



REPORT OF THE

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Submitted to the 13th Session of the UN-Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
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Executive Summary

UNEP is the principal UN body in the field of the environment, assisting governments to address global, regional and national environmental challenges. Its mandate was reinforced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and through the Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want” and respective paragraph 88. As a follow up to the Rio+20 Conference, UNEP has been actively engaged with stakeholders in numerous events and online discussions to discuss the development of new mechanisms to promote transparency and effective engagement of Civil Society including Indigenous Peoples. The draft UNEP Stakeholder Engagement Policy was presented at the Open Ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and a decision will be made on its implementation at the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme to be held in Nairobi 23-27 June 2014.

Following the UN-PFII recommendation to UNEP in 2006 and a process of external and internal discussions within the organization, UNEP has endorsed its Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance in November 2012, which will support UNEP staff in its engagement and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and their issues in its Programme of Work in an effective manner. An e-learning toolkit will provide UNEP staff with relevant additional background information and the necessary guidance to develop, plan, implement and monitor their relevant projects with the participation of indigenous peoples.

This year’s report to the UNPFII provides an overview of UNEP’s most relevant projects and programmes in relation to Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples’ issues which includes updates of projects and relevant recommendations made to UNEP individually or as a partner UN agency. In addition, an

evaluation of UNEP's engagement with Indigenous Peoples during the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

Summary of UNEP Activities with Indigenous Peoples

Lifeweb Project

UNEP is implementing a Component of the Lifeweb Project which focuses on the effective management and governance of selected protected areas in three Central African countries, namely, Cameroon, Congo and DR Congo.

The overall objective of the project is to support the improvement of the management of Takamanda National Park in Cameroon; Lossi Odzala Interzone in Congo; and Kahuzi-Biega National Park in DR Congo to help them respond to emerging threats. It also aims to strengthen community participation to preserve natural resources and environment. Implementation of the project activities which included awareness raising workshops for local communities went well in Cameroon and Congo; however, it was slow in DR Congo due to political instability in areas near the project site. Project activities have already been completed in Cameroon, and we plan to have validation workshops in Congo and DR Congo in April 2014.

For more information please see: <http://lifeweb.cbd.int/explore/>

Environment and human rights

The protection of the environment and the promotion of human rights are increasingly seen as intertwined, complementary goals, and part of the foundations of sustainable development. The two fields share a core of common interests and objectives indispensable for sustainable development.

Various efforts have been undertaken by UNEP with OHCHR and other partners to assess the linkages and promote the advancement of mutually supportive practices. A joint project is currently being implemented with OHCHR and the Independent Expert on human rights and the environment, on good practices in human rights and the environment. This project among other things contributes to the Independent Expert mandate (Human Rights Council Resolution 19/10 of 2012) which includes the identification and promotion of best practices on the use of human rights obligations and commitments to inform support and strengthen environmental policy making. This project is undertaken in the context of the ongoing collaboration between OHCHR and UNEP which recently produced a joint report on human rights and the environment. The report, presented at the Rio+20 Conference, provides an in depth analysis of the interrelationship between human rights and the environment as they both form integral and indivisible parts of sustainable development (2012, <http://www.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/JointReportOHCHRandUNEPonHumanRightsandtheEnvironment.pdf>).

To inform the work on identifying and promoting good practices, a series of consultations are being held, each of which addresses a particular set of thematic issues. This process began with a consultation in Nairobi on 22-23 February 2013 that focused on procedural rights and duties, followed by a

consultation in Geneva (21-22 June 2013) on the relationship between environmental protection and substantive rights and duties, in Panama City (26-27 July 2013) on environmental protection and the human rights obligations related to members of groups in vulnerable situations, Copenhagen (24 October 2013) on how international institutions and mechanisms can integrate human rights with environmental protection, and in South Africa (23-13 January 2014) on constitutional rights to a healthy environment.

The outcomes of these and future consultations will result in the collation of good practices and to their dissemination through reports and online tools (for additional information, see: <http://www.unep.org/environmentalgovernance/>).

