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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**Fifth session**

New York, 15-26 May 2006

Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

Special theme: the Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: redefining the goals

Report of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues on its 2005 session*Summary*

The 2005 session of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues was hosted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The main focus of the meeting was the reinforcement of coordination of the United Nations system on indigenous issues with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at national and regional levels. The Support Group also considered the perspectives of United Nations agencies and the Permanent Forum on means of raising awareness of indigenous issues at regional and national levels, ensuring the implementation of recommendations of the Permanent Forum and developing regional mechanisms of coordination on indigenous issues. The meeting reviewed the successes and challenges of the Forum and explored ways to develop cooperation among United Nations agencies at national level in the context of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other development processes. Recommendations were made for agencies with regard to data-related work and indicators relevant to indigenous peoples.

* E/C.19/2006/1.

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I. Introduction

1. The 2005 session of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues was held in Panama City from 17 to 19 September. The Support Group was established in 2002 and convenes annually under a chair chosen from its members on a rotating basis.
2. The 2005 session was convened and hosted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at its Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. The agenda and programme of work of the session are contained in annex I to the present report.

Participants

4. Representatives of the following United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies, funds, programmes and departments attended: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues), secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity,¹ the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the World Intellectual Property Organization, the European Commission, Fondo Indígena and the Inter-American Development Bank. Two members of the Permanent Forum also participated in the meeting: Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chair, and Eduardo Almeida. (For a list of participants, see annex II to the present report.)

Opening session

5. The meeting was opened by the UNICEF Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, Nils Katsberg. He focused his remarks on the inequalities indigenous peoples face wherever they live, and insisted on the need to realize the Millennium Development Goals in respect of indigenous peoples. He stressed the importance of strengthening the intercultural dimension of the work of United Nations agencies, mentioning, in particular, the need to improve bilingual and intercultural education programmes for indigenous children. Mr. Katsberg also stated that an analysis should be done of the efficiency of United Nations and international financial institutions' programming in indigenous areas, using the human rights-based approach and not the cost-effective approach to programming as a benchmark.

6. Elizabeth Gibbons, from the UNICEF Global Policy Section, highlighted the main objectives of the meeting:

- Review the successes and challenges of the Permanent Forum
- Raise awareness of the Permanent Forum, its mandate and the importance of its recommendations as an advocacy tool among United Nations staff at regional level

- Reinforce coordination of the United Nations system at the regional level on indigenous issues
- Strengthen the understanding of the members of the Permanent Forum of the work of agencies at regional and country level, with a view to ensuring that recommendations of the Forum are relevant and appropriate
- Ensure follow-up on recommendations at regional and country levels
- Develop a model for extending regional cooperation to various regions
- Review other organizational matters.

7. Elsa Stamatopoulou, from the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, gave an overview of the work and functioning of the Permanent Forum, noting that it devoted considerable attention to the Millennium Development Goals. She said that five key themes were surfacing through the work of the Permanent Forum: non-discrimination; participation; development with culture; targeted programmes and budgets for indigenous peoples; and strengthened monitoring and accountability.

II. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: successes and challenges

8. The Group heard presentations by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Lee Swepton, of ILO; and Julian Burger, of OHCHR.

9. The presentations and the discussion that followed emphasized that the Permanent Forum constituted a unique opportunity to stimulate dialogue, raise visibility and awareness and promote coordination on indigenous issues at various levels. It had created a space for partnerships among Governments, indigenous peoples' organizations and the intergovernmental system. While some form of inter-agency coordination on indigenous issues had existed for more than 50 years, the creation of the Permanent Forum had given the Support Group an impetus to focus its work and move forward within the United Nations system on substantive issues.

10. Yet, it was noted that the potential created by the Permanent Forum could be better utilized. Indigenous issues were most often not a priority within intergovernmental organizations. There was a need to advocate with officials, including senior officials and management within each organization, to foster institutional commitment to indigenous issues. Capacity-building on indigenous issues within United Nations country teams was also crucial. Indigenous issues should not be limited to the interest of committed staff members but engage their entire agencies. As one of the tools to catalyse advocacy efforts, it was proposed to appoint a goodwill ambassador for indigenous issues, that is, a well-known personality who would serve as a champion of the cause of indigenous peoples.

11. Coordination among agencies, and between agencies and other actors, needed to be strengthened. The challenge of coordination presented itself at three levels: (a) coordination with indigenous peoples' organizations; (b) coordination with government institutions; and (c) coordination with development cooperation agencies, which worked at different rhythms and required different approaches.

While working towards the same goals, agencies tended to operate in parallel. There was in particular a lack of inter-agency response to human rights violations and humanitarian and conflict-related emergencies affecting indigenous peoples. Joint programming and impact of the Permanent Forum at regional and country levels had yet to be realized. In addition, one had to bear in mind that bilateral donors and international financial institutions had more resources than the United Nations to exert influence on Governments, thus creating a double challenge for those working at the United Nations on indigenous issues.

