



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**2020 Annual Report**  
**FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI)**  
**Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division**  
**(PSU)**



## 2020 Annual Report FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI)

### Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division (PSU)

#### Contents

Main Outcomes 2020.....	3
2018 & 2019 UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII.....	8
FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit 2020 Report of activities per pillar of work and focus areas .....	10
Pillar 1: Indigenous Food System .....	11
Pillar 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent .....	15
Pillar 3: Advocacy and Capacity Development.....	17
Pillar 4: Climate change adaption, resilience & Indigenous Peoples Traditional Knowledge.....	21
Pillar 5: Coordination .....	22
Pillar 6: Governance of Natural Resources – Collective Rights & VGTs .....	24
COVID-19.....	25
<b>Annexes .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Annex 1: FAO and indigenous Peoples throughout the years .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Annex 2: Projects using Indigenous Peoples Qualifier 2020.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex 3: Key Webinars, workshops and meetings in 2020 .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Annex 4: Publications, brochures and other media activities. ....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Annex 5: Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) news items. ....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Annex 6: Status of implementation of UNDESA-UNPFII recommendations to FAO.....</b>	<b>45</b>



---

## Main Outcomes 2020

---

2020 has been a particularly challenging year for all in general and for indigenous peoples. They have been affected by COVID19 more than the averages within their countries. Urban and Peri urban indigenous peoples have reported deeds and infections in some instances several times higher than those in their countries. The case of the Navajo people, the Yanomami and the massive displacements of Adivasi in India are some of the examples that slowly are emerging as we learn more about the pandemic.

Despite this and the economic slowdown, 2020 has seen some highlights and advances at UN level on indigenous peoples rights that in no way compensate the increased in violence, criminalization and killing of indigenous leaders across the planet in some cases taking advantage of the confinement of the indigenous communities to perpetrate acts of violence.

In August, the UN Secretary General called a meeting of the Deputy Directors (DCs) and the Director Generals (ECs) of key UN Agencies working on Indigenous peoples to discuss the acceleration of the UN System Wide Action Plan. FAO was invited among those agencies. Although FAO has been invited to EC meetings in the past to discuss other topics, it was new and important that in this occasion were invited by the UN Secretary General to discuss indigenous peoples' rights. The report from the EC meeting calls the UN system to support the work of the UN Resident Coordinators and the UN Country Teams and calls coordinated and collective efforts from the UN agencies to halt the criminalization of indigenous peoples. Overall, the report draws the attention from the UN Heads of Agency to intensify efforts to put in fast track the implementation of the UN SWAP on indigenous peoples.

Following the EC/DC meeting, the UN Inter Agency Support Group (UNIASG) drafted a statement building on some of the recommendations from the EC report and making a call for action to the larger group of Agencies in the UN. The CEB statement, included several of FAO's suggestions and was endorsed in October this year at the CEB HLCP 40.

FAO's involvement in both the DC/EC and the CEB statement are important and positive outcomes in this COVID-19 marked 2020.

To help respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, PSUI joined forces with other UN agencies and indigenous peoples' organizations to launch a web page dedicated to providing information on the health and safety of indigenous peoples. In addition, FAO released a Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples. It includes policy recommendations for governments and stakeholders to ensure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples. FAO PSUI also participated and organized a series of webinars with indigenous peoples' organizations, institutions, universities and FAO Member States to discuss the impact of COVID-19 among indigenous peoples. Key issues were stressed, such as the importance of indigenous food systems, as a tool in addressing the long- and short-term effects of the pandemic.

Later as a result of this work at country, regional and headquarters level three COVID 19 proposals have been approved to provide support in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru.



The confinement and teleworking have disrupted the socio-economic fabric and changed the ways of working across the globe. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit in (PSUI), within the Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division (PSU) has also transformed the working modus operandi, swapping the frequent face to face interactions and discussions by virtual meetings. PSUI has been actively participating in more than 50 virtual webinars, master classes, workshops and key meetings over the past 12 months. In 2020, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, FAO PSUI worked closely with indigenous peoples providing technical assistance to face the pandemic, but also to promote the recognition and revalorization of their traditional food and knowledge systems and their collective rights.

2020 has seen the work of the Group of Friends on Indigenous Peoples increased. Despite the heavy agenda of Virtual conferences and meetings, the group manage to meet three times increasing the number of countries participating to reach 24. Chaired by Canada and with PSUI acting as secretariat, the format of the meetings has improved allowing more discussion between the indigenous experts presenting, the member countries and RBAs. At each meeting, a different member country presented the situation of indigenous peoples in their countries. So far, Iran, Thailand, Finland, Canada, and New Zealand have made presentations.

PSUI and the Canada are looking into linking the work of the group of friends in Rome with the group of friends in New York as per UNIASG and UNPFII indications. This will be important in 2021.

Furthermore, in 2020, FAO Members States endorsed the creation of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems during the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee on Agriculture. Supported by FAO PSUI, the Global-Hub is composed by 17 indigenous organizations, universities, research centres and UN agencies, with the aim to inform the global debate on sustainable food systems, particularly the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.

In this regard, FAO PSUI and the Global-Hub supported the dialogue between indigenous peoples and the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat through three technical meetings that resulted in the agreement of the drafting a White Paper or Whipala Paper on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems led by the Global-Hub and the establishment of the indigenous peoples' roadmap to the UN Food Systems Summit.

Since 2018, FAO PSUI is working with local partners to profile 16 unique indigenous peoples' food systems across the world. Eight of these profiles will be compiled into the third edition of the indigenous peoples' food systems publication to be released in early 2021.

Additionally, in 2020, PSUI expanded its area of work and together with the FAO Liaison Office in North America consolidated a work plan with indigenous peoples, universities and other stakeholders from Canada and United States of America to promote the preservation and revalorization of indigenous peoples' food systems in the region. With this aim, FAO PSUI and FAO North America held 9 dialogues with more than 120 representatives of governments, indigenous organizations, universities, and NGO's among other. On 15<sup>th</sup> December, the High Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems was opened by High level delegates including Geoffrey Roth, UNPFII expert for North America, The Secretary of State for Interior in the USA, H.E. Deb Halaand, H.E. Ambassador of Canada and Chair of the Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome Alexandra Bugailiskis and the UN special





envoy for the UN Food Systems Summit Agnes Kalibata along with the secretariat for the UN Food Systems Summit. More than 200 participants followed the 8 hours marathon of discussions about how to integrate the views and needs of indigenous peoples in North America into the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021.

On the other side, in order to ensure the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and to support the implementation of the UN SWAP of Indigenous Peoples, FAO PSUI continued prioritizing the training of FAO staff and other stakeholders on the indigenous peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

In 2020, more than 230 FAO staff were trained through virtual workshops and 235 FAO staff and stakeholders completed the FAO e-learning course on FPIC. Additionally, FAO PSUI supported the review of the FAO safeguards ensuring the use of human-rights based approach language, suggesting the rewording of the risk classification and advising about an accurate approach to work with indigenous peoples.

Additionally, FAO and the European Commission held the third FPIC task force meeting with donors, UN agencies, and other implementing partners to analyse and enhance the implementation of FPIC across the project cycle and involving different partners and stakeholders.

During 2020, through the indigenous peoples qualifier, FAO registered the implementation of 23 national projects with indigenous peoples in different regions. In addition, FAO PSUI implemented 6 letters of agreements for a total of USD 150, 000 to profile more than 8 indigenous peoples food systems in Indonesia, Iran and China.

The emphasis of PSUI on indigenous women and their importance in preserving the traditional knowledge about seeds, medicines, biodiversity and plants, was supported by the publication in English and Spanish of a book about matrifocal societies. Together with IWGIA, PSUI released the publication "Territorial Management in Indigenous Matrifocal Societies".

The programme of capacity development with indigenous women continued in 2020 with the organization of the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Indigenous Women Leadership School program in Paraguay. The programme will institutionalize in Paraguay the capacity development activities with indigenous women thanks to the support of the Instituto Indígena INDI and the Ministry of Agriculture.

This year, the FAO PSUI consolidated a great number of initiatives and worked on the implementation of new projects that will see the light in the upcoming years. In this regard, FAO PSUI will lead the implementation of the Indigenous Youth Forum in the framework of the newly announced FAO Youth World Food Forum in 2021, to give indigenous youth a platform to share their insights and contributions. Additionally, within the framework of the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, FAO PSUI will promote the Indigenous Biocentric Restoration Approach as a response to the lack of inclusive conservation approaches. Furthermore, PSUI will release the findings and lessons learnt from the implementation of two Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) pilot projects to measure food insecurity among indigenous peoples' communities in El Salvador and Panama.



These initiatives aims to support the achievement of FAO's mandate of the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, while ensuring indigenous peoples active participation as key allies, and by contributing to the organization's four betters, particularly to the objectives of a Better Environment and of a Better Life for the Future.

## FAO and indigenous peoples throughout the years

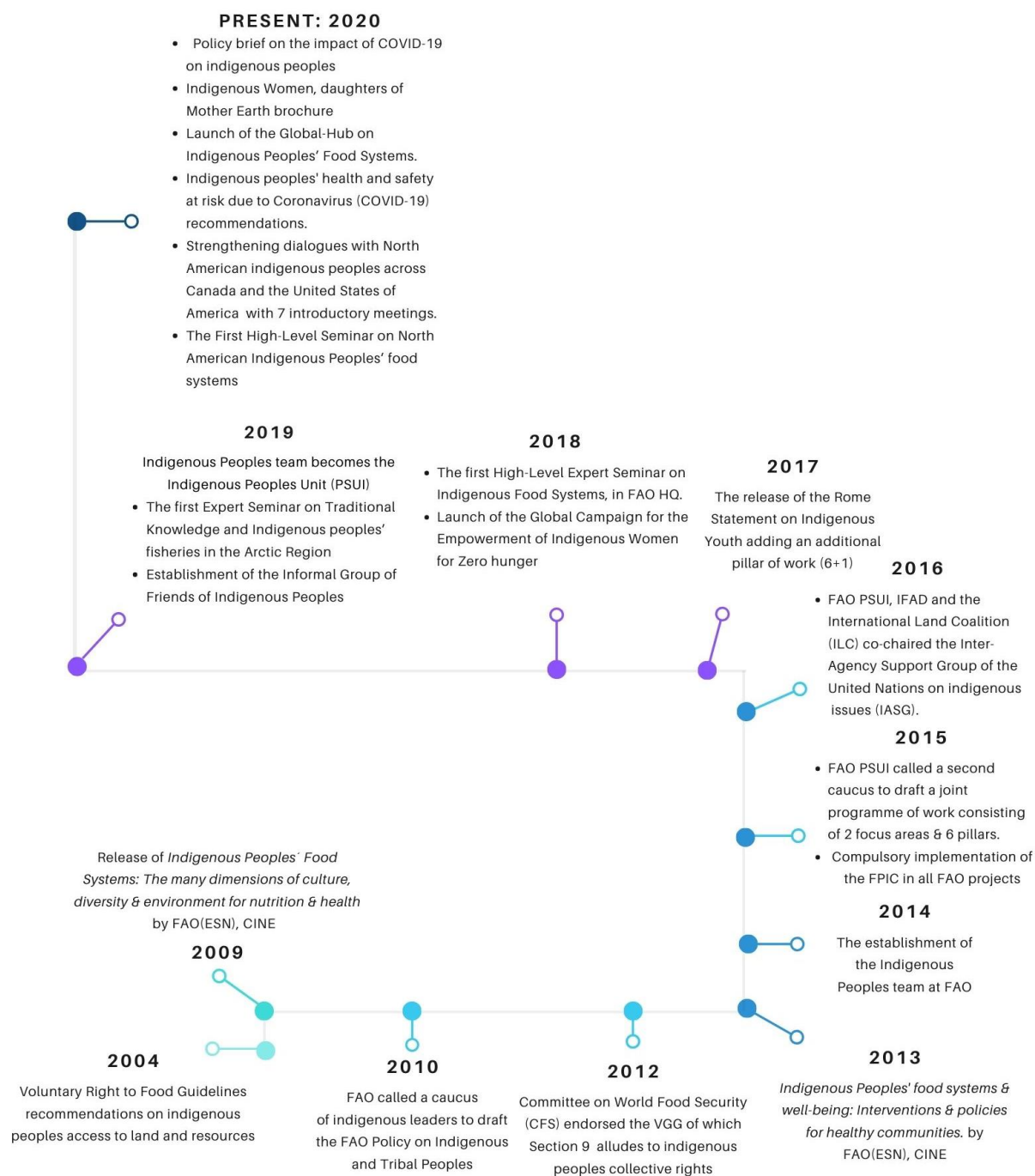




Figure 1: FAO and indigenous peoples throughout the years

## 2020 AT A GLANCE: FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit

### FREE PRIOR & INFORMED CONSENT

- 3RD FPIC TASK FORCE MEETING with AECID, EU, GIZ, USAID, GEF, GCF and Action Aid
- OVER 500 FAO STAFF E-TRAINED ON FPIC
- 45 GEF 5 AND 5 GCF FAO PROJECTS TECHNICALLY SUPPORTED
- SUPPORT ON FPIC IMPLEMENTATION TO OVER 50 PROJECTS

### INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

- GLOBAL-HUB ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FOOD SYSTEMS ENDORSED BY COAG
- 17 CORE MEMBERS INCLUDING RESEARCH CENTRES, UNIVERSITIES, INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND UN HAVE JOINED THE GLOBAL-HUB
- 8 INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS ANALYZED IN IRAN, INDONESIA, KYRGYZSTAN AND CHINA
- 9 DIALOGUES WITH 124 STAKEHOLDERS ON NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FOOD SYSTEMS
- 15TH DEC HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT SEMINAR ON NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOOD SYSTEMS

### ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- INDIGENOUS WOMEN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL IN PARAGUAY
- GLOBAL SURVEY TO UPDATE THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN SCHOOL PROGRAMME
- INDIGENOUS PEOPLES COLLECTIVE RIGHTS WORKING GROUP CREATED
- 5 MASTER LECTURES AND DEDICATED SESSIONS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FOOD SYSTEMS AND COVID-19
- SUPPORT TO THE 23RD MEETING OF THE FACILITATIVE WORKING GROUP OF THE LCIPP OF THE UNCCC.

### FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

- GLOBAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, 46 REGIONAL STUDIES, 7 SPECIFIC CASE STUDIES AND ONE THEMATIC AREA TO BE FINALIZED IN 2021.
- SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE FIES IMPLEMENTATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN EL SALVADOR AND PANAMA TO BE PUBLISHED IN 2021

### COVID-19

- POLICY BRIEF COVID-19 ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
- WEBPAGE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19
- 2 WEBINARS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND COVID-19 INDIGENOUS FORESTS FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF COFO

### PUBLICATIONS

- INDIGENOUS WOMEN, DAUGHTERS OF MOTHER EARTH BROCHURE 2020
- TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT ON INDIGENOUS MATRIFOCAL SOCIETIES. CASE STUDIES ON THE KHASI, WAYUU, SHIPIBO-CONIBO AND MOSO PEOPLES.

## 2018 & 2019 UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII

UNDESA Recommendations to FAO resulting from the UNPFII		
UNPFII's session year & theme	Recommendations	FAOs' Response – Need to Respond YES/ NO
2019 - "Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection"	<a href="#">90-</a> UNPFII welcomes the results of the 2018 High-level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, in particular the creation of an online Global-hub on Indigenous Food Systems, and would like to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continue work on: (a) Indigenous young people towards the creation of a forum on indigenous young people in the coming years; (b) Indigenous food systems, in particular in relation to the links with traditional knowledge, climate change and the respect of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources; (c) Indigenous women (the global campaign on indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for indigenous women).	<b>No Response yet.</b>  <b>YES. It would be pertinent to report on: the launching of the Global-Hub</b> , the publication of 8 indigenous food system profiles, the Rome Group of Friends of indigenous peoples, share your initiative, the work done towards the indigenous youth forum.
	<a href="#">91</a> – UNPFII appreciates the work of FAO, in collaboration with the Forum, on including the issues of indigenous peoples in the Committee on World Food Security and recommends that FAO continue to collaborate with the Forum to open up spaces for dialogue and participation in other technical committees, such as those on forestry, fisheries and agriculture.	<b>No Response yet.</b>  <b>YES. It would be pertinent to report on the</b> coordination work FAO has conducted towards the 2021 Food Summit.
2018 - "Indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and resources"	110 - The Permanent Forum congratulates the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for its work to assist indigenous peoples and States in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and for the issuance of a technical guide on commons and communal lands and resources. The Forum encourages FAO to continue enhancing the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines with tailored capacity development for indigenous peoples.	<b>On going</b>



	<p>111. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO creates a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, which will provide technical outputs and publications informing indigenous peoples and the Forum.</p>	<p>In 2018, FAO funded and provided technical assistance to several initiatives regarding the implementation of the VGGT at country level (details available in the following sections). Regarding recommendation 111 on the establishment of a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, FAO will look into this over the coming months. The technical working group will work closely with the FAO Inter-departmental Working Group on VGGT and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team.</p> <p><b>YES. Pertinent to report about the technical working group on collective rights in 2020.</b></p>
	<p>112. The Permanent Forum requests FAO to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and representatives from the Forum in the work of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</p>	<p>During the Committee on World Food Security 45 (CFS 45) in October 2018, FAO together with partner organizations organized a side event on indigenous peoples' communal access to land. This event - which featured representatives from FAO, the 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. In November 2018 and within the frame of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and in the context of the 2019 International Year on Indigenous Languages, FAO with partner organizations - including FILAC, UNPFII, UNESCO, DOCIP - organized a High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, gathering in FAO HQ more than 200 participants and indigenous representatives from across the world, including 70 indigenous food systems experts. <a href="http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/ifs-seminar/en/">http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/ifs-seminar/en/</a> FAO is planning to continue engagement and support to indigenous peoples and countries on the implementation of the VGGT in 2019. In the context of recommendation 112 the following initiatives were supported: - The establishment of a dedicated space to present the Global Campaign on the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger and of the #VioletChair initiative during the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security. <a href="http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-women-campaign/en/">http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-women-campaign/en/</a> - The participation of the Permanent Forum and of indigenous representatives during the Committee on World Food Security.</p> <p><b>Ongoing.</b></p>

## FAO Indigenous Peoples' Unit 2020 Report of activities per pillar of work and focus areas

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



Figure 3: Work Plan 6+1 Pillars of Work and Two Focus Areas

### Mission Statement FAO Indigenous Peoples

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

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

**Pillars of work:**

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

**Focus areas of work:**  
Indigenous Women and Indigenous Youth

Figure 4: Mission statement FAO Indigenous Peoples

## Pillar 1: Indigenous Food System

### 1. The Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

In 2018, FAO PSUI joined forces with different indigenous peoples' organizations, research centres, United Nations (UN), and international organizations to host [the First High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems](#) at its headquarters. The Expert Seminar brought together more than 200 participants out of which 70 were speakers, these included indigenous leaders, researchers, government representatives, and FAO experts from different fields. The Expert Seminar emphasized the need to enhance the research on the preservation and the promotion of indigenous peoples' food systems across the world, also presenting the many elements of their sustainability, resilience and potential to inspire the global change towards more sustainable and climate resilient food systems.

The main result of this Expert Seminar was the agreement to establish [a Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#). The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems is a platform that supports the generation of knowledge on indigenous food systems that brings together scientists and experts, indigenous and non-indigenous from universities and research centres, indigenous organizations and UN. It aims to identify research gaps on indigenous food systems, mobilize scientific and traditional knowledge systems and provide evidence on the sustainability of indigenous food systems and most of all contribute to the global debate on sustainable food systems and climate change.



During the [27th session of FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture \(COAG\)](#), [FAO PSUI along with Member Countries launched the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), within the plenary discussions on "Operationalizing a food systems approach to accelerate delivery of the 2030 Agenda". Representatives of Argentina, Algeria on behalf of the Africa Regional Group, Australia, Canada, Germany on behalf of the European Union-27, Guinea, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Malaysia, and the Russian Federation highlighted the importance of indigenous peoples' knowledge, and welcomed the creation of the Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. In [its final report](#), the

COAG “stressed the key role of indigenous peoples as protectors of biodiversity and knowledge holders about natural resource management, innovations and food systems, and the need for scientists and stakeholders to follow inter-culturality in their understanding of indigenous peoples’ food systems.” In addition, the Committee also acknowledged the importance of increasing indigenous peoples’ participation in FAO policy processes, Committees and in UN frameworks, particularly in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. The FAO Indigenous peoples Unit will be chairing the [Global-hub](#).

## The Work Programme

<b>Knowledge Bearers’ Platform</b> Universities and research centres, Indigenous Peoples, UN agencies, and other interested stakeholders working on traditional and indigenous food systems.	<b>Online Database</b> A collectively generated online database of publications, academic papers and digital materials shared by members of the Knowledge Bearers Platform.
<b>Technical advice</b> Technical advice on indigenous peoples’ food systems and traditional knowledge in policy dialogues at international and national levels.	<b>Creation of synergies</b> Synergies that drive the design of multidisciplinary and participatory research on indigenous peoples’ food systems.



Figure 5: The Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems work programme and core members.

The Global-hub [brings together FAO and 19 institutions](#) with hands-on research and analysis on indigenous peoples and their food systems. Ranging from micronutrient analysis of food composition to field research about horizontal and vertical transmission of knowledge. Research centres UN, and indigenous organizations like Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact ([AIPP](#)), [Bioversity-International](#), Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment ([CENESTA](#)), Center for International Forestry Research - World Agroforestry ([CIFOR-ICRAF](#)), Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean ([FILAC](#)), [Gaia Amazonas](#), [INFOODS](#), [French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development \(IRD\)](#), [the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty \(TIPs\)](#), [the](#)





[Sámi Parliament in Finland](#), [UNESCO](#), [UNFCCC](#), [UNPFII-UNDESA](#), and the universities of [Cambridge](#), [Greenwich](#), [Massey](#), [McGill-CINE](#) and [Monash](#) will share their research agendas and network of experts.

## **2. Publication: *Indigenous peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change* (2021)**

The Indigenous Peoples Unit has been working on the third volume of the indigenous food systems FAO series called *Indigenous peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change*. The publication follows the previously released [Indigenous peoples' food systems: the many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health](#) (2009) and [Indigenous Peoples' food systems and well-being: Interventions and policies for healthy communities](#) (2013).

The editorial committee established in early 2019 is composed of FAO PSUI, [Bioversity International](#), the [French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development \(IRD\)](#), [the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty](#) (TIPs) and [Massey University](#). The committee continued finalizing the transcript embellishing the publication with an executive summary and policy recommendations. The scientific editorial board selected 8 profiles out of the 12 initially commissioned and prepared by the local indigenous peoples' organizations and field researchers. The Publication contains profiles from the Baka in Cameroon, the Inari Sámi in Finland, the Khasi in India, the Melanesians<sup>51</sup> in Solomon Islands, the Kel Tamasheq in Mali, the Bhotia and Anwal in India, the Tikuna, Cocama and Yagua in Colombia, and the Maya Ch'orti' in Guatemala.

The *Indigenous peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change* publications' intended release date is early next year. Its main aim is to highlight the unique and common sustainability and climate resilient elements of indigenous food systems and acknowledge their contributions to the global debate on sustainable food systems.

## **3. Publication on Labelling and Certification Schemes for Indigenous Peoples' foods (2021)**

After several months of work, the transcript of the forthcoming publication *on Labelling and certification schemes for indigenous peoples' foods* has been finalized.

The publication will be launched in 2021. It reviews some existing market initiatives led by indigenous peoples that use labelling and certification schemes. Out of a total of 64 examples identified and reviewed, 12 cases were chosen for a detailed analysis. The purpose of the study is to characterize the role of these tools in creating favourable economic conditions for exchange of biocultural products with respect to indigenous values, cultures and identity. The publication provides an analysis of the benefits derived from labelling and certification schemes in terms of income generation, environmental, social and cosmogonic and cultural benefits. It also portrays lessons learnt and processed for success and observes that successful initiatives become sustainable when indigenous peoples lead them. Finally, it provides a set of technical and policy recommendations for indigenous peoples who are willing to engage in such initiatives, as well as to Member Countries, FAO, researchers and practitioners, and the private sector.



#### 4. Eight new indigenous food systems profiles in Iran, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan and China

The second phase of the indigenous food systems initiative will continue through 2020- 2021. In its second phase four indigenous food systems will be profiled in Indonesia with Mantasa and Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI), two indigenous food systems will be profiled in Iran with CENESTA, and one in Kyrgyzstan with Agency for Development Initiatives (ADI) due to the agreements with local indigenous peoples' organizations. In 2020, FAO PSUI signed an agreement with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) to profile the Tujia people' food systems in China.

#### 5. [The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#): Two Brainstorming Sessions on the inclusion of Indigenous peoples in the UN Food Systems Summit 2021

The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) organized two brainstorming sessions with indigenous representatives, UNPFII, members of the UN Food Systems Summit advisory council to reflect and organize indigenous peoples' participation in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. In these preparatory meetings FAO PSUI highlighted the advisory roles it will serve in the [5 action tracks of the Summit](#), it also emphasized the essential roles and contributions of indigenous peoples to these action tracks and their work streams. Indigenous peoples will provide key insights on biodiversity trade-offs and know-how of unique and sustainable food systems. FAO's launch of the Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, as well as the forthcoming publication of the third volume on Indigenous peoples' Food Systems *Indigenous peoples' food systems: Insights on sustainability and resilience from the front line of climate change* will further strengthen the contributions and inclusion of indigenous peoples in the Summit.

As a result of this meetings: indigenous peoples agreed to draft a roadmap and that the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food systems will lead the drafting of a white paper on indigenous food systems.

#### 6. Introductory meetings with North American Indigenous Peoples on Food Systems

FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit, the [FAO Liaison Office for North America](#), and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues hosted [eight introductory brainstorming](#) sessions. These meetings aimed to expand and strengthen dialogues with North American indigenous peoples across Canada and the United States of America, to understand their food system priorities and share information about ongoing global dialogues. In attendance were, [130 representatives from 95 entities](#), including indigenous peoples' organizations and representative bodies, academic and research institutions, and partnering government agencies. Conversations included introductions on FAO's mandate and role in ensuring global food security and in delivering upon the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 2020 agenda specifically in the context of FAO's work with indigenous peoples globally. FAO North America and the Indigenous Peoples Unit look forward to developing these dialogues into sustained support of the on-going work of North American indigenous peoples and partners to revitalize, sustain and protect adequate access to nutritional, culturally appropriate foods, and clean waters.

#### 7. The First High-Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

To help ensure that Indigenous leaders are represented in ongoing global dialogues, including the UN Food Systems Summit 2021, FAO North America and FAO PSUI to strengthen collaborations with the Indigenous Peoples of the United States and Canada and following up the series of introductory

meetings on the topic of North American Indigenous Peoples' Food System, the series culminated in a High-Level seminar with a focus towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. The High-Level Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples Food Systems.

Indigenous peoples and experts shared their inputs and expertise in order to identify mechanisms that allow a more appropriate balance between societal priorities in terms of nutrition and health, economic growth, inclusiveness, and the good stewardship of the natural environment. The inputs and expertise are needed to design and implement more coherent actions in order to deliver improved food systems and accelerate progress in achieving the full range of SDGs. The main outcome of this Expert Seminar will be a statement based on indigenous peoples' expertise and inputs about the five Action Tracks to inform the Special Envoy for the UN Food Systems Summit and its Secretariat.

---

## Pillar 2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent

---

### 1. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) E-learning course released to the external public in 3 languages

The e-learning focuses on how to practically operationalize the indigenous peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent throughout all stages of the project cycle. It describes each of the recommended six steps of the process and the related actions to be undertaken. The course is self-paced and has a duration of approximately 2 hours. It is currently available in 3 languages ([English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#)) and can be downloaded so as to be utilized off-line. As of late 2020, 235 FAO personnel completed the online course.