Community Protocols for Environmental Sustainability

UNEP has been working with partners, in particular, Environmental Defenders Office, New South Wales (Australia), an independent community legal center specializing in public interest environmental law, to elaborate on the new concept of Community Protocols. UNEP and EDO have developed a guide for policy makers entitled: Community Protocols for Environmental Sustainability. In addition, a brochure containing common underlying principles was developed and intended to guide the development of Community Protocols by indigenous and local communities (ILCs). Following the development of the publication materials an awareness raising workshop was organized in Jakarta, Indonesia in November 2013 to sensitize the concept among stakeholders including, government agencies, research and academic institutions, indigenous and local community organizations, NGOs and industry.

Community Protocols encompass a broad range of protocols, procedures, rules and practices, both written and unwritten, developed by indigenous and local communities in relation to their territories, natural resources, traditional knowledge, environment, and other aspects of life. It gained formal recognition with the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

Documented Community Protocols may contain matters such as: statement of rights and obligations; principles and procedures for management and governance of territories, natural resources and traditional knowledge; summary of relevant customary, national, and international laws, policies and institutions which articulate, support and otherwise affect rights; wishes, concerns, priorities and expectations of ILCs; and relevant national or international laws, policies and instruments. The workshop was intended to raise awareness on the Community Protocols among the stakeholders with the hope of the stakeholders using the Community Protocols in their work.

A copy of the publication on “Community Protocols for Environmental Sustainability: A Guide for Policymakers” can be accessed at:

http://www.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/publications/Community_Protocols_Guide_Policymakers.pdf.

IUCN-WISP: Pastoralism and the transition to an inclusive green economy

IUCN, UNEP and the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples organised a global gathering of 120 leaders from pastoralist communities in over 50 countries worldwide. The event was convened to discuss the Global Transition to a Green Economy, the role of pastoralism in such a vision of the future and the potential implications of this change for pastoralists. Participants shared experiences in pastoralism and conservation, livestock and the environment and strengthening food security through sustainable rangelands management. The event also provided a platform for a meeting of WAMIP members to discuss their institutional arrangements, regional representation, and to establish working groups to address key emerging themes, including livestock and environment, food security and Indigenous Rights. Participants agreed on a statement on Pastoralism and the Green Economy, downloadable here: http://www.iucn.org/wisp/our_projects_in_wisp/kiserian_global_gathering/

The organisers took advantage of the gathering to present a report on Pastoralism and the Transition to a Green Economy, both to enrich discussions and to capture feedback on the report. The full report will be launched at UNEA in June 2014 by a delegation of pastoralist leaders. The work contributes to the overall strengthening of the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples as a platform to represent pastoralist concerns in global dialogue.

GRID-Arendal- UNEP Collaborating Center

Many Strong Voices

Many Strong Voices (MSV) brings together people and organizations in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Arctic to take collaborative and strategic actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation at the local, national, regional and international levels. Its goal is the wellbeing, security, and sustainability of communities and provides a platform for people in these regions to tell their stories to the world.

Societies and livelihoods in both the Arctic and SIDS are particularly vulnerable to climate change because of their close ties to land and sea environments. While communities in both regions have adapted to changing conditions in the past, it is not clear that those experiences and abilities will suffice to deal with ongoing social and environmental changes introduced by climate change. These regions are barometers of global environmental change. They are considered critical testing grounds for the ideas and programmes that will strengthen the adaptive capacities of human societies confronting climate change.

Climate change and community-based relocation: supporting adaptation, protecting human rights

MSV organized the "Warsaw Dialogue", a workshop for participants with diverse perspectives on

climate-induced displacement and relocation to share their knowledge and expertise. The workshop was part of a larger initiative on climate change and community-based relocation, which is part of the Many Strong Voices (MSV) Programme. It was attended by representatives from the South Pacific, Caribbean and other regions where people are facing displacement due to climate change. Participants examined issues related to relocation and discussed existing initiatives and the role MSV could play. Three areas were identified for follow up:

- Communication/advocacy
- Capacity-building
- Create a network/listserv to continue this dialogue

<http://www.manystrongvoices.org/>

Portraits of Resilience

A new photo exhibition that illustrates the human cost of climate change opened at the State Ethnographical Museum in Warsaw during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 19th Conference of the Parties. The exhibition features the work of young photographers in Chukotka, Russia, the Seychelles, Tuvalu and the Marshall Islands. Speakers included Mary Robinson, head of the Mary Robinson Foundation Climate Justice and former President of Ireland, Hon. Ronald Jumeau, Seychelles Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Island Developing State Issues, as well as indigenous youth from the Canadian Arctic and the tiny Caribbean island of Barbuda.

