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<td>Indigenous Traditional knowledge workplan in 3 FAO countries</td>
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<td>Indigenous Peoples and Climate change publication</td>
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2018 AT A GLANCE: FAO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TEAM

**FPIC**
- >160 FAO STAFF FROM DIFFERENT DIVISIONS TRAINED ON FPIC
- LAUNCH OF E-LEARNING IN 3 LANGUAGES
- >167 COMPLETED THE COURSE
- MORE THAN 40 PROJECTS SCREENED

**INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS**
- HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT SEMINAR ON INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS ORGANIZED:
  - >200 PARTICIPANTS 70 SPEAKERS FROM 40 COUNTRIES 20 UNIVERSITIES
  - 12 INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS PROFILED

**VGGT/SSF**
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND CENTRAL AMERICA

**ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**
- GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON INDIGENOUS WOMEN IMPLEMENTED > 96 ORGANIZATIONS FROM 30 COUNTRIES
- VIOLET CHAIR FEATURED IN > 20 EVENTS
- 120 INDIGENOUS WOMEN FROM 32 COUNTRIES TRAINED ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOOD SECURITY

**COORDINATION**
- GLOBAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME: INDIGENOUS INTERNS, VOLUNTEERS AND FELLOWS

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

**CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, RESILIENCE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**
- ONGOING STUDY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

15 letters of agreement funded for a total of about USD 1,1 million
9 letters of agreement under the direct responsibility of the team for a total of about USD 960,000
Pillar 1: Advocacy and Capacity Development

1.1. External Advocacy

1.1.1. Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger

*FAO in partnership with FIMI and NOTIMIA*

A key advocacy initiative undertaken in 2018 is the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger, launched by FAO Director General in January 2018 during the High Level Forum “Empowerment of Indigenous Women for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean,” held in 12-13 January in Mexico. The Campaign is a call to action for countries, the international community, indigenous communities and authorities, academia, civil society, and media to:

- Make visible indigenous women’s contribution to food security and to the social and economic development of their communities and the different challenges they face in the path.
- Make indigenous women visible at public policies for rural development, social protection, agriculture, fisheries, and livestock among others.
- Make indigenous women visible and guarantee their full and effective participation at political decisions-making processes.
- Make indigenous women visible in disaggregated data and information.

The main call for action of the Global Campaign is the Violet Chair, a call on Governments and other relevant stakeholders in ensuring the participation of indigenous women in policy-making processes related to food security. During 2018, it has been featured across 15 countries in the context of high-level events including:
• In New York during the 17th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, where it was presented by UNPFI Chair Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, 16-27 April.

• In FAO HQ during the 24th Session of the Committee on Forestry (16-20 July, 2018), 33th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (9-13 July), 45th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (15-19 October) and FAO Open Day (12-13 May).

• During the Side-event: “Towards the full autonomy of women for the sustainability of agriculture and livelihoods in Latin America and the Caribbean” at the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean in Montego Bay, Jamaica, Mach 8.

• During the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Nadi, Fiji, 9-13 April.

• During the Global Land Forum, Bandung, Indonesia, 24-26 September.

• In Senior Management offices in FAO Headquarters, June-August.

• During the International Conference “Leaving no one behind – Making the case for adolescent girls in IFAD HQ, Italy, 22-23 October 2018.

• During the International Conference “Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa” in Kigali, Rwanda, 20-21 August.

• During the Indigenous Women Day commemorative forum in Santiago de Chile, Chile, 9 September.

• During World Food Day celebrations in Brazil, Chile, Cameroon, Panama, Honduras, India, Italy, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Thailand. 21 October.

• During the Global Conference “IFPRI-FAO Conference on Accelerating the end of hunger and malnutrition” from 28-30 November 2018, at Centara Grand Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.

Within the campaign, the photo contest entitled “Indigenous women and food security in Latin America and the Caribbean” was launched to raise awareness on the contributions of indigenous women to food security. Over 90 indigenous women from more than 9 countries in the region participated in the contest. The 10 best photographs selected have been portrayed in the context of the Committee on Forestry and the Committee on Fisheries, together with video-messages from indigenous women leaders calling to participate in decision-making spaces.

The exhibition has also been showcased by NOTIMIA in the following events:

- Conversatorio: Mujeres Indígenas de México: tierra y territorio, 9 May, Mexico City, Mexico.