#### E-Learning Free, Prior and Informed Consent



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



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

#### Start course!

Course is available online.

Duration: 2 hours

English, French and Spanish



### 2. Delivery of Training and capacity development sessions

The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit continued to ensure that all personnel and relevant stakeholders developing and implementing projects have the required understanding and skills on how to effectively apply FPIC. Over 400 government, UN, and FAO staff trained on FPIC. 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). Including the first CFI/PSU Webinar on Investing in indigenous peoples as allies in the fight against food insecurity.

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

Through 2020, considerable efforts were spent in order to improve the operationalization of FPIC already at the stage of project formulation. This allowed the planning of adequate human and financial resources required to undertake the process throughout the project's life. In the case of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) projects, a more detailed planning of the work with indigenous peoples, including the implementation of FPIC, was ensured with the preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans as part of the projects' Environmental and Social Management Frameworks as well as the appraisal of 169 global projects through the Project and Programme Review Committee. More than 45 Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) projects target indigenous peoples' territories and, more than half of the approved 10 GCF funded projects are implemented in indigenous peoples' territories with FAO's Indigenous Peoples Units technical support provided to over nearly 65 projects valued over 0.6 billion dollars. In 2019, it was estimated that over 50% of FAO's GEF total portfolio consisting of 187 projects and worth USD 3.7 billion in co-financing, actively engaged indigenous peoples.

### **4. 3<sup>rd</sup> Technical Donor Task Force on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) jointly organized by FAO and the European Commission (EC)**

In order to take a step forward in respecting and operationalizing indigenous peoples' rights, in 2016, FAO PSUI partnered with Action Against Hunger (ACF), Action Aid (AA), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) and World Vision (WV) to jointly develop a common approach to incorporate Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) into the work of each respective Organization. The outcome of such alliance was the FPIC manual, a guide for field practitioners to incorporate FPIC at each phase of projects and programmes, ensuring due respect for indigenous peoples' rights, including the right to self-determination.

In December 2019, three years after the release of the FPIC Manual, FAO PSUI gathered for the second time partners and other stakeholders to a technical workshop to share experiences, identify challenges and draw lessons learned to improve future actions related to FPIC and the respect of indigenous peoples' rights. In December 2020, FAO and the European Commission (EC) had planned to carry out a joint training on FPIC for EC's personnel as well as to call a second workshop on FPIC taking advantage of the EC European Development Days originally planned for June 2020. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, such event was initially postponed and later on cancelled. In December 2020, it was decided to carry out an online discussion to retake such discussion.

On 4th December 2020 FAO PSUI and the European Commission's department for International Cooperation and Development jointly co-organized a FPIC Donor task force meeting. The meeting aimed at sharing experiences, identifying recommendations and ways forwards to advance the



knowledge on the implementation and mainstreaming of FPIC in development actions. As the EC moves towards a stronger incorporation of FPIC as a part of its Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, it aims at putting Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 benefitting people by protecting nature while promoting in this process a stronger role of non-state actors and indigenous groups. The workshop brought together donors, NGOs and development agencies working on and with indigenous peoples around the world in order to assess the coherence and coordination across different stages of the project cycle. Coherence and alignment of agendas on the incorporation of FPIC are key to ensure project performance and attaining important benefits for indigenous peoples. FPIC has been included as a mandatory requirement in the FAO Project Cycle, revamped in the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and operationalized in the FAO Project and Programme Review Committee.

#### **5. Technical webinar for the FAO Investment Centre on “Investing in indigenous peoples as allies in the fight against food insecurity”**

Following the experiences with Forestry and Fisheries, PSUI continues to organized dedicated seminars to different FAO technical units. In 2020 this webinar was specifically designed to fit the needs of the FAO Investment Centre (CFI) and it showcased the importance of implementing FPIC in investment projects affecting indigenous peoples’ territories, natural resources and cultural heritage. During the webinar, case studies and examples of FAO’s work with the World Bank, GEF and GCF were showcased.

---

### **Pillar 3: Advocacy and Capacity Development**

---

#### **1. Indigenous Peoples and FAO Narrative**

[The FAO Indigenous Peoples Narrative](#) published in May 2020, provides useful insights for FAO staff to work with indigenous peoples. It offers an overview of some of the work done by the FAO’s Indigenous Peoples Unit and provides an historical background since the adoption of the Indigenous Peoples’ Policy. It also explains the ongoing work-programme jointly designed by indigenous peoples and FAO staff, describing its seven pillars and two thematic areas. The narrative introduces essential concepts such as indigenous peoples’ food systems, FPIC, Interculturality and Biocentric restoration, among others. In addition, this document is useful in clarifying some of the most common pitfalls when talking about indigenous peoples by introducing the core principles outlined in the UNDRIP and the International Labour Organization Convention 169 (ILO 169), principles that are to be respected when working with Indigenous peoples.

#### **2. Indigenous Women:**

- a. Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero hunger:** Indigenous Women, Daughters of Mother Earth Advocacy Brochure

[Indigenous Women, daughters of Mother Earth](#) is an advocacy document that portrays some of the main challenges that indigenous women face and acknowledges their contributions to the global debate

on climate change and sustainable food systems. This document is part of the [Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger](#), identifying key actions to eliminate the barriers keeping indigenous women from unleashing their potential and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



#### **b. Indigenous Women Leadership School**

Since 2015, the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit has joined forces with indigenous women organizations to implement the Leadership Schools for Indigenous Women programme. This programme aims to create a dialogue space for indigenous women leaders where that can exchange knowledge on food security and indigenous people's rights. As of 2020, FAO PSUI has implemented 12 programs of the Leadership Schools for Indigenous Women at national and regional level, targeting more than 300 indigenous women from Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

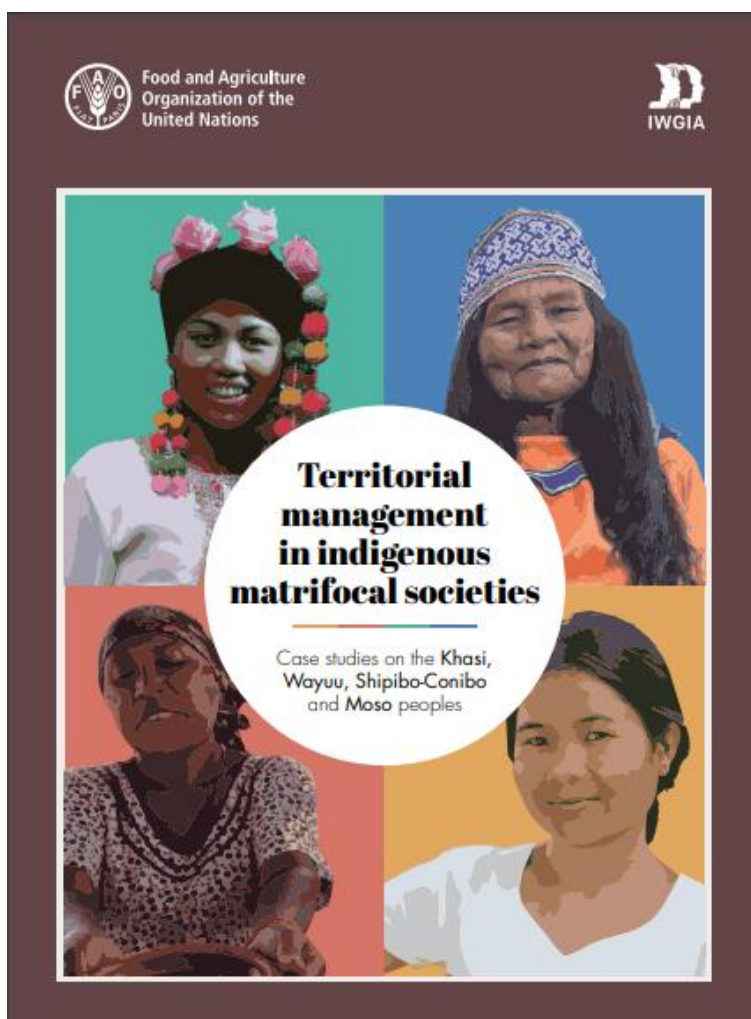
In 2020, FAO PSUI launched [a global survey to update the Indigenous Women School Programme](#), which gathered responses from more than 200 indigenous women from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, informing of relevant topics and priority areas that should be included in the curricula, this includes, climate change, indigenous peoples' food systems, water management, and intellectual property rights, among others.

In addition, FAO PSUI joined forces with SUNU an indigenous organization in Paraguay and the Government of Paraguay to implement the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Indigenous Women Leadership School and to institutionalize the programme and its methodology as part of the capacity building programs of the Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI). FAO PSUI, INDI and SUNU adapted the curricula to a virtual modality that allowed 24 indigenous women from 17 indigenous peoples to participate in the six weeks programme from their community through their cell phones. This innovative modality will also be replicated by INDI for other indigenous peoples' capacity building programs.



c. [Publication: Territorial Management on Indigenous Matrifocal Societies, Cases of Study on Khasi, Wayuu and Shipibo-Conibo peoples](#)

This publication brings together four case studies on indigenous societies that have a matrilineal or matrilineal social organization system. Thus, it seeks to contribute to the understanding of indigenous peoples' territorial management systems and their close relationship to political and social organization's systems. The indigenous matrifocal societies studied and profiled in Asia were the Khasi people from northeast India and the Moso people from southeast China; in Latin America, the indigenous Shipibo-Conibo people located in the district of Ucayali in Peru and the Wayuu indigenous peoples, located in the peninsula of La Guajira, a shared territory between Colombia and Venezuela.



d. **Dedicated session on indigenous women and food systems in North America**  
**Food Systems Dialogue on Gender (FAO-CARE)**

An online Food Systems Dialogues (FSDs) focused on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for Food Security and Nutrition was co-organized by FAO North America and CARE. Over 100 participants working in food systems attended, ranging from civil society to UN agencies, private sector, government, and research institutions. The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit hosted a session called: "Daughters of



Mother Earth. Indigenous women are visible, empowered, and have a seat at the table in all relevant policy dialogues regarding food systems and climate change”.

In conclusion, participants agreed that gender equality and women’s empowerment play a key role in food and nutrition security. Inclusive and sustainable food systems, elimination of hunger and malnutrition, or achievement of the sustainable development will not be achieved without the progressive realization of women’s rights and the right to food. Women must be at the centre of the COVID-19 response planning. Access to resources, laws, and norms reflect power relationships between women and men, which need to be addressed, so that gender equality in decisions - from farm to fork - can work best to reduce all forms of malnutrition.

Women and girls, including indigenous peoples and rural dwellers, must have equal opportunities to participate in local, national and international processes and policy discussions, such as Food System Dialogues, the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 and other decision processes affecting food systems. Our future of food depends largely on unleashing women’s potential.

### **3. Indigenous Youth:**

**a. FAO Global Indigenous Youth Internship Programme** currently has 15 indigenous interns actively working in FAO national and regional offices in 8 countries.

#### **b. Indigenous youth focus in the FAO Rural Youth Action Plan adopted by COAG**

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit worked to integrate substantial focus on activities with and for indigenous youth in the Rural Youth Action Plan, which was adopted at the Committee of Agriculture (COAG) in the end of September. Among other initiatives the Committee approved the outcome” Extension and educational resources developed or adapted to address identified opportunities that connect local traditional and indigenous knowledge with new innovations”. This and other outcomes supporting indigenous youth will be carried out between 2021-2025.

#### **c. Indigenous Youth at FAO Youth World Food Forum in 2021**

FAO has been asked by UNDESA/UNPFII to organize and host a UN Forum on Indigenous Youth. Together with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, the FAO’s Indigenous Peoples Unit have in 2020 worked on the architecture of the forum, which will now be integrated into the newly announced FAO Youth World Food Forum in 2021, to give indigenous youth a platform to share their insights and contributions.

#### **d. Publication on indigenous youth’s resilience and innovation during COVID-19**

The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit have supported the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment in FAO in compiling case studies from all seven socio-cultural regions showcasing initiatives taken by indigenous youth during the COVID-19 pandemic to strengthen health and food systems capacities. It emphasizes how traditional knowledge, innovation and networks have strengthened indigenous youth’s response. The publication is to be launched in 2021.



---

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

---

### **1. Coordination of the FAO Proposal on Activities for the Implementation of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit implemented several activities to increase awareness of the importance of indigenous knowledge to mitigate climate change effects and reduce hunger and malnutrition. In this regard, in February 2019, the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit led the FAO submission to UNFCCC in relation to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform on possible activities related to the implementation of the function of the LCIPP.

### **2. Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration Approach**

In 2019, FAO PSUI in collaboration with indigenous peoples' organizations developed the indigenous biocentric restoration approach as a response to the need of having indigenous-inclusive conservation models. This indigenous peoples' perspective of restoration is rooted in the well-functioning of indigenous food systems. FAO and indigenous peoples' communities are working together to develop this concept further to restore degraded lands in indigenous peoples' territories based on their cosmogony. Currently, FAO is working with the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) to implement a pilot project with indigenous peoples from Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam. In addition, FAO together with IRD submitted a project proposal on Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration approach for funding to the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Government of Germany. Furthermore, the Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration Approach has been included in the Strategy of the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration as part as the initiatives, institutions, education programmes, policies and conventions highlighted by stakeholders as particularly relevant for the Decade.

FAO and AIPP are discussing about implementing the Indigenous Biocentric restoration in some pilots together with already identified indigenous peoples' communities. Along with other field activities the COVID 19 has delayed this work.

---

## Pillar 5: Coordination

---

### 1. Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome

In 2019, the Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome was established. It is chaired by the Government of Canada and PSUI is the secretariat. The group of friends gathers 24 countries from different regions. The Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples aims to advocate for indigenous peoples' rights. In 2020 the group met 3 times consolidating the work of the group and with different indigenous leaders presenting along with member countries.