Further information see: <http://www.manystrongvoices.org/portraits/>

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

GRID-Arendal is working on two projects with the United Nations Environment Programme that feature graphics and other visual communications tools to tell the story about the impact of these pollutants, which include black carbon, methane, HFCs and tropospheric ozone, and how they need to be reduced at the same time as CO₂. Doing so will provide not only climate benefits, but improve human health, save lives and improve crop yields. Indigenous Peoples are among the most affected populations and one of the GRID projects is a presentation that illustrates the impact of SLCPs on the environment and peoples of the Arctic.

For more information please see: <http://www.grida.no/polar/activities/5954.aspx>

Reindeer Herders Project

In April 2012, the Nomadic Herders was awarded a project preparation grant (PPG) by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in order to develop a Full-Sized Project (FSP) focusing on biodiversity conservation, reduction of land degradation, and increasing livelihood resilience of reindeer herders in Mongolia and the Russian Far East.

GRID-Arendal together with the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR), the World Reindeer Herders' Association (WRH) and its partners undertook an extensive series of consultations in 2013 at all necessary levels in Mongolia and the Russian Federation to design the GEF project activities. At the

community level, the team used the same participatory approaches employed since the beginning of the project to ensure local participation where reindeer herders are true collaborators in project planning and implementation.

Examples of the consultations over this period include:

- Numerous representatives from the Dukha reindeer herding community in Mongolia, as well as representatives from reindeer herding communities across Russia, participated in the project's International Stakeholder Meeting in St. Petersburg in November 2012.
- In late February and early March 2013, GRID-Arendal, the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR) and members of the national project team held extensive consultations in Tsaganuur and in the East and West Taiga (Mongolia) as well as in reindeer herding communities of Khatatsyr and Iengra in southern Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Russian Federation). Feedback was incorporated in the design of the project and a much better understanding was achieved of the conditions on the ground;
- Also during this period, the project team conducted extensive meetings with decision-makers, from the Ministries at the national level to administrators at the local level in both countries to ensure that the project was in line with each administration level's plans over the coming years, and to ensure support for the project.

As a result of the discussions, the Mongolian Government has committed USD 1.32\$ million through its allocation of GEF funds, and a further USD 3.2\$ million of co-financing into the Nomadic Herders' project for the coming four years. The Government of Sakha (Yakutia) has committed USD 15 million in co-financing over the period 2013-2016. The GEF full-scale project is expected to be officially submitted to UNEP and the GEF in early 2014, and activities to start by mid 2014.

In May 2013, the Mongolian Government enacted a new Special Decree on Support to Reindeer Husbandry to support reindeer herders. The Nomadic Herders project cannot claim full attribution for this new policy. However, as a result of the project awareness-raising efforts, the project certainly played a major role.

During the 2013 World Environment Day celebrations, which were hosted by Mongolia, ICR, GRID-Arendal and the Taiga Nature Society co-organised a seminar on 'The Future for Reindeer Husbandry and Conservation in Mongolia's Biodiversity Hotspot'. Co-management of the Tengis-Shishged Protected Area was discussed and a preliminary working group established to take these issues further. The World Environment Day also provided an opportunity for the Nomadic Herders project partners to meet with Mr. Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, as well as high-level representatives from the Mongolian Government. At the same time, the project unveiled a unique photo exhibit with images from the reindeer herding areas of Mongolia in Ulaan Bataar's Central Square, where the photos remained on display throughout the celebrations.