- Workshop: “Visibilizando las contribuciones de las mujeres indígenas para la seguridad alimentaria a través de las tecnologías de la Información” 2-4 July, La Paz, Bolivia.

- Encuentro Nacional de Candidatas Electas y el Movimiento Amplio de Mujeres, 11 August, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico.
- IX Diplomado de fortalecimiento de liderazgos de Mujeres Indígenas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 13-25 August, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico.
- International Indigenous Women’s Day celebration, Hidalgo, Mexico.
- Encuentro de la Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Mesoamérica y México, 11-13 September, San José, Cosa Rica.
- X Foro de mujeres indígenas del Wanki Tangni, 3-7 October, Waspam, Nicaragua.

Furthermore, as a result of the campaign’s call for action “Share your data!,” a Knowledge Repository on Indigenous Women and Food Security is under creation with the collaboration of Columbia University and other top-notch universities and research centres.

96 organizations from all over the world, including CSOs, indigenous organizations and academia partners, have joined the Global Campaign on Indigenous Women and are engaged in its implementation at local level. These organizations include:

- Academia and research centres: McGill University, Coventry University, University of Chapingo, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, International Union of Nutritional Sciences
- Funds: Christensen Fund, the International Funders for Indigenous Peoples

In addition, two community radio programmes have been disseminated in Kenya and Cameroon in collaboration with the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC). The programmes portray the concerns and challenges of indigenous women through their own voices. Click in the following links to listen to the programmes: Cameroon and Kenya.

The campaign is hosted in a dedicated webpage in the FAO Indigenous peoples’ website and has a strong presence in social-media. A flyer (Sp, En, Fr) containing the features of this campaign was published in French, English and Spanish, and has been disseminated in relevant events throughout the year. In addition, over 40 videos were prepared and disseminated showcasing the voices of indigenous women leaders from different parts of the world, including Australia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Greenland,
Finally, the campaign’s website features over 330 photos of supporters with the violet chair and the banner with the campaign’s slogan #IndigenousWomen, VisibleWomen.

1.1.2. High Level Forum “Empowerment of Indigenous Women for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean”

12 – 13 January 2018, Mexico City, Mexico, in partnership with the Mexico Government

The objective of this Forum was to develop public policy recommendations to promote gender equality and the rights of indigenous women, strengthen their decision-making and seek ways to reduce the poverty and the discrimination gap they face. Representatives from indigenous peoples’ regional organizations, authorities from the executive and legislative sectors from 12 countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay and Peru), together with representatives from Mexican institutions and international organizations were present. As an outcome of the Forum, a Declaration was signed by 12 governments from Latin America committing to advance indigenous women’s rights in the region.

1.1.3. Seventeenth Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

16-27 April 2018, UN Headquarters, New York

The theme of this Seventeenth session was “Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources,” and given the special relevance to FAO’s mandate, FAO Director General addressed the UNPFII in a video-message. The message, prepared with the guidance of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, was showcased in the plenary on the first day of the Forum.

In addition, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team co-organized two side events during the UNPFII:

1. The empowerment of indigenous women to achieve Zero Hunger

In partnership with the International Indigenous Women Forum (IIWF-FIMI); the News Agency of Indigenous and Afro-descendent Women (NOTIMIA) and the Government of Mexico.
The event focused on concerted efforts and recent advancements on the recognition of indigenous women’s rights. In particular the discussion focused on the political Declaration reached in Mexico during the High-Level Forum “Empower indigenous women to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean,” the Global Campaign To Empower Indigenous Women to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, and the third phase of the FIMI-FAO Leadership School of Indigenous Women.

2. Indigenous peoples’ communal access to land: tenure rights and country experiences from Asia

*In collaboration with the European Union, the International Land Coalition, Ekta Parishad, Rimbawan Muda Indonesia and the Rights and Resource Initiative*

The side event presented concrete experiences of recognition of customary rights to indigenous communities; discussed emerging issues related to collective rights to lands and territories (e.g. cases where indigenous peoples prefer individual titling), and possible alternatives at community level; and looked at possible interventions that should be developed to improve security of tenure of indigenous communities.

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Team participated as panellist in two side events during the UNPFII:
- UNDP side event on New York Declaration on Forests
- Open dialogue on the UN-REDD work plan 2018-2019

Finally, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team also delivered a presentation and participated as panellist during the plenary session “Discussion on the theme: Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources”.