### 2. FAO Multi-donor Trust Fund to work with indigenous peoples

PSUI created a new Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) aiming at enhancing the work with indigenous peoples. The MDTF aims to secure donors' funding to continue supporting indigenous peoples in COVID-19 recovery, indigenous youth, indigenous women, indigenous food systems among others. Individual donors may choose to fund an output of the MDTF in specific countries. An important contribution will be to install a Forum on Indigenous Youth in FAO for young leaders from all seven socio-cultural regions. This Forum will facilitate discussions with member countries about climate change impacts affecting their communities and food security. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the trust fund would act to strengthen the intercultural approach to emergency interventions in indigenous peoples' territories and communities.

### 3. FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples

The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit chairs and coordinates the FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (IDWG). The IDWG is composed of more than 130 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 Partnerships and UN Collaboration in the implementation of the 2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. During 2020, the IDWG was convened once in November 2020.

### 4. Support to the Ad-hoc group for the preparation of the Global Action Plan for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL 2022-2032) lead by UNESCO.

In 2020 there was an ad-hoc group established for the preparation of the Global Action Plan for the organization of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL2022-2032) in collaboration with Estonian, Canada, the Russian Federation, India, United States of America, FAO, UN OHCHR, UNDESA & UNESCO.

An online survey has been prepared on the basis of the [Los Pinos Declaration](#) and input received from the Ad-hoc Group for the Preparation of the Global Action Plan for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL2022-2032) that includes indigenous experts and representatives from different regions, and the members of the Steering Committee for the follow up to the IYIL2019. In order to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels in order to foster synergies, leaderships and



accurate responses with enhanced participation of indigenous peoples and other stakeholders and the establishment of collaborative structures at local, national, regional and international levels.

#### **5. Participation in other technical working groups**

The FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit has been participating in the 2 meetings of the Inter-Departmental Working Group on Pastoralism organized by the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, 2 meetings of the Ad-hoc group for the preparation of the Global Action Plan for the organization of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032) chaired by UNESCO. Throughout the year, the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit participated in the different meetings organized with the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on indigenous issues. In 2020, FAO PSUI actively collaborated with the UN IASG on the drafting of a CEB call to action on Indigenous peoples adopted in November 2020.

#### **6. Master lectures and webinars on indigenous peoples' food systems, indigenous women and COVID-19.**

FAO PSUI facilitated 5 dedicated sessions on indigenous peoples, food systems and COVID-19 to different indigenous peoples training programs and University Master programs in Latin America and Spain, including the Diplomado para el Fortalecimiento de Liderazgo de Mujeres Indígenas (FILAC), Master en Cooperación Internacional de la Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Curso de Formulación de proyectos para el desarrollo rural y la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional con Pueblos Indígenas, implementando el Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado (FILAC) and the Masters Seminario Virtual: Desafíos en Iberoamérica para el alcance de los ODS tras la crisis derivadas de la pandemia del COVID-19 organized by FILAC and Universidad Carlos III de Madrid.

#### **7. Coordination of the national and regional focal points network.**

FAO PSUI held 3 meetings with the different regional focal points and with national focal points, particularly to share information on COVID-19 impacts on indigenous peoples.



---

## Pillar 6: Governance of Natural Resources – Collective Rights & VGTs

---

### **1. Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories**

In attendance to 2018 UNDESA/UNPFII request to FAO to start a Technical Working Group on Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Natural Resources, Land and Territories, FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit established in 2019 the Technical Working Group with members from FAO technical departments. In 2020, the working group hosted 3 meetings. As a result, the working group started mapping FAO's good experiences from the 7 socio-economical regions regarding indigenous peoples' collective rights, including land tenure, fisheries, forestry, biodiversity and food systems.

### **2. Translation of VGGTs to Indigenous Languages**

In the context of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, FAO has translated the VGGTs, a cornerstone document for indigenous peoples' protection, to different indigenous languages including Miskito (Nicaragua), Kurux, Sadri, Santhali and Karbi (India). The Miskito and Karbi guidelines are currently available online. The VGGT guidelines are currently available in different languages.

### **3. Global report on food security and indigenous peoples**

IWGIA and PSUI have been working for over a year to put together the first global report about indigenous peoples and food security. IWGIA has undertaken an important literature review of available fragmented indicators, reports and studies on food security and nutrition. In addition, during 2020 they have completed a zero draft of the global report, that builds on several regional studies with indigenous peoples and specific cases of different food and territorial systems to inform key thematic areas. The zero draft report will undertake in 2021 PSUI review as well as peer review within FAO technical units and indigenous experts.

### **4. Food Insecurity Experience Scale in indigenous peoples' territories in Latin America**

Based on the experience with indigenous peoples and indicators in El Salvador and Panama, FAO will publish a report with the main outcomes and recommendations of these experiences. In the two countries indigenous peoples, the national statistics institutes worked together with FAO to implement the food insecurity experience in three territories, one in El Salvador and two in Panama. The work has been completed in 2020 and the publication will be released on early 2021.

---

## COVID-19

---

### **1. [Recommendations on Indigenous peoples' health and safety that are at risk due to Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)**

FAO PSUI, based on the UNDRIP and WHO messages, urged governments, academia, NGOs, international community, and indigenous peoples' authorities to take specific measures that ensure the respect to indigenous peoples' rights during the pandemic. Furthermore, FAO encouraged to include an intercultural approach when dealing with the emergency, safety, and health aspects of the response.

### **2. Policy Brief on the Impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples**

FAO PSUI launched a [Policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples](#). This policy brief includes policy recommendations and actions that should be considered by governments and stakeholders to ensure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples in face of this pandemic.

### **3. Webinar with [Indigenous leaders and Governments to discuss indigenous territories main challenges in the face of COVID-19](#)**

The webinar on Indigenous Peoples and COVID-19 hosted by FAO PSUI brought together a panel of distinguished experts and around 300 participants, including FAO Member Country representatives, indigenous peoples' organizations, institutions, and universities. The participants highlighted how the health crisis coupled by the socioeconomic effects derived from the confinement affects mobility, livelihoods, income generation, and access to food is having serious effects on indigenous peoples across the world.

### **4. Webinar on indigenous peoples and COVID 19**

The webinar was part of a series of webinars COVID-19 related in the framework of COFO. The main topic was indigenous peoples and forestry related food systems with speakers from Asia and Latin America. More than 100 participants discussed on forests food systems and the importance for indigenous peoples during the COVID 19 highlighting the right to self-isolate in their territories, specifically mentioning indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation.

### **5. The launch of the Indigenous peoples' health and safety during COVID-19 webpage**

The COVID-19 pandemic is disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples. In celebration of [World Health Day](#) and in the devastating context of [COVID-19](#), the Indigenous peoples Unit (PSUI) launched a new Indigenous peoples [COVID-19](#) awareness webpage, for constant information, news, resources and updates on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples.

### **6. FAO partner with a conglomerate of universities to support the establishment of indigenous peoples and COVID-19 observatories**

Led by the University of Leeds, FAO PSUI is collaborating with the a consortium of universities and research centres such as The Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, the University of Alberta, the University of Warwick, the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, the University of Ghana, the



Uganda National Health Organization, the University of Cape Town , the University of Northern British Columbia, University of Nairobi and the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia as well as UNESCO on a project funded by the United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI)/GCRF/Newton Fund to work with indigenous peoples and decision makers to document the impacts of COVID-19 on indigenous communities. The project seeks to analyse how indigenous peoples are responding to the pandemic, focusing specifically on food security. The project includes the collaboration of 24 different indigenous peoples' groups in 14 low, middle, and high-income countries (Uganda, Kenya, Namibia, Ghana, South Africa, Peru, Bolivia, Sri Lanka, India, Fiji, Russia, Aruba, Australia and Canada).

---

## Annexes

---

### Annex 1: FAO and indigenous Peoples throughout the years

Indigenous peoples play a fundamental role in the achievement of the Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO) main objectives of eliminating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; as well as fighting poverty, making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable and caring for the earth; through their traditional knowledge and their deep connection with nature and their surroundings. For FAO, Indigenous peoples are key allies for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as they have important insight on food security given their traditional knowledge, their capacity to preserve biodiversity and their ability to adapt to a changing environment. All Sustainable Development Goals are relevant to indigenous peoples, 73 out of 169 targets have substantial links to the [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

The Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) in the Partnerships and UN collaboration Division (PSU) is the focal point for indigenous peoples' issues within the FAO. The Unit's main objective is to work closely with indigenous peoples, in order to achieve FAO's mandate of freeing the world from hunger and malnutrition, under the overarching frameworks of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#) and the [International Labour Organization \(ILO\) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Convention 169](#). The work of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit is a result of the constant interactions and discussions FAO has with indigenous peoples and their representatives.

Throughout the years, the collaboration between FAO PSUI and indigenous peoples' have increased mutual understanding and respect. It has evolved to become more progressive and inclusive, transitioning from a set of recommendations in Guideline 8 (8.1, 8.10 & 8.12) of the [Voluntary Right to Food Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security in 2004](#) to the creation of the Indigenous Peoples team at FAO 10 years later in 2014. In 2019, the Indigenous Peoples Team became the Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) working with indigenous peoples and their representatives in addition to working across silos and technical divisions within FAO.

The Indigenous Peoples Unit has three main objectives; the implementation of the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples through the joint work programme; advocating and assisting other FAO technical divisions in integrating indigenous peoples into their work; influencing key policy processes and open spaces of dialogue between decision makers and indigenous peoples within FAO's mandate.

In 2004, the [Voluntary Right to Food Guidelines](#) emphasized the importance of indigenous peoples having access to their lands and resources to guarantee their right to adequate food, in Guideline 8 on access to resources and assets.

In 2009, the FAO's Nutrition Division and the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment (CINE) of McGill University published the [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: The many dimensions of culture, diversity and environment for nutrition and health](#), a book that promoted the use of local food



systems by indigenous peoples highlighting indigenous peoples' food systems nutrition's value and the broad food base.

Following the ongoing processes of other UN Agencies in aligning their work with UNDRIP, in 2010, the Gender Unit at FAO called a caucus of indigenous leaders from the seven socio-cultural regions to draft the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The [FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#) has been guiding FAO's work on indigenous peoples ever since.

In 2012, the members of the [Committee on World Food Security \(CFS\) endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests \(VGGT\)](#). The longest guideline of the VGGT, section 9, alludes to the importance of collective rights to land for indigenous peoples and pastoralists.

In 2013, the [FAO's Nutrition Division](#) and [CINE-McGill University](#) published a second book on indigenous peoples' food systems titled [Indigenous Peoples' food systems & well-being. Interventions & policies for healthy communities](#).

In 2014, FAO established the **Indigenous Peoples team**, the first team fully dedicated to indigenous peoples' issues at FAO.

In 2015, FAO Indigenous Peoples team called on a second caucus of indigenous representatives from the seven socio-cultural regions to match their needs for assistance with FAO's technical competencies in order to create a joint programme of work. This resulted in the creation of [a programme of work](#) consisting of 2 main focus areas: 1) [indigenous youth](#) and 2) [indigenous women](#) and 6 main pillars: 1) [coordination](#), 2) [advocacy and capacity development](#), 3) [free prior and informed consent](#); 4) [indigenous food systems](#); 5) [indicators and statistics for food security](#); and 6) [voluntary guidelines of tenure](#).

In 2015, FAO PSUI upgraded the Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and reframed the project cycle by introducing the compulsory implementation of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process in projects and programmes as requested by indigenous peoples and resource partners.

In 2015, indigenous peoples requested that FAO to create a working group on indigenous food systems. Co-chaired by the FAO indigenous peoples' team in OPCA and the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP), this Working Group relies on the expertise of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Biodiversity, the International Network for Food Data Systems (INFOODS), and FAO technical divisions on nutrition, trade, seeds, agroecology, emergencies and forestry.

In 2016, FAO PSUI, IFAD and the International Land Coalition (ILC) co-chaired [the Inter-Agency Support Group of the United Nations \(IASG\)](#) on indigenous issues. The IASG brings together the indigenous peoples' focal points from all United Nations agencies. The main roles of the IASG are to mainstream the work of indigenous peoples in the different United Nations organizations and to provide support to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

In 2017, the FAO PSUI organized a meeting with indigenous youth representatives from the [Global Indigenous Youth Caucus \(GIYC\)](#) in FAO headquarters in order to update and incorporate the concerns of indigenous youth in the work of the Organization. The GIYC representatives met with more than 19 Permanent Representatives to discuss challenges faced by indigenous youth in the context of food security and agriculture. The meeting resulted in [the Rome statement on indigenous youth](#), requesting





the introduction of an FAO indigenous internship programme and requested that an additional pillar of work, traditional knowledge and climate change, is to be included in the FAO Indigenous Peoples teams' programme of work.

In 2018, FAO PSUI in collaboration with indigenous women organizations held the [High Level Forum for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women in Latin America](#). More than 100 indigenous women from different countries discussed and presented to government representative the main challenges they face regarding food security and shared many of their proposals. Additionally, that same year, FAO PSUI launched [the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women](#), which gathers 95 organizations from across the world.

In 2018, the [First High-Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems](#) was held in FAO HQ. The forums was organized by FAO PSUI together with [the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues \(UNPFII\)](#), [the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and Caribbean \(FILAC\)](#), the [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#) and the [Indigenous Peoples' Center for Documentation, Research and Information \(DOCIP\)](#). The Expert Seminar brought together more than [200 participants, from 20 Universities, 22 indigenous peoples and 23 Member Countries](#), and out of which 70 were speakers. The main outcome was the agreement to create a Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems in order to bridge the gap of knowledge on indigenous food systems, and [series of recommendations](#) for Governments, Academia, International Community and Indigenous Organizations.