Further Information: <http://reindeerherding.org/blog/projects-blog/nomadic-herders/>

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

IPBES was established to assist governments and the public to better understand the trends and challenges facing the natural world and humanity in the 21st century, and thus promote human wellbeing and sustainable development through the sustainable use of biodiversity.

The second meeting of the Platform's Plenary (IPBES-2) was held in Antalya, Turkey, from 9 to 14 December 2013, hosted by the Government of Turkey, where indigenous peoples and local communities were represented by observer organizations.

The initial work programme of the platform was agreed there for the period 2014-2018. It includes assessments on pollination and food production, land degradation and restoration as well as alien and invasive species and the impacts they have on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human wellbeing. Over the next five years, the sub-regional, regional and global scale assessment and capacity building activities undertaken by IPBES will strengthen the science-policy interface at all levels. The platform will also support work on valuation and accounting of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The importance of indigenous and local knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems has been acknowledged in the Platform's Operating Principles. IPBES will look at the integration of indigenous and local knowledge in scientific processes. The Platform will promote a meaningful and active engagement with indigenous and local knowledge holders in all relevant aspects of its work.

A task force will be created to this effect for the period for the work programme 2014–2018 and will facilitate a roster and network of experts to support the Platform's work, a number of global dialogue workshops of indigenous and local knowledge experts, a review of regional case studies to inform the Platform's procedures for and approaches to working with indigenous and local knowledge, and the delivery of a preliminary and final set of procedures and approaches for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems. The task force will also establish a participatory mechanism for indigenous and local knowledge systems to be established under the Platform, oriented to facilitate the linkages between indigenous and local communities and scientists and to strengthen the quality of indigenous peoples' participation in the development of the deliverables of the Platform. The activities under this deliverable will be backstopped by the capacity-building activities such as a suggested fellowship programme.

Nominations of experts by governments and relevant stakeholders for the various IPBES task forces are underway. For more information please see: <http://www.ipbes.net/>

UN-REDD

Panama's National UN-REDD Programme was extended until June 2015. The extension was approved together with a review of the new results framework of the Programme and with the full agreement of COONAPIP (National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama), who co-presented on a panel with the Government of Panama's National Environment Authority (ANAM) at the Eleventh

Meeting of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, which took place from 9-10 December 2013 in Geneva.

The National Programme had been suspended since March 2013, when the UN-REDD Programme launched an independent investigation and evaluation of the Programme in response to allegations from COONAPIP that the rights of indigenous peoples had not been respected as part of Programme activities. Over the last few months, ANAM and COONAPIP have been engaged in extensive consultations to resolve issues and develop an Environmental Agenda between Indigenous Peoples and the ANAM, which includes a revised result framework of the UN-REDD National Joint Programme of Panama. The General Assembly of COONAPIP, which took place on 29 November 2013 in Playa Muerto, in the Darien province of Panama, approved the Environmental Agenda jointly developed between ANAM and COONAPIP.

The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, comprised of representatives of partner countries, indigenous peoples and civil society, donor countries and UN agencies, was deeply appreciative of progress made in Panama and of the joint efforts of COONAPIP, ANAM and the UN-REDD Programme to resolve the conflict. Members noted that the experiences in Panama provided valuable lessons for other REDD+ countries and highlighted the importance of strong stakeholder engagement processes.

For more information, please see <http://www.un-redd.org/>

The joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) in Guatemala and Tajikistan

The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), a joint programme between UNDP and UNEP, supports the integration of pro-poor, environmental sustainability objectives into national, sectoral, and sub-national development policies, plans and budgets to contribute to poverty alleviation and an inclusive, green economy.

Since 2010 PEI has been providing technical support to the government of **Guatemala**. Despite progress on democratic governance, poverty and inequality remain high in rural areas (70% poverty rate) and among indigenous groups (56% poverty rate). With a Gini index of 53.7, Guatemala is one of the most unequal countries in the world. The chronic under nutrition rate for children under 5 is 49.8 percent, the highest in the region and the fourth highest in the world. Guatemala is one of the 36 countries which account for 90 percent of stunting in the world. Chronic under nutrition in indigenous areas is 69.5 percent. Fifty-three percent of the population lives in poverty, and 13 percent in extreme poverty. The most vulnerable groups are indigenous women, girls and boys living in the highlands and the “dry corridor” (a semi-arid zone with periods of droughts, degraded soils and low agricultural yields). Illiteracy is 31.1 percent in women 15 years of age and older and reaches 59 percent among indigenous women.