1.1.4. Regional Training of Trainers for Indigenous Women on Human Rights and Food Security

*In collaboration with the International Indigenous Women Forum Mesoamerica, South America, Asia and Africa*
In collaboration with the Indigenous Women International Forum (IIWF), FAO designed a curriculum for the implementation of regional training of trainers in the context of the Leadership School of Indigenous Women. Four Regional Training of Trainers for Indigenous Women took place in Guatemala (Mesoamerica), Chile (South America), Kenya (Africa) and India (Asia). During a two weeks intensive programme, indigenous women from different countries of each region exchanged their experiences and knowledge on human rights, indigenous peoples’ rights, United Nations Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples, responsible governance of land and natural resources, food security, hunger and malnutrition.

The programme resulted in a unique opportunity to increase the participants’ training skills, providing them with tools to raise awareness with different actors and advocate to improve indigenous peoples’ and particularly indigenous women’s conditions at country level. In addition, the programme allowed to strengthen indigenous women’s organizations and the network among them, and to improve the collaboration of FAO with regional and national organizations in the different countries involved. In fact, the development and implementation of the schools was undertaken with the technical support of the FAO Indigenous Peoples’ team and the accompaniment by the FAO offices in the different countries.

As a result, 120 women from 32 countries were trained in order to strengthen their capacities as advocates and trainers on human rights and food security. Each of the participants developed a training program to share the knowledge learnt during the programme among their communities.

As part of the National Leadership Schools of Indigenous Women during 2015-2017, participants prepared advocacy plans to be implemented at community level. In 2017, FAO identified resources to support the implementation of some of the advocacy plans in the following countries:
- **El Salvador**: LoA with Iniciativa social para la democracia (ISD) - “Servicios de asistencia técnica para la implementación de planes de incidencia en seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, preparados en el contexto de Escuela de Liderazgo para Mujeres Indígenas, realizada en El Salvador”

- **Panama**: LoA with Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de Panama (CONAMUIP) – “Apoyo a la implementación de los planes de incidencia preparados en el contexto del Programa de Derechos Humanos y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional impulsado por el Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas, CONAMUIP y FAO”

- **Paraguay**: LoA with Grupo SUNU – “Acompañamiento de la implementación de Planes de Incidencia de Lideras Indígenas con enfoque de Seguridad Alimentaria”

- **Philippines**: LoA with Southeastern Mindanao (SILDAP) INC – “Support to the implementation of the advocacy plan “Women’s Education for the Advancement of Communities and Territories of Indigenous Peoples” prepared in the context of the leadership school for indigenous women.

1.1.6. **Forty-fifth Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Team co-organized the side-event 097: Indigenous Peoples communal Access to lands: tenure rights and country experiences.

The side-event took place on 19 October and focused on indigenous peoples’ communal access to land. This event – which featured representatives from FAO, the UN Permanent Forum, the CFS, the Government of Iran, FILAC, Ekta Parishad, IFAD, RMI and RRI - provided an overview of the status of indigenous peoples' collective rights to land, territories and resources, with particular focus on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the VGGT, as well as to regional experiences. The event had a high level of participation and contributed to inform CFS participants regarding indigenous peoples’ collective rights to land, territories and resources.

1.1.7. **Country Data**

In 2017, a database comprising country data about legal frameworks related to indigenous peoples was created in FAO Indigenous Peoples website. Its objective is to provide practitioners working with indigenous peoples about food security, land tenure rights, social protection and other relevant fields with useful information at country level. This database contains information about Bangladesh, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and the
Philippines. In 2018, country data about Mexico were added and the profiles of Russia and Tanzania are being finalized.

1.1.8. Support to Country National plans:
FAO has been supporting the development of National Indigenous Peoples Plan in several countries, including:

- **Costa Rica.** In August 2018, the Government issued a decree regarding public policy for indigenous peoples “Proceso de construcción participativa e intercultural de la política pública para los pueblos indígenas 2019-2024”. This public policy will be developed in collaboration with indigenous peoples and with the support of United Nations Agencies. In this context, FAO was requested to support financially and technically this process, based also on previous experiences accompanying the development of national plans in El Salvador, Paraguay and Panama. FAO in collaboration with UNDP, is providing support to the Presidency Office and UNRC, beginning the process for the Drafting of the National Plan on Indigenous Peoples.