In 2019, FAO PSUI and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, the Government of Canada and the UNPFII co-organized for the first time an [Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous peoples' fisheries in the Arctic Region](#). The main outcome was the issuance of the [Indigenous Peoples Rome Declaration on the Arctic Region Fisheries and Environment](#) with recommendations to FAO Members Countries and FAO, in order to tackle some of the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the Arctic Region. In 2019, FAO PSUI with indigenous organizations developed the concept of Indigenous Bio-centric Restoration Approach as a nature-based solution to address climate change through restoration of degraded lands in indigenous peoples' territories from methods within indigenous peoples' cosmogony.

In 2020, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, FAO PSUI published a [Policy Brief on COVID-19 and Indigenous Peoples](#). The key messages reflected in the brief recalled the resilience of indigenous peoples and; the role of indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and indigenous language in the management of the impacts of COVID-19. The policy brief provides a set of recommendations to ensure that indigenous peoples' health, livelihoods and food security are respected and enhanced during the sanitary crisis. It also compiles a series of policy recommendations and actions that should be considered by governments and stakeholders to ensure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples.

In 2020, during the [27th session of FAO's Technical Committee on Agriculture \(COAG\)](#) specifically during the plenary discussions on item 2.6 - "Operationalizing a food systems approach to accelerate delivery of the 2030 Agenda", the representatives of **Argentina, Algeria on behalf of the Africa Regional Group, Australia, Canada, Germany on behalf of the European Union-27, Guinea, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Russian Federation** welcomed the creation of the [Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) and acknowledged the importance of increasing indigenous peoples'



participation in FAO policy processes, Committees, and in UN frameworks, particularly in the 2021 [UN Food Systems Summit](#). Indigenous peoples' food system and unique territorial management practices can feed their communities while showing reverence to nature. We need to learn from their wisdom and benefit from their traditional knowledge. Indigenous peoples have highlighted the enhancement of their indigenous food systems as a long-term solution to face the effects of the COVID-19 crisis.

## Annex 2: Projects using Indigenous Peoples Qualifier 2020

	Project Title	Location	Resource Partner
1	Estrategia de desarrollo territorial para la reactivación económica e integración social de Mapiripan	Colombia	Italy
2	Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge for COVID-19 and climate action	Global	Multi-lateral
3	Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP)	India	GEF (FAO)
4	Transforming Rice-Wheat Food Systems in India (PPG)	India	GEF (FAO)
5	Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN)	Nepal	GCF
6	Sustainable management of agro-biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems recuperation in Peruvian Andean regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) approach.	Peru	GEF (FAO)
7	MTF: Strengthening spice value chain in India and improving market access through capacity building	India	Standards and Trade Development Facility in SPS Measures
8	Reducir el hambre y la inseguridad alimentaria de población indígena vulnerable afectada por el fenómeno migratorio y el COVID-19, en Colombia	Colombia	Belgium
9	Restablecimiento de la seguridad alimentaria y las capacidades de producción agropecuaria de 3,500 familias afectadas por Inseguridad Alimentaria.	Guatemala	UNOCHA
10	Strengthening of comprehensive and multisectoral risk management to reduce livelihoods vulnerability of indigenous communities exposed to multiple threats and hidden risks in the Bolivian Altiplano and Colombia	Bolivia; Colombia; Regional Latin America; SLS - Multidisciplinary Team for South America	European Union
11	Estrategia de Desarrollo Integral sectorial de la Amazonía en Bolivia	Bolivia	FAO
12	Fortalecer la Gestión Territorial Indígena Comunitaria como mecanismo de reactivación productiva en un	Bolivia	FAO

	contexto de COVID-19 y adaptación al Cambio Climático		
13	Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Mizoram	India	FAO
14	Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Nagaland	India	FAO
15	Sustainable and resilient livelihood options for rain-fed areas of India through improved integrated crop livestock farming system	India	FAO
16	Technical Assistance to strengthen capacity of national stakeholders in spice value chain	India	FAO
17	Asistencia técnica para la formulación e implementación del Plan Nacional de Reducción de la Pobreza.	Paraguay	FAO
18	Mejorando la gobernanza sostenible de los pueblos y territorios indígenas de América Latina.	Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Regional Latin America	FAO
19	Desarrollo territorial e inclusión social para Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes	Brazil; Colombia; Guatemala; Mexico; Nicaragua; Regional Latin America	FAO
20	Fortalecimiento de la producción hortícola de la comunidad indígena Iwi Imemby	Argentina	Multilateral
21	Programa Nacional ONU-REDD Perú	Peru	UNDP
22	Caracterización de la situación alimentaria y nutricional de pueblos indígenas en Colombia	Colombia	Colombia
23	Asistencia Técnica para la implementación del modelo de forestería comunitaria Fase II	Colombia	Colombia
24	Recuperación de los activos productivos, la producción agropecuaria, la seguridad alimentaria y la economía de población víctima del conflicto armado en Colombia	Colombia	Colombia
25	Plan Maestro de Estructuración. Alianza estratégica entre la ART y la FAO	Colombia	Colombia
26	EAASS para niños, niñas, adolescentes y sus familias en La Guajira en contexto de COVID-19	Colombia	Colombia



27	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the NorthEast (FOCUS) Project Nagaland	India	India
28	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) Project Mizoram	India	India
29	Evaluación de los programas: Fomento a la Organización Agraria (FORMAR); Apoyo a Jóvenes para la Productividad de Futuras Empresas Rurales (PROJOVEN); y Programa de Fomento a la Urbanización Rural (PROFUR)	Mexico	Mexico



### Annex 3: Key Webinars, workshops and meetings in 2020

Date	Event title	Organizers
<b>January</b>		
29 January 2020	<a href="#">Open Ended Working Group on Food Systems and Nutrition</a>	CFS OEWG
30 January 2020	<a href="#">ECG's Change Lecture Series: Juventud Indígena - Perspectivas desde los contextos comunitarios a los espacios Globales</a>	IFAD - Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division
30 January 2020	<a href="#">Empowering rural and indigenous women in forest-related climate actions</a>	REDD+
<b>February</b>		
6 February 2020	<a href="#">Open Talk "Indigenous Youth: Innovation &amp; traditional knowledge for climate action."</a>	FAO PSUI – Iran Room, FAO HQ
18 February 2020	First meeting of the Arctic working group	FAO PSUI – India Room, FAO HQ
21 February 2020	<a href="#">First annual meeting of the Group Friends of Indigenous Peoples</a>	FAO PSUI – King Faisal, FAO HQ
<b>March</b>		
<b>April</b>		
29 April 2020	<a href="#">COVID-19 and Indigenous peoples A dialogue with Indigenous peoples' leaders and experts facilitated by FAO</a>	FAO PSUI - <a href="#">Webinar</a>
30 April 2020	Indigenous People/Food Systems in North America Presentation & Discussion	FAO North America / FAO PSUI - Webinar
<b>May</b>		
6 May 2020	Technical Dialogue on the legal protection of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to land, territories and resources	FAO LEGN / Strathclyde Centre for Environmental Law and Governance. - Webinar
22 May 2020	<a href="#">#BiodiversityChat</a>	FAO North America
27 May 2020	<a href="#">IDWG on Responsible Agricultural Investment - Youth and Responsible Investment</a>	IDWG-RAI
<b>June</b>		
4 June 2020 – 5 June 2020	Indigenous peoples and the implementation of FPIC	FAO PSUI / FAO India - Webinar

18 June 2020	<a href="#">YFEED Foundation Webinar – Sustaining Economy, Public Health and Environment for the future of humanity - Part 5 Participation with intervention on “Food security, Agriculture and Indigenous Peoples during the COVID-19 Crisis.”</a>	YFEED Foundation, GIYC & UN MGCY - Webinar
24 June 2020	<b>Brainstorming Session on Indigenous peoples and the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 with UNPFII</b>	FAO PSUI
<b>July</b>		
9 July 2020	<a href="#">HLPF side-event: Accelerating good governance and indigenous autonomy for transformative partnership and action: lessons from COVID-19</a>	Permanent Missions of Australia and New Zealand/ AIPP/ FAO PSUI / IWGIA - Webinar
9 July 2020	<a href="#">First meeting of the Ad-hoc group for the preparation of the Global Action Plan for the organization of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL 2022-2032)</a>	UNESCO
14 July 2020	<a href="#">Side Event during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2020: Partnering with Indigenous Peoples: Leveraging their knowledge to achieve the SDGs by 2030 while recognizing the challenge to address the outbreak of COVID-19</a>	IFAD/ Canada/ Finland/ the Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development/FAO PSUI
15 July 2020	<a href="#">15th Meeting of the Steering Committee IYIL2019</a>	UNESCO
16 July 2020	<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and voluntary isolation: when forest food systems become a stronghold against COVID-19</a>	FAO Forestry Technical Network (FTN) / FAO PSUI - <a href="#">Webinar</a>
<b>August</b>		
6 August 2020	<a href="#">#IndigenousPeoplesChat with FAO</a>	FAO PSUI – Twitter Chat
10 August 2020 – 04 September 2020	<b>Diplomado regional para el fortalecimiento del liderazgo de las mujeres indígenas</b>	FILAC
<b>September</b>		

3 September 2020	2nd meeting of the Ad-hoc group for the preparation of the Global of Action for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages	UNESCO
5 September 2020	<a href="#">“Reclaiming Health through Indigenous Food Systems: A discussion on the film Gather”</a>	FAO North America / FAO PSUI - Webinar
14 September 2020	2 -Meeting between the UNPFII & the UN Food Systems Summit (Special Envoy and Deputy Special Envoy)	FAO PSUI
21 September 2020	Virtuali-tea on indigenous women	FAO Women Committee / FAO PSUI- Webinar
October		
5 October 2020	Opening of Indigenous Women School in Paraguay - Virtual course for indigenous women leaders for the exchange of knowledge on food security and climate change	FAO PSUI / SUNU / Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI). Webinar
5 October 2020	<a href="#">3rd Meeting of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG3) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)</a>	UNFCCC - Webinar
9 October 2020 – 15 October 2020	<a href="#">“Indigenous Food Systems, Biocultural Heritage and the SDGs: Challenges, interdisciplinary research gaps and empowering methodologies”</a>	IIED / Royal Botanic Garden Kew - Virtual Workshop
12 October 2020	Virtual informal meetings of 75th session of the Third Committee interactive dialogues	UNGA - Webinar
13 October 2020	US Forest Service & FAO Indigenous	FAO PSUI / USFS - Webinar
13 October 2020	<a href="#">Recipes from Turtle Island- A Conversation with the Chefs</a>	Slow Foods USA - Webinar
19 October 2020	SEMANA 3: Sistemas Alimentarios Indígenas y Seguridad Alimentaria	FAO PSUI / SUNU / MAG - Webinar
27 October 2020 – 28 October 2020	<a href="#">Indigenous Food Ways</a>	S.T.R.I.V.E /Partnership of Native Americans
28 October 2020	Evaluation of Institutional Policies and Engagement at the	Global Environment Facility (GEF) - Webinar

	GEF in relation to indigenous peoples	
<b>November</b>		
<b>3 November 2020</b>	Investing in indigenous peoples as allies in the fight against food insecurity	FAO PSUI / FAO Investment Centre (CFI) - Webinar
<b>9 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Desafíos de la Interculturalidad en el Plan Nacional de Reducción de la Pobreza</a>	I Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible (MDS)/I Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI)
<b>11 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Máster Universitario en Cooperación al Desarrollo - Sesión FAO Pueblos Indígenas</a>	FAO PSUI / UPV - Webinar
<b>12 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Cultivating Change Virtual Panel – Screening of Red Chef Revival</a>	Food Secure Canada - Webinar
<b>13 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Cultivating Change: A just transition to a regenerative food system</a>	Food Secure Canada – Webinar
<b>17 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Cultivating Change: Lessons from Indigenous-led school food programs</a>	Food Secure Canada – Webinar
<b>18 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Cultivating Change: Indigenous Food Sovereignty: Creating Ethical Spaces of Engagement</a>	Food Secure Canada – Webinar
<b>24 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Contributing to SDGs through quality linked to geographical origin: Indigenous peoples, local communities and traditional knowledge</a>	FAO-oriGIn – Webinar
<b>25 November 2020</b>	<a href="#">Climate Change Dialogues: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)</a>	UNFCCC
<b>30 November 2020 – 3 December 2020</b>	<a href="#">13th session/ Regional meetings of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</a>	EMRIP OHCHR
<b>December</b>		
<b>2 December 2020</b>	<a href="#">3rd Global Conference on the Planet Sustainable Food Systems Programme Side event</a>	WFP/ IFAD/ FAO
<b>2 December 2020</b>	Transforming agrifood systems and fostering inclusive rural development in the context of COVID-19 to end rural poverty	FAO/ UN DESA/IFAD/ WFP/ The People's Republic of China / European Union
<b>4 December 2020</b>	Second Technical Workshop: Lessons learned and challenges	European Commission EC / FAO PSUI - Webinar



	in implementing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	
3 December 2020	<a href="#">Desafíos en Iberoamérica para el alcance de los ODS tras las crisis derivadas de la pandemia del COVID-19</a>	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid/ Universidad Rey Juan Carlos
7 December 2020 – 11 December 2020	<a href="#">Virtual Expert Group Meeting on Indigenous Peoples and Pandemics.</a>	<a href="#">UNPFII</a>
8 December 2020	Draft paper on indigenous food systems in relation to the UN Food Systems Summit	FAO PSUI / Greenwich University/ Bioversity International / TIPS/ FILAC/ Gaia Amazonas /McGill University
8 December 2020	<a href="#">The Group on Earth Observation Indigenous Summit 2020</a>	GEO
9 December 2020	Technical Webinar - How does sustainable agricultural mechanization contribute to rural youth employment?	FAO FTN
14 December 2020	<a href="#">Inter-Agency Support Group Annual Meeting</a>	IASG
15 December 2020	<a href="#">High-Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, Towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit</a>	FAO