Against this background, PEI in Guatemala has successfully · through the framework of the Sub-Global Assessments (together with WCMC-UNEP) -, completed an "Integrated ecosystem and human well-being assessment of the dry corridor" which maps out sustainable development options for the future, especially for the rural poor and including indigenous peoples. A PEI SGA global policy brief is under development which captures the results of these assessments, lessons learnt from the SGA process, and recommendation for further integrating ecosystem assessment into national policy decision-making.

Meanwhile Guatemala's new Project Document (Prodoc) was signed in 2013 and builds on the SGA results to formulate a Regional Development Plan for the Dry Corridor by the regional inter-institutional platform, prioritizing the identification of ecosystem services, the development of a territorial vision and the definition of the portfolio of the programmes and projects to be financed by the municipalities, development councils and state institutions. The commission will be made up of public sector actors at the central level (key ministries and institutions), local authorities (mayors, governors) and civil society partners.

While **Tajikistan's** national development plans (National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategies) describe the need for environmental sustainability, the country has struggled to convert their objectives into meaningful progress on the ground.

Since 2010 the government of Tajikistan has been working with the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) to tackle the dual challenge of environmental protection and poverty alleviation. In view of limited budgets, the government was keen to demonstrate to communities and fellow policy-makers that investing in the environment could support their longer-term objectives to help the poorest communities. By working in partnership with the Ministry of Trade and Economy (MEDT) as part of the UNDP cross-thematic Communities Programme, the initiative has been working at all levels of government to show that a poverty environment approach is one that can spur enterprise and support new livelihoods as well as restore ecosystems.

The government of Tajikistan is overhauling all aspects of the development process, from the plans on the table, through to the investment flows and the monitoring arrangements. While there is still a long way to go, the method is already proving that a triple bottom line can deliver tangible results. For the women's groups in Gonchi and communities around the country the new approach is providing them with a more stable and independent future.

<http://www.unpei.org/>

Evaluation of the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Challenges and institutional limitations in the agency's / organizations' capacity to approach indigenous issues;

One of the main challenges that UNEP faces in approaching indigenous issues is the lack of adequate resources. Functions to address indigenous peoples issues are mainly dealt with by the Indigenous issues focal point within the organization.

UNEP is addressing this by establishing civil society focal points in Regional Offices and building capacity within the regions in order to work with local Indigenous Peoples and their organisations in a more coherent manner.

The e-learning toolkit, based on the Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance will increase UNEP staff members' capacity and understanding on Indigenous Issues, which will enable them to more effectively engage Indigenous Peoples in UNEP projects and activities.

Inclusion of indigenous peoples' issues in the agenda, strategic or policy framework of your organization, and in the work of the agency/organization, including at country level;

Non-government organizations representing Indigenous Peoples and their issues are able to become accredited with UNEP and therefore enjoy observer status at UNEP meetings, and are provided with documents and agendas for such events.

UNEP has developed a draft policy on stakeholder engagement, which is intended to be implemented during 2014. The stakeholder engagement policy includes mechanisms for the engagement of each of the nine major groups (which includes Indigenous Peoples) in high level decision making and agenda setting within UNEP.

Existence of guidelines or policies on engagement with indigenous peoples in the work of your organization;

In 2012 UNEP endorsed the Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance, which outlined UNEP's commitment to engaging Indigenous Peoples in its work.

UNEP is currently in the process of developing its Environmental, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES) safeguards which also includes a policy for Indigenous Peoples. The ESES Framework is UNEP's response to the call by member states in Rio+20 for strengthening UNEP, and is compliant with the requirements of the "A Framework for Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability in the United Nations System (2012)", prepared by the Environmental Management Group (EMG) and the "Environmental and Social Safeguards" and "Gender" Policies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Strategies, policies and activities to support the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at international and country level;

UNEP has identified that the best way to engage with Indigenous Peoples at a country level is to build capacity within the regional offices to provide support to Indigenous Peoples, as well as UNEP staff working with Indigenous Peoples in the region as well as Headquarters level.