1.1.9. Indigenous Fellowship Programme organised by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
In June 2018, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team presented FAO’s work with indigenous peoples to 30 indigenous fellows taking part in the programme.

1.1.10. Side event during GEF Sixth Assembly, Viet Nam, June 2018
The FAO Indigenous Peoples Team and the FAO GEF Team co-organised together with other organization a side event during the GEF Assembly. During the event “Pathways for inclusive GEF Projects and Programs: Operationalizing GEF’s Stakeholder Engagement and Gender-responsive Approach in GEF-7” the FAO GEF coordinator portrayed the challenges and opportunities for effective engagement of indigenous peoples in GEF programmes and projects and provided options on how to foster the implementation of FPIC.

1.1.11. Side event during Global Land Forum, Indonesia, September 2018
The FAO Indigenous Peoples Team co-organised and participated to the side event “Women’s land rights recognition: Visibility, leadership and collectives”, particularly highlighting the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger. The side event showcased experiences from Indonesia, India and from FAO’s work with indigenous women.

1.1.12. Presentation at University of Valencia
In October 2018, the Indigenous Peoples Team delivered a full day class on FAO’s work on Food security, Indigenous Peoples and Advocacy at International Cooperation Master at the Politecnic University of Valencia in October 2018.

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1.1.13. Media outreach and publications

- **Progress against hunger, poverty hinges on empowering indigenous women – UN agriculture chief**, UN News Centre, January
- **Mujeres indígenas**, El Universal, January 2018
- **No more hunger or poverty for the indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean**, Relief Web, March
- **Las mujeres (indígenas) que alimentan a América Latina**, El País, May 2018
- **Lideresa zapoteca gana concurso de fotografía “Mujeres indígenas y Seguridad Alimentaria,”** ONU Noticias Mexico, May 2018
- **Indígena zapoteca gana concurso de fotografía**, El Universal, May
- **La Fundación Microfinanzas BBVA se une a la FAO en favor de las mujeres rurales**, d r, August 2018
- **FAO impulsa la visibilidad de las mujeres indígenas**, ONU Noticias Mexico, September 2018
- **Mujeres indígenas de Suramérica se suman a campaña FAO para erradicar hambre**, Contacto Hoy, September
- **La exclusión laboral y política acorrala a las indígenas en tres continentes**, Agencia Efe, September 2018
- **Debi Nova se suma a campaña #MujeresIndígenas de la FAO**, Multimedios, September 2018
- **Realiza FAO seminario sobre sistemas alimentarios indígenas**, Prensa Latina, November 2018
- **FAO lanza campaña "Silla Violeta" para dar voz a mujeres indígenas**, Publinews, August 2018
- **Mujeres indígenas, sin voz y excluidas**, Euronews, September 2018
- **Expertos destacan lecciones indígenas para lograr alimentación sostenible**, Agencia Efe, November 2018
- **Expert Seminar On Indigenous Food Held In Rome**, The Shillon times, November 2018

**FAO Webstories**

- **A violet chair to give indigenous women a seat at the table**
- **Strengthening indigenous food systems is key to achieving a zero-hunger world**
- **FAO Regional Office for Africa**
- **Indigenous women campaign causing a change in Africa**
- **A new generation of indigenous leaders for the #ZeroHunger**
- **Listen to FAO Director General message on International Day of Indigenous Peoples**
- **Today is #IndigenousWomen Day**
- FAO y FIMI impulsan la generación de nuevas líderesas indígenas para el hambre cero en Mesoamérica
- African indigenous women become advocates of #ZeroHunger
- Mujeres indígenas de América del Sur participan en la Escuela de Derechos Humanos y Seguridad Alimentaria
- Listen to the podcast "Shining a light on Indigenous rights"
- An urgent call to guarantee the participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes
- Making the contributions of women to food security visible: workshop in Bolivia
- Open call for indigenous women leaders!
- Indigenous women from Mexico, Guatemala and Peru won the first places of a photography contest in Latin-America and the Caribbean
- Comunidades indígenas se suman a trabajo para la conservación de especies amenazadas en Chile
- FAO calls to respect indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources
- FAO campaign to empower indigenous women presented in Asia and Pacific
- Indigenous and Afro-descendant communicators report from the Forum for the empowerment of indigenous women
- FAO launches campaign to empower indigenous women