#### Annex 4: Publications, brochures and other media activities.

Title	Type	Release date	Description
<a href="#">Indigenous peoples' health and safety at risk due to Coronavirus (COVID-19)</a>	Recommendations	March 2020	The Coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic could have serious effects on indigenous peoples' wellbeing, livelihoods and health. FAO urges governments, academia, NGOs, international community and indigenous peoples authorities to take specific measures that ensure the respect to indigenous peoples' rights during the pandemic and that includes an intercultural approach when dealing with the emergency, safety and health.
<a href="#">Consulta virtual sobre la Escuela de Liderazgo de Mujeres Indígenas</a>	Questionnaire	April 2020	Después de 11 ediciones, la FAO ha iniciado una etapa de actualización del programa y de su plan de estudios para adaptarlo a los desafíos actuales que las mujeres indígenas enfrentan con relación a la seguridad alimentaria, sistemas alimentarios, el cambio climático y la pérdida de sus saberes ancestrales.
Indigenous peoples health and safety during Coronavirus (COVID-19)	Webpage	April 2020	In celebration of <a href="#">World Health Day</a> and in the devastating context of <a href="#">COVID-19</a> , the Indigenous peoples Unit (PSUI) launched a new Indigenous peoples <a href="#">COVID-19</a> awareness page, for constant information and updates.
Indigenous Peoples and Bees: Bee Engaged, support their livelihoods.	Media cards	May 2020	Media cards in celebration of World Bee Day and its theme <b>"Bee Engaged"</b> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1263069264912809984">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1263069264912809984</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1263146358564966400">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1263146358564966400</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1263193867232444416">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1263193867232444416</a></li> </ul> <p>PSUI supported the organizations of the 2020 'Bee Engaged', by including a speaker on indigenous peoples' bee keeping and honey hunting as well we by producing a number of key messages on the importance of bees in selected indigenous peoples' food systems.</p>
<a href="#">The Indigenous Peoples and FAO</a>	Narrative	May 2020	This narrative provides useful insights when working with indigenous peoples. It offers an overview of some of the work done by the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit and provides an historical background since the adoption of the Indigenous peoples' policy.
<a href="#">VGGTs in Karbi</a>	Guidelines	May 2020	Labangso akrong-alat alo athui ke sorkar angbong kachethan-kachimump aphuthak si kachepahemphupon aphan kacheja aron kechengsi kepangromponpet, pirthe adang kirmpon me arisim kisikpon.

<a href="#">Call for case studies on indigenous youth response to COVID-19</a>	Open Call	June 2020	As part of <a href="#">FAO's "Boosting Koronivia" project</a> supporting the negotiation process under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, FAO is planning to publish a <b>collection of case studies</b> to showcase measures taken by indigenous youth to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic within indigenous communities. The call is aimed at initiatives, NGOs or other groups lead by indigenous youth.
<a href="#">Territorial management in indigenous matrifocal societies</a>	Publication	July 2020	In recent years, the interests on the social world and the physical world of indigenous peoples have been on the increase, resulting in a gradual growth of literature on indigenous or tribal peoples of the world. Such works have provided an understanding on the situation of indigenous peoples. However, more studies are required on documenting indigenous knowledge and practices. The current work was taken up as part of the appreciative inquiry and effort to contribute towards the body of knowledge on indigenous peoples' social world and their landscape. In this regard FAO in collaboration with IGWIA and other partners studied four cases of matrilineal and matrilocal indigenous societies: Khasi, Wayuu, Mosso and Shipibo-Conibo people.
<a href="#">COVID-19 &amp; indigenous peoples</a>	Policy brief	August 2020	The Policy Brief highlights the importance of work in collaboration with indigenous authorities. It also includes policy recommendations such as including indigenous peoples as recipients of health assistance, ensure indigenous peoples' communities are among the receivers of personal protective equipment such as masks, gloves and disinfectants, and ensure the collection of disaggregated data on the rate of infection and deaths within indigenous communities, among others.
<a href="#">#IndigenousPeoplesChat with FAO for #IndigenousPeoplesDay!</a>	Twitter chat	August 2020	In anticipation of the <a href="#">International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples 9 August</a> , and in accordance with this year's theme, <i>COVID-19 and indigenous peoples' resilience</i> , FAO Indigenous hosted a Twitter chat to gather diverse voices and to <a href="#">chat with indigenous peoples in order to inform and gain an oversight of the obstacles they face and the ingenious solutions they have created to cope with the ongoing pandemic.</a>
<a href="#">International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples</a> – media cards	Media cards	August 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292362477758345221?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292362477758345221?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292370029841981440?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292370029841981440?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292400227685564421?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292400227685564421?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292475731235221506?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292475731235221506?s=20</a></li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292490823112720386?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292490823112720386?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292505927682150400?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1292505927682150400?s=20</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples</a>	Video Messages	August 2020	<p>Messages from Indigenous Peoples on #IndigenousPeoplesDay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Rayanne Cristine, Indigenous Baré of the Brazilian</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Lawrence Shorty, Navajo Nation</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine former UNPFII chairperson</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Abdilova Makhabat, a resident of Kara-Suu village</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Tsitsina Xavante, human rights and indigenous peoples defender</a></li> </ul>
International Youth Day: Youth Engagement for Global Action	Media cards	August 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1293510338068066304?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1293510338068066304?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1293530817822633987?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1293530817822633987?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1293577750989680647?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1293577750989680647?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/UN4Indigenous/status/1293618362250035200?s=20">https://twitter.com/UN4Indigenous/status/1293618362250035200?s=20</a></li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Director-General QU Dongyu video message on International Day of Indigenous Peoples 2020</a>	Video message	August 2020	In commemoration of International Day for the Worlds' Indigenous Peoples, FAO Director- General issued a video-message celebrating and thanking indigenous peoples for their role in safeguarding our planet.
<a href="#">Special Issue Dedicated to North American Indigenous Peoples and their Food Systems</a>	Newsletter	September 2020	In solidarity and commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples on August 9 <sup>th</sup> , this issue of the newsletter is dedicated to North American indigenous peoples and their food systems. The theme this year is "COVID-19 and indigenous peoples' resilience."
<a href="#">Indigenous Women, daughters of Mother Earth</a>	Brochure	September 2020	This document presents some of the main challenges that indigenous women face and provide recommendations to eliminate the barriers that prevent indigenous women from achieving their full potential and their ability to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are enlisted below.
<a href="#">Guía para fortalecer la gobernanza de la pesca indígena en los territorios indígenas de Centroamérica</a>	Publication	September 2020	Esta guía está dirigida a la hacia la revitalización de las diversas formas de pesca indígena para la afirmación de la gestión territorial, como instrumento facilitador para la articulación de políticas y acciones en materia de desarrollo pesquero indígena a lo interno (dentro del territorio indígena) y externo (gobiernos nacionales, las ONG, universidades, organismos internacionales, entre otros) de los pueblos indígenas en función del



			crecimiento económico, la inclusión social y protección ambiental en los territorios indígenas de Centroamérica, en seguimiento de las Directrices de la Pesca de Pequeña Escala (PPE) de la FAO.
<a href="#">Message from the Chief of Indigenous Peoples Unit on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems</a>	Message	September 2020	Following the introductory meetings in North America, Yon Fernandez-de-Larrinoa is the Chief of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit in Rome issued a message indigenous peoples from across the United States and Canada.
<a href="#">Statement by H.E. Ambassador Alexandra Bugailiskis on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems</a>	Statement	September 2020	As Chair of the informal Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome, and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the FAO, welcomed the close collaboration between the FAO Liaison Office for North America in Washington D.C.
Indigenous Peoples Day	Media cards	September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1302160348255064065?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1302160348255064065?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1302242764424388608?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1302242764424388608?s=20</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1302292158188322818?s=20">https://twitter.com/FAOIndigenous/status/1302292158188322818?s=20</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Webpage</a>	Webpage	October 2020	The Global-hub on Indigenous Food Systems brings together indigenous and non-indigenous experts, scientists and researchers to establish a knowledge-dialogue that will gather evidence-based contributions on indigenous food systems



## Annex 5: Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) news items.

- FAO launches the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1311821/>

- New Brochure: Indigenous Women, daughters of Mother Earth

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1308104/>

- Statement by H.E. Ambassador Alexandra Bugailiskis and a message from the head of Indigenous Peoples Unit on North American indigenous peoples' food systems

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1306112/>

- Consulta la Guía para fortalecer la Gobernanza de la Pesca Indígena en Centroamérica

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1305692/>

- FAO: Enhancing indigenous food systems needs to be part of our long-term answer to the COVID-19 pandemic

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1302072/>

- #IndigenousPeoplesChat with FAO for #IndigenousPeoplesDay

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1300722/>

- The VGGTs are available in indigenous languages

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1278280/>

- The Indigenous Peoples and FAO Narrative is available online.

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1278287/>

- Indigenous Peoples and Bees: Bee Engaged, support their livelihoods.

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1276496/>

- Indigenous leaders, FAO and Governments discussed indigenous territories main challenges in the face of COVID-19

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1273781/>

- Indigenous peoples' health and safety during Coronavirus (COVID-19)

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1270206/>

- E-Consultation FAO Indigenous Women Leadership Schools

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1271796/>

- Indigenous peoples' health and safety at risk due to Coronavirus (COVID-19)





<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1268353/>

- The UNGA encourages governments to engage with indigenous peoples at the local, national and regional levels, in relations to the SDGs

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1262733/>

- Canada, in coordination with 16 FAO Member States, launched the Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome

<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/1258727>



## Annex 6: Status of implementation of UNDESA-UNPFII recommendations to FAO

UNPFII RECOMMENDATIONS TO FAO							
N.	Session	Par No.	Status	Addressee	Recommendation	FAO'S RESPONSE	Need to respond YES/NO
1	2 (2003)	<u>5</u>	No Progress	FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO	Encourages UN bodies whose activities have an impact on indigenous children and youth to report regularly to the Forum. The reports should contain detailed information on and assess the progress made within programmes directed at, affecting and relating to indigenous adolescents.	No response	<b>NO.</b> It focus on children and adolescents
2	2 (2003)	<u>55</u>	No Progress	UN bodies, CBD, World Bank, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, and UNEP	Recommends that United Nations bodies, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity, in coordination with the World Bank, UNDP, FAO and IFAD, and UNEP, organize a workshop on protecting sacred places and ceremonial sites of indigenous peoples with a view to identifying protective mechanisms and instituting a legal framework that make cultural, environmental and social impact assessments studies mandatory and ensure the environmental accountability of economic, social and environmental projects that are proposed to be conducted on sacred sites and on lands, territories and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous peoples.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to highlight the work in the frame of the decade of restoration and biocentric.
3	2 (2003)	<u>46</u>	No Progress	Secretary-General	Recommends that the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council, prepare a report on the implementation of chapter 26 of Agenda 21 and other relevant chapters, such as chapter 36 and 15, that focus on how the Commission on Sustainable Development, in conjunction with secretariats of other environmental bodies (Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Environment Programme, GEF, United Nations Forum on Forests, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, etc.) are implementing those chapters for indigenous peoples in their work, and that the report be submitted to the Forum at its third session.	No response	<b>NO.</b> The recommendation was addressed to the Secretary-General to submit a report about Agenda 21 at the PFII's third session (2004). <b>Thus, the recommendation is not in effect any longer, so there is no need to follow up on this.</b>



4	2 (2003)	<a href="#">60</a>	No Progress	UN environmental bodies, <a href="#">FAO</a> , IFAD, UNEP, GEF, World Bank and UNDP.	Recommends that all United Nations environmental bodies make the necessary efforts to mobilize resources for projects by indigenous peoples, and provide financial support to strengthen the international indigenous peoples Forum on biodiversity and the PFII	No response	<b>YES.</b> In response to other recommendations, FAO informed about its work in mobilizing resources for projects conducted by indigenous peoples. <b>It would be pertinent to address this specific recommendation highlighting the more significant FAO's efforts in this regard.</b>
5	2 (2003)	<a href="#">63</a>	No Progress	WHO, <a href="#">FAO</a> , PAHO, UN agencies	Recommends that the relevant agencies incorporate indigenous healers and cultural perspectives on health and illness in policies, guidelines and programmes.	No response	<b>NO.</b> This recommendation exceeds FAO's mandate. <b>However, if it is pertinent, FAO can respond stating that this recommendation is beyond its mandate.</b>
6	3 (2004)	<a href="#">15</a>	Ongoing	SPFII	The Forum, to underscore its long-term commitment to the issue of "indigenous women", recommends that its secretariat: a. Assist IANWGE in its efforts to mainstream indigenous women's issues throughout the United Nations system; b. Strengthen liaison with the Forum's portfolio holders in order to provide feedback on indigenous women's issues in each of the mandated areas to the Forum; c. Promote the monitoring and reporting on the implementation process of programmes within the United Nations system designed to address indigenous women's issues and the assessment of their impact; d. Increase outreach to indigenous women's groups and assist them in networking and information-sharing; e. Create strong liaison relationship with universities and other institutions of learning and research with the aim of mainstreaming indigenous women's issues in academic curricula, assist indigenous women's organizations in identifying and effectively utilizing available education resources and programmes, and promote capacity-building through fellowships, grants etc.; f. Build broad-based awareness of indigenous women's issues by increasing the Forum's media outreach (e.g., through newsletters, radio, web site, publications in journals on indigenous issues).	No response	<b>YES.</b> Even though, this recommendation was addressed to the PFII's Secretariat, FAO could provide <b>information of all the actions implemented in relation to indigenous women empowerment.</b>
7	3 (2004)	<a href="#">86</a>	No Progress	WHO, <a href="#">FAO</a> , PAHO, United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's	The Forum reiterates its health recommendations made at its first and second sessions, those contained in chapter I, section B, paragraphs 63 to 82 of its report on its second session.	No response	<b>NO.</b> This recommendation exceeds FAO's mandate. <b>However, if it is pertinent, FAO can respond stating that this recommendation is beyond its mandate.</b>