Budgetary allocations for projects/activities on indigenous peoples' issues;

Under the Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance UNEP staff is required to make provisions for dialogue with Indigenous Peoples in their project budgets. Staff is required to provide funding for independent advice for Indigenous Peoples as part of the free, prior and informed consent guidelines, and adequate resources are required for engagement of Indigenous Peoples in all projects when relevant.

Identify good practices.

UNEP's e-learning toolkit on Indigenous Peoples contains a number of good practice examples which showcase UNEP departments and partner organisations who have had success in engaging with Indigenous Peoples.

Existence of participatory mechanisms for indigenous peoples in your organization, and/or other ways for the participation by indigenous peoples' representatives in the work and decision-making processes within your organization (in the boards and/or consultative bodies, etc...)

Accredited Indigenous organisations have the opportunity to gain observer status within UNEP, which allows them to participate in stakeholder activities as part of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)- , as well as attend and receive documents for all high level meetings of UNEP. As the new governing body of UNEP, the UNEA has the mandate to take strategic decisions, provide political guidance in the work of UNEP and promote a strong science-policy interface. Furthermore, under UNEP's Partnership Policy, indigenous organisations have the opportunity to participate in project implementation.

Development of guidelines on how to apply the principle of free, prior and informed consent in the work of the agency / organization;

The Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance and the corresponding e-learning toolkit explain in detail the process of free, prior and informed consent. Furthermore, these principles are enshrined in the draft ESES Safeguards.

Experiences of dialogue and cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations at international and local level;

Through the UNEP Major Groups and Stakeholders Branch, Indigenous Peoples from accredited organisations have been funded to attend stakeholder events, and to participate in international UNEP

fora such as the Open Ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the UNEP Governing Council meetings.

Adoption of a holistic approach to development “with culture and identity”, which takes into account the specific views and needs of indigenous peoples;

The UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance recognizes and respects the diverse cultures of Indigenous Peoples. It encourages staff to engage with Indigenous Peoples in all activities that are undertaken, and that the views and needs of Indigenous Peoples are incorporated into project plans and policies.

Initiatives developed and/or implemented on protecting and promoting cultural diversity and interculturality; Initiatives to recover or preserve and protect indigenous peoples’ heritage sites and other parts of their tangible and intangible heritage;

UNEP ensures that cultural diversity is promoted and that the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples is respected through its Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance and the e-learning toolkit, which emphasizes the importance of Indigenous Peoples traditional knowledge. It encourages UNEP staff to consider the recognition of traditional knowledge in projects. The ESES safeguards will also provide for respect of cultural heritage sites in any project development and implementation.

Initiatives to protect indigenous traditional knowledge and genetic resources;

UNEP plans to collect in a more systematic way the many UNEP project initiatives that do and have made use of traditional knowledge in the sustainable ecosystem management areas.

UNEP has been working with partners, in particular, EDO NSW Environmental Defenders Office, New South Wales (Australia), an independent community legal center specializing in public interest environmental law, to elaborate on the new concept of Community Protocols. UNEP and EDO have developed a guide for policy makers entitled: Community Protocols for Environmental Sustainability. In addition, a brochure containing common underlying principles was developed and intended to guide the development of Community Protocols by indigenous and local communities (ILCs). Community Protocols encompass a broad range of protocols, procedures, rules and practices, both written and unwritten, developed by indigenous and local communities in relation to their territories, natural resources, traditional knowledge, environment, and other aspects of life. It gained formal recognition with the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

Has your agency/organization employed indigenous staff?

Yes.

Establishment of targeted policies, programmes, projects, benchmarks and budgets for indigenous peoples in the areas of education, health, environment, and social and economic development;

As mentioned above, UNEP's Indigenous Peoples Policy guidance (http://www.unep.org/civil-society/Portals/24105/UNEP_IPPG_Guidance.pdf) and its accompanying learning toolkit for UNEP staff (to be launched mid 2014) provides a broad approach for UNEP to engage with indigenous peoples in all its areas of work and programmes when relevant.