Publications:
The FAO Indigenous Peoples team has prepared the following publications:
- Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger (flyer in French, English and Spanish)

The team contributed to the following publications:
- Sustainable Diets: Linking Nutrition and Food Systems
- Indigenous Peoples in the Asia Pacific Region
- Asia-Pacific Gender Newsletter October
- Indigenous Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Infographic)
- Indigenous Women in Latin America (Infographic)

Radio
Interviews on the radio to FAO Indigenous Peoples’ team coordinator:
- No ‘disconnect’ between indigenous people and their land: FAO expert, UN News
- Shining a light on indigenous rights

Speeches delivered at the UN in New York:
- 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee Agenda item 71 on Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Agenda Item 4: implementation of six mandated areas, XVII Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- Agenda Item 8: Discussion of theme “Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources,” XVII Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Contributions provided to the following:
- The ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry
- FAO Migration Framework
- FAO Food Systems Framework
- The revision of the GEF guidelines on indigenous peoples and FPIC

1.2. Internal Advocacy
1.2.1 Open talks
With Vicky Tauli-Corpuz: “Indigenous peoples collective rights’ to lands, territories and resources: preparatory meeting to UNPFII 2018”
April 2018
This open talk provided an opportunity to reflect with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, on the issue of collective rights and indigenous peoples before the UNPFII Seventeenth session in 2018.

With indigenous delegates from Asia and the Pacific: “Indigenous Peoples’ Perspective on Climate Change in the Context of Laudato Si”

July 2018
Six indigenous representatives from Asia Pacific and Oceania presented diverse backgrounds and experiences, from forest and natural resources management to conservation, organic farming and marine/coastal management. They were in Rome in order to attend the International Conference
‘Saving the Common Home and the Future of Life on Earth,’ which commemorates the Third Anniversary of Laudato Si.

1.2.2 Intranet Articles
- **Supporting indigenous peoples** - FAO provides support to indigenous peoples through a number of measures. January, 2018.
- **Making indigenous women visible** - A campaign is underway to make indigenous women’s challenges and contributions more visible. July, 2018.
- **Indigenous in the spotlight** - The high-level expert seminar on indigenous food systems recently held at FAO called attention to the importance of upscaling work on indigenous food systems. November, 2018.

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**Pillar 2: Coordination**

2.1 Inter Agency Support Group of the United Nations
*September, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. Annual meeting 2018*

The UN IASG provides technical support and advice to the UN Permanent forum on indigenous issues. It meets twice a year, during the UNPFII and in 2018, in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia under the auspices of the Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indigenas de America Latina y el Caribe (FILAC). The IASG meeting in Colombia provided an opportunity for attendees to learn about the peace process in the country and the involvement of indigenous peoples. In addition, important decisions were made in particular the set-up of a specific group of UN agencies working on indigenous peoples in the country, and the inclusion of an indigenous intern or consultant that mainstreams this work from the UN Resident Coordinator office.

2.2 FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Team 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 DPSA (Advocacy Unit of the Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division) in the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. During 2018, the IDWG was convened 4 times.
2.3 FAO Indigenous Food Systems Task Force
The FAO Indigenous Peoples Team chairs the FAO Task Force on Indigenous Food Systems created right after the 2015 meeting between indigenous peoples and FAO. The Indigenous Food systems task force has been very active during 2018 to discuss the methodology for undertaking the profiles of 12 indigenous food systems and to organize the High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food systems in November 2018. The FAO Task force will reinvent itself in 2019 to lead to the Global Indigenous Food Systems Hub together with CIFOR; Bioversity and Massey University.

2.4 Support coordination between CFS, CSM and UNFPII
In 2018, the FAO Indigenous Peoples team supported the consolidation of a dialogue between the CFS Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) and the UNFPII through:
- Ensuring the participation of an UNFPII representative during the CFS. FAO invited Ms Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, the Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. In lieu of Ms Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, Mr Brian Keane, Rapporteur of the Permanent Forum took part in the CFS45 and in the various events organised by the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, including a session of the FAO Interdepartmental Working Group in Indigenous Issues.
- Facilitating meetings between the UNFPII Chair and the CSM.
- Organizing a side event during the CFS, having a representative of the UNFPII as panellist.