				Fund, and the United Nations Population Fund, GAVI, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Global Fund for AIDS and other UN agencies			
8	4 (2005)	28	Ongoing	FAO	Encourages to recognize the importance of and emphasize support for indigenous agricultural systems, including forestry, shifting cultivation, fisheries, livestock, pastoralism and hunting-gathering systems, and their associated biodiversity, foods, knowledge systems and cultures. It encourages FAO to promote the responsible use of culturally appropriate agricultural inputs and technology to protect the traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples	Traditional knowledge in agriculture and food security has become an important working area of FAO. FAO in collaboration with UNDP, GEF and UNESCO is undertaking an initiative aimed at the global recognition, conservation and sustainable management of the world's outstanding indigenous and traditional agricultural systems and their associate landscapes, biodiversity, knowledge systems, and cultures. This inter-agency initiative is the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) and involves intervention at the global, national and site level. At the global level the project will facilitate recognition of the concept of GIAHS, at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept, and at the site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management at the community level. The project will be implemented in five pilot systems represented by 12 pilot sites in 7 countries: Chile, China, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Peru and the Philippines. Presently GIAHS is working in the Chihole Island in Chile, with the Huilliche community. In the Peruvian Andes with the Aymara and Quechua communities. In the Philippines with the Ifugao community and in the Amasigh (Berber) communities of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. During 2005 World Food Day, the important contribution of indigenous peoples to food production and the sustainable management of agricultural	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to <b>update the PFI with the FAO's work done on this regard from 2005 to date.</b>



						ecosystems was highlighted with a specific roundtable involving the participation of indigenous peoples.	
9	4 (2005)	<a href="#">32</a>	Ongoing	FAO	Recommends FAO to develop a strategic plan for working with indigenous peoples by defining the FAO mission, vision and conceptual framework for indigenous peoples	The FAO Focal Points Network on Indigenous Issues and the Livelihoods Support Program initiated an internal participatory process for the formulation of a framework towards the elaboration of an FAO policy and strategy on indigenous peoples. The formulation process was undertaken in collaboration with members of the Permanent Forum. The draft document was discussed at a seminar/presentation at FAO in December 2005, with the participation of FAO staff, Permanent Forum members and staff from the International Fund for Agricultural Development	<b>YES.</b> In order to complete this recommendation, it would be pertinent to address it by <b>showing the development of the Indigenous Peoples Unit, areas of work, work plan, and achievements.</b>
10	4 (2005)	<a href="#">33</a>	Ongoing	FAO	Recommends that FAO consider the development of operational guidelines on indigenous peoples and a framework tool for the promotion of indigenous rights and sustainable rural development in the framework of the goals that emerged from the World Food Summit and the World Food Summit five years later, as well as those that emerged from other international conferences, summits and conventions which are relevant to indigenous peoples	As part of activities related to the voluntary guidelines on the right to food, FAO organized a seminar in January 2006 on "Indigenous Peoples Rights and the Right to Food" with the objective to create awareness within FAO staff of the situation of indigenous peoples, the right to food and the related UN legal frameworks that protect such rights. The seminar also discussed new strategies for the implementation of indigenous rights and the right to food, with attention to capturing synergies between different mechanisms available at both the international level (crucial problem of coordination between agencies) and the national level. E/C.19/2006/6/Add.14	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to address this recommendation <b>identifying whether FAO has developed operational guidelines on indigenous peoples and a framework tool for the promotion of indigenous rights and sustainable rural development.</b>
11	4 (2005)	<a href="#">34</a>	Ongoing	FAO	FAO work further on the development of cultural indicators for identifying priorities and criteria and methodologies for the right to food and food security, with the participation of indigenous peoples, taking into account the protection and restoration of indigenous peoples' traditional food systems and their agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and livelihoods.	Building on the work on cultural indicators initiated in 2002 in collaboration with the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), the Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative is supporting indigenous peoples organizations to develop a clearer and more empirical understanding of the relationship between culture and sustainable agriculture and rural development. In particular, it is working with IITC to develop a paper on the role of culture in SARD focusing on indigenous peoples and their communities, cultural dimensions of agricultural and food systems and the role of culture in sustainable livelihoods and in indigenous concepts of poverty and well-being. Pending availability of funding, two parallel processes are envisaged for ensuring both indigenous peoples' and UN agencies' participation and contributions to the paper and for addressing the concerns that the paper raises through the work of these organizations. This work is expected to strengthen indigenous peoples' efforts to influence policies and development programs that affect their traditional food and agricultural systems. It is also expected to identify some practical entry points, tools and indicators	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on the <b>implementation of FIES in El Salvador and Panama and the proposal to implement it in Finland.</b>





						that can be used to foster more culturally appropriate agriculture and rural development interventions.	
12	5 (2006)	<a href="#">137</a>	Ongoing	Member States, UN System, and IPOs	The PFII recommends that States, UN organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations strengthen the necessary communication, education and information infrastructure and support networks of educators on indigenous issues. Information and communication technologies (ICT) for indigenous peoples must be supported in order to close the technological and information gap.	<p>FAO reports: "(a) During the first World Congress on Communication for Development held in Rome from 25 to 27 October 2006, a special session on indigenous peoples' communication for development was organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The session focused on the role of communication in combating the marginalization and isolation of indigenous peoples and on its potential to foster their self-determination and development. The session was chaired by Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Representatives of indigenous peoples worldwide shared their relevant experiences and participated in an interactive discussion with the audience. The session was based on the results of previous activities organized by FAO in Bolivia in September 2006 in collaboration with other indigenous peoples' organizations: the regional workshop on indigenous peoples' communication for development in Latin America, and the subsequent International Meeting on Indigenous Peoples' Communication for Development. (b) The special session of the World Congress recommended guaranteeing the right of indigenous peoples to communication for self-determined development. The participants agreed that it was essential to promote policies, mechanisms and initiatives that guaranteed and enhanced the realization of the right to communication of indigenous peoples. In line with the purposes of the special session, FAO produced two video programmes on indigenous peoples' experiences in respect of communication and sustainable livelihood. (c) An important outcome of the meetings in Bolivia was the establishment of a Latin America regional communication platform on indigenous peoples' communication and sustainable livelihood supported by SPFII, FAO and IFAD. This platform will be an important vehicle for dialogue and collaboration between United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples in the region."</p>	<b>YES, if there are more activities to report on this regard.</b>



13	5 (2006)	<a href="#">136</a>	Ongoing	Member States, UN System, IPOs	The Permanent Forum recommends that States, United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations elaborate and develop strategies and action plans for communication, education and public awareness on indigenous issues during the Second International Decade, addressing different audiences. Toolkits should also be developed for use in the implementation of such plans.	IFAD reports that in October 2006, in cooperation with FAO, the Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia and several indigenous peoples' organizations, it co-sponsored a special session on indigenous peoples and communication for development at the World Congress on Communication for Development held in Rome. It also supported the participation in the congress of indigenous peoples' representatives from different regions. The special session produced specific recommendations to the World Congress on mainstreaming communication for development policies, programmes and services to foster the sustainable development of indigenous peoples' communities (see details on grants activities in the document E/c.19/2007/3/Add.4. In 2006, IFAD also initiated programmes to raise the awareness of journalists in Latin America and South Africa about and to advocate indigenous peoples' issues. Furthermore, in 2006, as part of the development of the Rural Poverty Portal powered by IFAD, the Fund expanded its web page on indigenous peoples to incorporate its experiences and general issues related to indigenous peoples. The page can be accessed through the Rural Poverty Portal ( <a href="http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org">http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org</a> ), and through the IFAD web page ( <a href="http://www.ifad.org">www.ifad.org</a> ).	<b>NO.</b> This recommendation referred to the Second International Decade that took place between 2005-2014. <b>Thus, the recommendation is not in effect any longer, so there is no need to follow up on this.</b>
14	6 (2007)	<a href="#">64</a>	Ongoing	FAO, WFP	Urges FAO and WFP to ensure that all interventions by those organizations aimed at reducing this problem in indigenous communities are based on assessments of the structural causes of the problem, including access to land and availability of natural resources. Moreover, methods of interventions should be sensitive to the social fabric and respectful of indigenous peoples' models of development.	In partnership with other organizations of development, implemented 12 case studies around the world that were organized by the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment at McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Leaders of communities of indigenous peoples and academic partners have collaborated in the documentation of indigenous food systems and participated in the implementation of health-promotion interventions, using culturally sensitive and environmentally relevant elements found in local food systems.	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the FPIC trainings for governments, indigenous organizations and UN partners.</b>
15	6 (2007)	<a href="#">67</a>	Ongoing	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS and SPFI.	Calls upon WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, WFP and FAO to develop joint strategies to address the problem of diabetes and related non-communicable lifestyle illnesses. Given the alarming prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum calls upon WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to establish a systematic working relationship with the Permanent Forum and the Inter-Agency Support Group to exchange experiences on health initiatives in the area of treatment and prevention of the illness, especially given their role in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.	One of the 12 case studies that FAO implemented with other partner development organizations and was organized by the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, addressed the problem of diabetes and related non-communicable diseases that indigenous people struggle with.	<b>NO.</b> FAO already provided a comprehensive response. <b>Thus, there is no need to follow up on this.</b>



16	7 (2008)	<a href="#">68</a>	Ongoing	FAO, UN system/UN agencies	Encourages FAO jointly with other United Nations agencies, to support the consolidation of the already established communication platforms in Latin America and Canada and to establish platforms in Asia and Africa and the Pacific. The Forum recommends that FAO and other agencies strengthen the reporting and monitoring mechanisms for the communication platforms, especially with a view to supporting indigenous peoples with a monitoring mechanism for their territories.	FAO has also tried to respond to the recommendation to address the limited access to communication and information services that indigenous peoples often face. FAO has long been involved in using communication tools to advance sustainable rural development, including specific activities in recent years on communication for and by indigenous peoples. FAO welcomes the positive response of the Forum to the development of indigenous peoples' communication platforms in Latin America and Canada. At the moment, however, the platform in Latin America is facing some difficulties and, although the possibility of extending this initiative to Asia and Africa is being sought, no significant progress has yet been made. It is important that some follow-up regarding these platforms takes place with other United Nations partners to determine if and how to proceed with this recommendation. FAO Reports (2010): Over the last years, FAO promotion of initiatives in the field of indigenous peoples' ComDev, has proven to be strategic in supporting sustainable livelihoods and self-determined development. One of the main activities has been the establishment of regional participatory communication platforms of indigenous peoples, such as the Plataforma Indígena in Latin America and K-Net in Canada. FAO activities in 2009 related to the indigenous peoples' right to communication included, among others, the reinforcement of the Indigenous Platform and the development of the Communication for Sustainable Activities Initiative (CSDI) in collaboration with UN-REDD. The Latin American Indigenous Peoples' Communication Platform led by CIDOB (Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia) with the support of FAO, aims to influence indigenous peoples' development through participatory tools. Within this framework, the platform constitutes a channel for exchange of knowledge, proposals and mechanisms for coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders committed to indigenous peoples. At the same time, it seeks to favour, arrange and promote ComDev's political agendas and programmes. The next step is to establish and expand the Platforms in other regions such as Africa and Asia. In 2009, FAO and the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Territory launched a joint project called Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative (CSDI), which applies communication strategies and approaches to Climate Change Adaptation, sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM) and Food Security. Working together with indigenous peoples, CSDI aims to implement communication programmes and services in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and to make suitable ComDev methods and tools available at the international level through knowledge networks and partnerships. In Bolivia, the initiative is currently being implemented in conjunction with indigenous	<b>NO.</b> FAO already provided a comprehensive response. <b>Thus, there is no need to follow up on this.</b>
----	-------------	--------------------	---------	----------------------------------	---	--	---



						organizations, such as CIDOB and the Plataforma Indígena, and within the framework of the UN-REDD programme.	
17	7 (2008)	<a href="#">69</a>	Ongoing	FAO, UN system/UN Agencies	Encourages FAO and other relevant agencies to favour and promote in member countries the acknowledgement and improvement of land tenure legal frameworks to recognize indigenous peoples' land rights. The Forum recommends that FAO and other relevant United Nations agencies support activities for participatory delimitation and titling where the legal framework recognizes indigenous land rights. FAO should pay special attention to indigenous peoples' customary laws regarding land. FAO and other relevant United Nations agencies support activities for participatory delimitation and titling.	FAO is committed to promoting the recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights and the improvement of supporting legal frameworks. This is being done by strengthening work related to participatory delimitation, titling and resources management addressing indigenous peoples' specific needs and taking into consideration the importance of customary laws on land. Integrating indigenous peoples' cosmovisions within national administrative and legal structures represents a significant challenge. FAO has tested and implemented a participatory land delimitation approach in a number of countries, such as Mozambique, Angola, Chile and Guinea Bissau, identifying key elements such as trust building, dialogue, negotiation, and agreement with inhabitants through a validation process in the context of spatial recognition. These activities go hand in hand with policy and legislative dialogues with concerned governments in order to better adapt and implement the existing framework. Supported by the UNPFII and recognizing that land is a contentious subject which must be treated with great sensitivity, FAO is continuing to elaborate improved methodologies through a participatory approach to field implementation and normative elaboration. The approach that FAO intends to follow is an inclusive one, based on dialogue and collaborative actions among governments and IP constituencies.	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the FAO's technical assistance given to governments and indigenous peoples regarding land tenure and mapping.</b>
18	7 (2008)	<a href="#">85</a>	Ongoing	FAO	A request for FAO to give priority to strategic priority No. 6 of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (support indigenous and local production systems and associated knowledge systems of importance to the maintenance and sustainable use of animal genetic resources), and to further develop relevant approaches to implement it.	At the 2008 FAO Conference, the important role of smallholders in the use, development and conservation of livestock resources was officially recognized. In response, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources are preparing an analytical assessment of this issue, and progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources was welcomed by the Forum in its latest session. Importantly, the assessment acknowledges the need for capacity-building and institutional support to address the needs of small-scale livestock production systems, while ensuring respect for the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. FAO is also exploring other opportunities to implement relevant national legislation and international agreements.	<b>NO.</b> FAO already provided a comprehensive response. <b>Thus, there is no need to follow up on this.</b>