Has your agency / organization provided priority attention to indigenous women, children and youth?

The UNEP e-learning toolkit includes provisions for the inclusion of Indigenous women and youth in all Indigenous Peoples engagement activities. Staff are required to provide support to women's and youth indigenous organisations and to advocate for their equal inclusion in the decision making process.

In addition, the planned UNEP Youth Indigenous Internship Programme is aimed to engage Indigenous youth in the United Nations system, by providing professional development experiences.

Existence of disaggregated data and statistics on indigenous peoples;

There is no disaggregated data and statistics available on indigenous peoples in UNEP.

Existence of specific monitoring mechanism, official reports or research on the situation of indigenous peoples;

Until this date there are no specific monitoring mechanisms in place nor official reports or specific research on the situation of indigenous peoples within UNEP. However, some data can be found in relation to indigenous peoples in the context of UNEP's mandated areas concerning the environment and specific projects where indigenous peoples are relevant stakeholders such as in the programmes related to ecosystem management, forest related programmes, pastoralism, the community protocols and their respective case studies, biodiversity conservation, etc.

Please provide information on how activities aimed at implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

UNEP activities with Indigenous Peoples contribute to the third Millennium Development Goal of empowering women by ensuring that Indigenous women are included in decision making processes that relating to any project or activity that may impact their traditional lands, through the Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance.

UNEP addresses the seventh Millennium Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability through its work with Indigenous Peoples. UNEP recognizes that Indigenous Peoples are the custodians

of their natural environments who possess significant knowledge of traditional conservation practices. By engaging Indigenous Peoples as equal partners and utilizing their environmental knowledge, environmental sustainability is ensured.

Please provide information on how your agency envisages activities including indigenous peoples' rights into the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, in the framework of the new post-2015 development agenda.

Pastoralism—extensive livestock production in the rangelands—is one of the most sustainable food systems on the planet. It is practiced by 200 million people worldwide, many of whom are facing similar challenges in both developed and developing countries. Development in pastoral areas of developing countries falls far behind that of other communities, creating poverty and vulnerability that undermine the sustainability of the system. Enabling conditions are needed for pastoralism to fulfill its potential in the Post 2015 Agenda. UNEP and IUCN have been addressing options for a new development paradigm for sustainable pastoralism.

Does your agency have regular or ad hoc capacity-building programmes on indigenous peoples' issues for staff, or a plan for capacity-building activities in this area, at headquarters or in the field?

The Indigenous Peoples e-learning toolkit is an online tool for building capacity of staff working with Indigenous Peoples. The toolkit is currently in the final stages of development and is expected to be released by May 2014. The toolkit will become a requirement for all UNEP staff to complete, and will ensure that they are able to effectively engage with Indigenous Peoples.

UNEP has an Indigenous Peoples focal point within the agency, and can contact her if any concerns or questions regarding Indigenous Peoples arise. She is able to give advice on working with Indigenous Peoples as part of any UNEP project.

Does your agency have a focal point on indigenous issues? If so, please provide the name and contact information of this person.

The UNEP focal point on indigenous issues is Laetitia Zobel, based at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi. Email: Laetitia.Zobel@unep.org

Please provide a list of conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your agency on indigenous issues for the current year as well as next year (2014).

- Open Ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives: 24-28 March 2014, Nairobi, Kenya
- United Nations Environment Assembly of the UNEP: 23-27 June 2014, Nairobi, Kenya and a media roundtable on Pastoralism and the transition to an inclusive green economy: status, challenges and policy implications. Launch of the report.
- Forum on Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa – FIPAC 3: 4-7 March 2014, Impfondo, Congo
 - Theme: “Indigenous populations, Traditional Know-how and Green Economy in Central Africa”
- Human rights and the environment project, UNEP in partnership with OHCHR and the UN Independent Expert on Human Rights and the Environment is organizing regional consultations on good practices related to environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs). The Asian consultation will take place in Bangkok on 22 May 2014.