2.5 Indigenous Internship Programme
**Indigenous Interns, Volunteers and Fellows Workshop 2018**

Pillar 3: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

3.1 Delivery of training and capacity development sessions

Throughout 2018, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team continued to ensure that all personnel 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 40 participants from different technical divisions bringing the total number of FAO colleagues trained on FPIC to over 160. 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). Two sessions were delivered in close coordination with CBC and accounting with over 115 participants.

3.1 Launch of e-learning in 3 languages

On 26 June 2018, an e-learning course (in English, Spanish and French) on FPIC was launched on the you@fao platform as part of the series of FPIC capacity development resources designed to provide FAO employees with the necessary understanding to apply FPIC in their work. The course stemmed from the 2016 FAO Manual on “Free Prior and Informed Consent: An indigenous peoples’ right and a good practice for local communities” and was aligned with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and FAO’s Project Cycle. The e-learning used an interactive-story format, taking the learner through each of the six FPIC steps to be implemented along those of the FAO Project Cycle. As of 12 September 2018, 295 FAO personnel had registered to the FPIC e-learning course with 167 of them having completed the capacity building module.

3.3 Participation in PPRC to provide feedback and technical assistance to project formulators and budget holders in relation to indigenous peoples and FPIC

The FAO Indigenous Peoples’ team has been involved in the development, appraisal and implementation of project proposals affecting indigenous peoples through the 2015 revised
Project Cycle. The team has provided technical assistance to a number of project formulators based in HQ and at decentralised office level.
As part of the PPRC review of projects with a global coverage, from January to November 2018, nearly 50 projects were screened for sustainability against criterion 2.3 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

3.4 Technical assistance to GEF and GCF through participation in Project Task Force and review/provision of comments to project design and implementation
2018 represented a year in which the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team provided significant technical support for the formulation and review of projects affecting indigenous peoples, in particular those funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In fact, the team provided technical support at the formulation stage for projects in Colombia, India, Lao, Chile, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda, Vietnam, Philippines, Benin, Congo, Guatemala, Honduras, Nepal, El Salvador and the Pacific Islands.

3.5 Technical workshop on FPIC lessons learnt and way forward
In December 2018, FAO organized a Technical Workshop with key partners to review of the experiences from the implementation of the FPIC process following the issuance of the FAO Manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent in 2016, so as to draw some lessons learned that could benefit future activities on the subject. The workshop participants included the partners who contributed to the preparation of the manual in addition to other major stakeholders, including resource partners, as well as representatives from the Green Climate Fund; the Global Environment Facility; The European Union; The Spanish Cooperation AECID; The German Cooperation GiZ; as well as Action Aid.

Pillar 4: Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) and Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)

In 2018, FAO continued to support a number of national partners with initiatives on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure, Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT), which have a specific section on indigenous peoples’ rights to land, territories and natural resources, based on the UNDRIP:
4.1 Support the legal protection of Adivasi and Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in India
LoA with Prayog Samaj Sevi Sanstha
In India and in collaboration with local indigenous organizations, lawyers and academia, FAO is supporting the establishment of a network of lawyers, lawmakers and judges with the objective of improving the protection of Adivasis and indigenous peoples’ rights to land and forests; support the recognition of the rights to forests and forestland for tribal people; and the resolution of land-related conflicts, including through ad-hoc training to para-legals, using the VGGT as a starting point. In addition, the work also focuses on the design of an academic curriculum in collaboration with NALSAR University, dedicated to Adivasi and Indigenous peoples’ rights, including the FRA and the VGGT. These activities build on the work undertaken by the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team in 2016 and 2017.

4.2 Capacity development material on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) for and with indigenous peoples
LoA with CADPI
In Central America and together with the Centro para la Autonomía y el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI), FAO has been developing and collating training material specifically designed for indigenous peoples, which was used during the capacity development programme on the VGGT for and with indigenous peoples implemented in Central America during 2016. In 2018, a training manual for indigenous peoples was consolidated and published.

4.3. Analysis of pre and post recognition of Masyarakat Adat Rights’ (indigenous peoples) to their Customary forests in Indonesia
LoA with Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI)
In Indonesia, FAO is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia and to indigenous peoples in the roll out of the Presidential commitment to allocate of 12.7 million hectares of forest land to indigenous peoples and local communities by 2019. In collaboration with local indigenous organizations, FAO is preparing an analysis of pre and post recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights to the customary forest, which will be finalised by December 2018.