19	8 (2009)	<a href="#">35</a>	No Progress	FAO	Encourages the organization to finalize the draft policy on indigenous peoples' issues as soon as possible and to submit it to senior management for approval.	No response	<b>YES.</b> In order to <b>complete this recommendation</b> , it would be pertinent to respond <b>mentioning that the policy was adopted in 2010.</b>
20	8 (2009)	<a href="#">36</a>	No Progress	FAO	Recognizes the initial efforts made by FAO towards the elaboration of a methodological discussion platform to address indigenous peoples' territorial rights. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO and other interested or partner agencies continue the joint elaboration of the participatory methodology and start using it in the field in order to strengthen the delimitation, titling and negotiated development processes specifically targeting indigenous peoples' needs	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the FAO's technical assistance given to governments and indigenous peoples regarding land tenure and mapping.</b> Since this one and recommendation from session 7 - paragraph 69 are alike, they could be addressed together.
21	8 (2009)	<a href="#">37</a>	No Progress	FAO	Recommends that FAO continue to provide support for indigenous peoples' communication platforms and their activities in the field of participatory territorial development and community-based adaptation to climate change.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on the <b>work that FAO's departments and offices are conducting in this regard.</b>
22	9 (2010)	<a href="#">33</a>	Ongoing	Member States, United Nations agencies, financial institutions and donors	Recommends that States, United Nations agencies, financial institutions and donors promote and support development processes led and carried out by indigenous women's organizations, in accordance with articles 3 and 32 of the Declaration, for instance, leadership and capacity-building schools and the creation of funds managed by indigenous women	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger, Global Leadership School for Indigenous Women, and Share your data initiative.</b>
23	10 (2011)	<a href="#">6</a>	No Progress	FAO	Requests that FAO implements its policy on indigenous and tribal peoples at all levels, including through capacity-building for FAO staff and a mechanism for partnership with indigenous peoples. The Permanent Forum requests also that FAO involve it in the development of guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, as well as in the work of the Committee on World Food Security and its advisory group.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the FPIC trainings for governments, indigenous organizations and UN partners.</b>
24	10 (2011)	<a href="#">24</a>	Ongoing	CBD, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, IFAD, International Land Coalition	Welcomes the adoption by CBD on two additional indicators for traditional knowledge, one regarding land use and tenure, the second on the practice of traditional occupations, and urges CBD, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, IFAD and International Land Coalition to cooperate in view of fully operationalizing those indicators.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the capacity building with indigenous peoples, governments and other stakeholders regarding VGGTs.</b>



25	11 (2012)	<a href="#">60</a>	Ongoing	FAO	Welcomes the recent adoption of the FAO voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security. The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO establish partnerships with indigenous peoples to implement the policy and guidelines with the aim of promoting secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the capacity building with indigenous peoples, governments and other stakeholders regarding VGGTs.</b> Since this one and recommendation from session 10 -paragraph 24 are alike, they could be addressed together.
26	11 (2012)	<a href="#">64</a>	Ongoing	FAO, IFAD	The Forum recommends that IFAD and FAO support - through studies, participatory methodologies and technical-financial assistance - the food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on: <b>1. the upcoming publication about indigenous peoples' food systems; 2. the ongoing characterization of indigenous peoples' food systems in Kyrgyzstan, Iran, and Indonesia; 3. the first global analysis of food security and indigenous people in collaboration with IWGIA; and 4. the Global-Hub on Indigenous Food Systems.</b>
27	11 (2012)	<a href="#">67</a>	Ongoing	FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNITAR, UN Women, World Bank	The Forum urges relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to recognize and support shifting cultivation.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to inform about <b>FAO's work on supporting shifting cultivation.</b>
28	12 (2013)	<a href="#">33</a>	Ongoing	UNDP, FAO, IFAD, CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC	The Forum invites the addressee to convene a workshop on African pastoralism, indigenous peoples' rights and climate adaptation.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report <b>FAO's work regarding African pastoralism, indigenous peoples' rights, and climate adaptation.</b> FAO could highlight the establishment of the <b>Pastoralist Knowledge Hub.</b>
29	12 (2013)	<a href="#">111</a>	Ongoing	FAO	The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO, in 2014, the International Year of Family Farming, organize and host an expert seminar on culture, food sovereignty and traditional livelihoods to feed into the post-2015 process. The seminar should include the participation of an elder, an adult	No response	<b>YES, if</b> FAO conducted a seminar in the frame of the International Year of Family Farming (2014). Otherwise, the recommendation





					and a young person from each of the seven sociocultural regions of the Forum.		is no longer in effect, so there is no need to follow up on this.
30	12 (2013)	<a href="#">119</a>	Ongoing	UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNEP, <b>FAO</b> , IHP	The Permanent Forum recommends that all United Nations agencies concerned with water, including UNESCO and the International Hydrological Programme, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme and FAO, give full support to the planning, development and implementation of an indigenous world forum on water in order to give voice to the indigenous peoples' perspective of protection and access to all sources of water and its sacred role in the indigenous context.	No response	<b>YES, if</b> FAO has provided some support on the development on an indigenous world forum on water.
31	13 (2014)	<a href="#">28</a>	No Progress	<b>FAO</b> , other relevant Agencies	The Permanent Forum welcomes the important technical Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security of the FAO and recommends that FAO and other agencies, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, organize a workshop on the implementation of these guidelines in order to strengthen indigenous peoples' rights to land, territories and resources consistent with articles 25, 26, 41 and 42 of the Declaration.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the capacity building with indigenous peoples, governments and other stakeholders regarding VGGTs.</b> Since this one and recommendation from sessions 10-paragraph 24 and 11 - paragraph 60 are alike, they could be addressed together.
32	14 (2015)	<a href="#">27</a>	Implemented	<b>FAO</b>	The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO, in coordination with indigenous peoples, organize training and other capacity-building development, as well as establish mechanisms for engagement such as working groups and appropriate representation of indigenous peoples in relevant instruments and bodies of FAO, and provide a progress report on those activities to the Forum at its fifteenth session.	FAO's report to the Permanent Forum's fifteenth session provides information on their training and capacity building activities, targeting indigenous peoples. These include: i) two regional capacity development programmes on the Voluntary Guidelines of Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land, Natural Resources and Fisheries (VGGTs) in Central America (Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) and Asia (India and Indonesia). ii) four National capacity development programmes for Indigenous Women Leadership and empowerment together with FIMI (India and Bolivia (2015) and Peru, The Philippines, Paraguay, Panama and El Salvador (2016). The two regional capacity development programmes focused at the Voluntary Guidelines of Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land, Natural Resources and Fisheries (VGGTs) in Central America and Asia. The two regional capacity development programmes were co-organized with indigenous peoples' organizations at the regional and national levels. • In February 2015, Indigenous peoples' representatives coming from the seven sociocultural regions of the World met in Rome with FAO senior management and experts from the different technical divisions to jointly agree on a four-year working plan. An informal caucus of seven indigenous peoples agreed to monitor the implementation of this joint plan. • In 2015 for the first time in FAO, an indigenous	Implemented



						peoples' organization became a member of the Steering Committee for the International Year of Soils, thus bringing the expertise and views of indigenous peoples in soil management and soil creation. The Civil Society Mechanism representing the voices of different caucuses in the World Committee of Food Security, appointed two indigenous peoples as members of the Advisory group.	
33	14 (2015)	28	Ongoing	Member States, United Nations agencies, Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, <b>FAO</b> , IFAD and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	The Permanent Forum encourages Member States, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, to develop social policies that will enhance the production of indigenous peoples' traditional foods and promote the restoration or recovery of lost drought-resistant indigenous food varieties to ensure food security. In this context, the Forum recommends that Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, as well as United Nations agencies such as FAO, IFAD and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, establish a committee, in full consultation with and with the participation of indigenous peoples, aimed at preventing food crises in the sub Saharan region where indigenous peoples reside. The committee's objective should be to prevent humanitarian disasters and to prevent starvation at the same level as the disaster that struck the region in 1973.	FAO organized a meeting in February 2015, entitled Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure, with indigenous representatives from the seven socio-cultural regions. Four Permanent Forum members were present at the meeting. The suggestions emerging from the meeting link to the PFII's recommendation, including national programs targeting food insecurity and malnutrition in indigenous communities, capacity building through FAO and addressing the issue of marginalization in the implementation of FAO's policy. With respect to the research and promotion of indigenous peoples' foods and seed varieties, FAO emphasizes the multidisciplinary working group managed by FAO, which is working on food composition of several indigenous foods. • There has been no major progress on the second part of the recommendation concerning the establishment of a consultative committee with indigenous pastoralists of the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger), for early warning systems. FAO is however working in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger in relief and humanitarian activities along with the rest of the UN system and actively participated in the Food Security cluster, which is co-chaired by WFP and FAO.	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on the <b>biocentric restoration proposal</b> .
34	14 (2015)	29	Ongoing	Member States	The Permanent Forum, bearing in mind the importance of the right of indigenous peoples to food sovereignty and security, invites Member States to consider the possibility of announcing an international year of camelids with the aim of drawing attention to the management of lands, territories and resources and for the breeding of camelids.	The Secretariat of PFII established contacts between FAO and the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the UN who have been working on this recommendation together. In this regard, FAO pointed out that some countries of Asia, Europe and Africa could support the proposal for an Int. Year of nomadic pastoralist, which could include the camelids from the Andean countries. • According to FAO's Policy on Proclamation and Implementation of International Years, adopted by the FAO Council in June 2012, two important aspects have been emphasized related to the timing: "There should be an interval of at least two years between two International Years, and a longer interval between years concerning similar subjects" and "In general, there should be a period of two years between the proclamation and the beginning of an International Year" - and the requirement and the financial requirements: "An International Year will not be proclaimed unless full financing (which in principle should be based on voluntary contributions) and all organizational arrangements are confirmed". 2016 has been proclaimed Year of Pulses. Furthermore,	<b>NO.</b> This recommendation referred to the international year of camelids that took place in 2018. Thus, <b>the recommendation is no longer in effect</b> . However, <b>if there any relevant contribution made by FAO, it would be pertinent to report such efforts in the frame of that year.</b>



						the 39th Session of the FAO Conference welcomed the announcement by Finland that it would propose the establishment of an International Year of Plant Health in 2020. • As for a possible following steps FAO suggested that a member of the FAO Council made a proposal to include this matter on the Provisional Agenda of the 154th Session of Council (30 May-3 June 2016). The 154th Session of Council would then deliberate on the proposal to establish the international year and may then request that a draft resolution be submitted to the 40th Session of Conference (3-8 July 2017) for decision.	
35	16 (2017)	<a href="#">59</a>	No Progress	FAO	The Permanent Forum notes the organization of preparatory meetings for indigenous youth for its sixteenth session, including the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus meeting hosted by FAO. The Forum recommends that this practice be scaled up in 2018, with representative participation of indigenous youth through indigenous peoples' organizations from all regions and invites FAO to report on progress achieved to the Forum at its seventeenth session.	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the advanced work achieved in this regard in 2020.</b>
36	17 (2018)	<a href="#">111</a>	Ongoing/ complete d	FAO	Recommends that FAO create a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, which will provide technical outputs and publications informing indigenous peoples and the Forum.	In 2018, FAO funded and provided technical assistance to several initiatives regarding the implementation of the VGGT at country level (details available in the following sections). Regarding recommendation 111 on the establishment of a technical working group on the collective rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, FAO will investigate this over the coming months. The technical working group will work closely with the FAO Inter-departmental Working Group on VGGT and the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team.	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on <b>the work and activities carried out by the technical working group on collective rights in 2020.</b>
37	17 (2018)	<a href="#">112</a>	Ongoing/ complete d	FAO	Requests FAO to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and representatives from the Forum in the work of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	During the Committee on World Food Security 45 (CFS 45) in October 2018, FAO together with partner organizations organized a side event on indigenous peoples' communal access to land. This event - which featured representatives from FAO, the 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. In November 2018 and within the frame of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and in the context of the 2019 International Year on Indigenous Languages, FAO with partner organizations - including FILAC, UNPFII, UNESCO, DOCIP - organised a	Ongoing/completed



						High Level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, gathering in FAO HQ more than 200 participants and indigenous representatives from across the world, including 70 indigenous food systems experts. <a href="http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/ifs-seminar/en/">http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/ifs-seminar/en/</a> FAO is planning to continue engagement and support to indigenous peoples and countries on the implementation of the VGGT in 2019. In the context of recommendation 112 the following initiatives were supported: - The establishment of a dedicated space to present the Global Campaign on the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger and of the #VioletChair initiative during the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on World Food Security. <a href="http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-women-campaign/en/">http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/indigenous-women-campaign/en/</a> - The participation of the Permanent Forum and of indigenous representatives during the Committee on World Food Security. Indigenous peoples play a critical role in the context of the Civil Society Mechanism.	
38	18 (2019)	<a href="#">90</a>	No Progress	FAO	Welcomes the results of the 2018 High-level Expert Seminar on Indigenous Food Systems, in particular the creation of an online global hub on indigenous food systems, and would like to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continue work on: (a) Indigenous young people towards the creation of a forum on indigenous young people in the coming years; (b) Indigenous food systems, in particular in relation to the links with traditional knowledge, climate change and the respect of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories and resources; (c) Indigenous women (the global campaign on indigenous women and the leadership and food security schools for indigenous women).	No response	<b>YES.</b> It would be pertinent to report on: the launching of the Global-Hub, the publication of 8 indigenous food system profiles, the Rome Group of Friends of indigenous peoples, share your initiative, the work done towards the indigenous youth forum.
39	18 (2019)	<a href="#">91</a>	No Progress	FAO	Appreciates the work of FAO, in collaboration with the Forum, on including the issues of indigenous peoples in the Committee on World Food Security and recommends that FAO continue to collaborate with the Forum to open up spaces for dialogue and participation in other technical committees, such as those on forestry, fisheries and agriculture.	No response	<b>YES. It would be pertinent to report on the coordination work</b> FAO has conducted towards the 2021 Food Summit.