4.4. Organizational strengthening for improved land management
LoA with Association of producers of ecological native cocoa of the village Leco de Larecaja (Choco Leco)
Through this Letter of Agreement, FAO has worked with Choco Leco to strengthen its capacities for the regularization of property rights and the integral and sustainable management of its territory, and to increase the productive and processing capacities of native cocoa of the Choco Leco Indigenous Association.

4.5 Monitoring and management of forest with indigenous peoples in Central America
LoA with Rainforest Foundation (RFUS)

*Report on the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples team - 2018*
FAO supported a programme of capacity development on monitoring and forest management with indigenous peoples.

4.6 Support to implementation of VGGT in Paraguay
LoA with FAPI “Revitalización de la cultura del Pueblo Mbya Guaraní para el fortalecimiento del liderazgo en la gestión e implementación de instrumentos para la gobernanza de la tierra y recursos naturales con enfoque de la seguridad alimentaria”.

4.7 Analysis of matrifocal systems
LoA with IWGIA
Through a letter of agreement with IWGIA, a review of 4 matrifocal societies across the world was prepared, drawing lessons on natural resource management from the analysis of indigenous matrifocal societies. The analysis, which will be released in a publication, focuses on key aspects pertaining natural resource management, governance and gender dynamics.

Pillar 5: Indigenous Food Systems
This year, a numerous of activities on indigenous food systems were organised and implemented thanks to the financial support of the Partnership and South-South cooperation Division (DPS), the Strategic Programme 3 (SP3) and the Nutrition and Food Systems Division (ESN) of FAO.

5.1. Profiling of indigenous food systems
In December 2017, FAO and Bioversity International signed an agreement to profile indigenous food systems across the world. Through research and analysis activities, the purpose of this agreement was to collect data on the unique and common characteristics of indigenous food systems in order to inform the global sustainability and climate change debates. A task force composed by FAO, Bioversity International, the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP), the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), and CIFOR, first developed a research methodology. Aspects of the indigenous food systems such as the traditions and trends in the food system; the sustainable natural resource use; the exchange, trade and marketing; the climate change resilience; the food system institutions and governance; the diversity in the diet and production system; as well as the young peoples’ knowledge and perception, were then explored through its implementation.
The task force designed the methodology around thematic discussions with community members, and so that a local facilitator, member of an indigenous organization or a local organisation working with indigenous peoples, could easily lead the fieldwork. This initiative follows the recommendations of indigenous leaders from the seven socio-cultural regions issued during the meeting “Indigenous Food systems, agroecology and the Voluntary guidelines on tenure” organized in FAO Headquarters in February 2015.

In total, 12 indigenous food systems across the world were profiled, and some of them received support from The Mountain Partnership, FAO Fisheries, and the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub. The list of the food systems profiled, as well as the local partner organization is presented below:

- Reindeer herding, hunting, gathering and fishing system of the Saami people in the Arctic, Finland - Saami Parliament.
- Shifting cultivation and home gardens of forest dwellers Khasi ethnic group in Meghalaya, India - North East Slow Food & Agrobiodiversity Society.
- Agro-horticultural and livestock small-scale system of the Kumaoni people in Himalaya, India - Grassroots Foundation.
- Agro-biodiverse cropping food system of the Quechua people in the high-altitude Andean mountains, Peru - Parque de la Papa.
- Small-Island Fisheries, agroforestry and shifting cultivation System of the Melanesian people in the Pacific, Solomon Island – the Institute for Social Development Studies.
- Hunting-gathering and agriculture system of the Baka and Konabembe people in southern humid forest of Cameroon, Cameroon – Kyoto University.
- Inland river small-case fishing system of the Ticuna, Cocama and Yagua ethnic groups, Colombia, Las Amazonas – Fundación Omacha.
- Dryland Pastoralist system of the Tuareg people, Mali – Réseau des Peuples Pasteurs du Sahel.
- Dryland agroforestry system of the Mayan ancestral community of the Chorti, Guatemala – Mancomunidad Copanch’orti’ and Renacer tres veces.
- Agriculture integrated production, livestock and wild food gathering system of the Dao ethnic group in uphill land and forests, Vietnam – Institute for Social Development Studies.
- Agro-biodiverse cropping and pastoralism system of the Kyrgyz people in mid-altitude mountains of the Naryn province, Kyrgyzstan - the Agency for Development Initiatives.
The results of the profiling were presented during the High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems organized in FAO Headquarters from 7 to 9 November 2018 (see 5.2) and will be compiled in a publication.

5.2 High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems
7 - 9 November 2018, FAO Headquarters, Rome

The first High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous food systems was organized within the frame of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and in the context of the 2019 International Year on Indigenous Languages (IYL). It was co-organized with the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) within the framework of a letter of agreement with FAO, but also with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Indigenous Peoples’ Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (DOCIP). On the technical side, it also counted with the collaboration of Bioversity International, the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP), and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).
In total, the Expert Seminar attracted more than 200 participants and 70 panellists, most of them indigenous experts, who presented their work and shared their knowledge on various aspects of indigenous food systems. These included the traditions and trends in the indigenous food systems; natural resource management; sustainable access to market; climate change resilience; diets and nutritional values of indigenous foods; and governance of the indigenous food systems. Particular attention was also given to shifting cultivation and mountain indigenous food systems through dedicated sessions.

One of the main outputs of the Expert Seminar is the creation of a hub on indigenous food systems with FAO Indigenous Peoples Team as the Secretariat, and involving Universities, Bioversity International, CIFOR, IRD and indigenous experts from the seven socio-cultural regions. The purpose of this hub is to increase the learning on indigenous food systems for enhanced recognition and protection. The hub will therefore be an important contributor about indigenous food systems issues to relevant forums and international ongoing processes, such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the drafting of the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems; the UN Decade of action on Nutrition, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Union on Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), the UN Decade on Family Farming, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, INFOODS, and the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

The webcasts of the sessions, the concept note and the agenda of the Expert Seminar are available at the following link: http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/ifs-seminar/en/

The final report from the expert seminar can be found at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/partnerships/docs/LAST_FINAL_REPORT_HLESIFS_2018_01.pdf

5.3 Desk review of labelling and protection schemes and analysis of three case studies

Another activity under the agreement with Bioversity International relates to the mapping and review of indigenous labelling and certification schemes used by indigenous peoples to access the market in a sustainable way. The final report describes the different tools, and provides some successful examples of labelling, certification, trademarks, geographic indications, participatory guarantee systems and other initiatives to access the market in a sustainable way. The final report will be of particular relevance for any indigenous community interested in getting involved in such mechanisms. A network of indigenous food producers will be mapped out of this initiative.
Pillar 6: Food security indicators

6.1. Analysis of the status of food security and nutrition of indigenous communities for the production of an Indigenous Peoples’ focused global report”

LoA with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)

A letter of agreement with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) was implemented throughout 2018 with the main objective of analysing and producing a report on the status of food security and nutrition of indigenous communities around the world. Such study represents the first of its kind and among its outputs, it will produce a comprehensive literature review on indigenous peoples and the different dimensions of food security. In addition, four regional studies (for Africa, Asia, Central and South America and the Caribbean and the Arctic region) on the status of food security and nutrition will be presented together with seven specific case studies belonging to these four regions.

Pillar 7: Climate change adaptation, resilience and indigenous peoples

7.1. Report on Indigenous Peoples’ Traditional Knowledge and Practices Against Climate Change

Prepared through support from Stand-By Partner contribution from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and Emergency and Rehabilitation Division (TCE).

The report presents good practices adopted by indigenous peoples in three specific regions to serve as evidence of resilient actions that protect livelihoods in adverse and unpredictable weather conditions. Building on this, the report also presents a concise list of recommendations to enhance indigenous peoples’ resilience against climate change effects is proposed.

7.2 Study on climate change

Under the agreement with Bioversity International, elements of climate resilience of the indigenous food systems profiled have also been explored. Indicators of climate resilience, inspired from the Self-Evaluated and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience of Farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP, FAO 2015), have been self-evaluated by the community members during the profiling of their food systems. Aspects related to social self-organization, the autonomy and local interdependence, the connection, the building of human capital, and the ecological self-regulation of the indigenous food systems to name but a few, have been assessed for each case and compiled into a final report.

Report on the work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples team - 2018
The purpose of this report is two-fold. They can provide evidence that indigenous food systems have some of the answers for resilience in the context of climate change, and hence contribute to the global discussion on climate change and sustainability. At the same time, it can also help with the identification of areas of work for capacity building and increased resilience where climate change effects are particularly affecting indigenous food systems and communities.