12. Another issue was the substantive engagement of indigenous peoples in the work of both the Permanent Forum and the United Nations agencies. More effective ways for indigenous peoples to participate in sessions of the Permanent Forum needed to be explored. Likewise, agencies should be aware of how difficult it was for indigenous peoples to reach United Nations country offices, which were often located in capital cities. In addition, agencies sometimes preferred to work with non-governmental organizations and others to deliver programmes rather than dealing directly with indigenous communities. For participation to be genuine and informed, more training and capacity-building activities should be undertaken with indigenous peoples. Those peoples were often uninformed of their rights and did not always have access to information on developments at global level. Agencies should therefore make efforts to disseminate information and enhance the capacities of indigenous peoples to claim their rights. Further, the recommendations of the Permanent Forum should be better communicated to indigenous peoples. Towards that goal, regional directors should support the recommendations of the Permanent Forum and elaborate a strategy to implement them and to promote the rights of indigenous peoples at regional level. It should also be emphasized that there were other United Nations mechanisms dealing with indigenous issues, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

Conclusions

13. The Support Group decided to:

- (a) Explore the possibility of appointing a well-known and charismatic personality as goodwill ambassador for indigenous issues;**
- (b) Continue to advocate with senior officials of United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to foster institutional commitment to indigenous issues;**
- (c) Recommend that regional directors support the recommendations of the Permanent Forum and elaborate a strategy for their implementation at regional level;**
- (d) Build capacity within United Nations country teams on indigenous issues;**
- (e) Enhance coordination with indigenous peoples' organizations, government institutions and development cooperation agencies;**
- (f) Promote inter-agency responses to violations of rights of indigenous peoples in emergency situations.**

III. Cooperation at regional and country levels

Introduction

14. Ed Madinger from UNICEF made a presentation on the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework process within the context of United Nations reform. He explained the role of these documents and how they were elaborated. He mentioned in particular the existence of a system of quality support and assurance established within the framework of the United Nations Development Group at regional level to support the elaboration of the documents. Under the system, each agency took the lead in supporting the process in specific countries. He highlighted that in most cases, little attention was paid to indigenous issues.

Cooperation at regional level: current situation and challenges

15. The Group heard presentations from Laura Madalengoitia of ILO, Celia Aguilar of UNIFEM and José Juan Ortiz of UNICEF.

16. The presentations provided examples of inter-agency coordination at regional level, such as the focus on indigenous women in the inter-Agency gender group in Mexico and Central America; discussions on indigenous rights in the regional directors' executive committee in Latin America; and meetings in Geneva between the UNICEF regional management team for Latin America and the Caribbean and representatives of other United Nations agencies. The presentations also highlighted the challenges of coordination at regional level, including the lack of a common approach and communication among agencies, the lack of human and financial resources, difficulties in intercultural communication and comprehension between the United Nations system and indigenous peoples, the need to reflect their perspectives on the world in United Nations instruments and tools, and the diversity among indigenous peoples themselves.

17. With respect to ways forward, presentations proposed to create communication mechanisms among United Nations agencies at regional level, in order to exchange information on programmes, methodologies and strategies, share good practices, identify synergies and build a common focus, bearing in mind the need for an intercultural approach. In Latin America and the Caribbean, one way to integrate the perspective of indigenous peoples in the work of United Nations agencies would be to build on the Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas (see www.summit-americas.org/chileplan.htm) and the programme of action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (General Assembly resolution 60/142), which had been endorsed by indigenous peoples, and find commonalities and convergence with the Millennium Development Goals. It was also suggested to strengthen the regional directors' executive committee with a technical committee that would strategically think through with indigenous leaders future actions to be taken at regional level. An opportunity for concerted action was presented by the draft inter-American declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, currently being discussed at the Organization of American States.

Objectives of cooperation

18. The Group identified a number of objectives for regional cooperation. Generally speaking, it should focus on sharing information on the activities of various agencies with a view to avoiding duplication of work. It was noted that lack of communication among agencies had led to the realization of overlapping projects that could be more efficiently conducted jointly, by building on the respective strengths and human resources of different agencies. Furthermore, communication among agencies at regional level could lead to the development of a common approach to indigenous issues, in particular with respect to interculturalism, which would help the United Nations system to speak with one voice and prevent agencies from issuing contradictory messages. Regional cooperation should also aim at raising awareness of indigenous issues among colleagues working in different agencies.

19. More specifically, regional cooperation could focus on a number of selected activities, starting with agreement on a common set of indicators to compare the situation of indigenous peoples in different countries and regions. Regional cooperation could help to promote and monitor international instruments relevant to indigenous peoples at country level. Cooperation could also aim to ensure that Common Country Assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, as well as other documents such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and national reports on the Millennium Development Goals, took into account the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples. A regional cooperation mechanism could offer a space for indigenous peoples' participation by constituting a consultative group of indigenous leaders, on the model of the one established by UNICEF, to advise the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations on their activities related to indigenous peoples. One would need to be cautious, however, about the representativeness of the group and the effects that it could have on the power structures among indigenous organizations. It was also suggested that regional cooperation be used to promote the employment of indigenous staff within the United Nations system.

Cooperation mechanisms

20. It was decided to issue a recommendation to regional directors for Latin America and the Caribbean to appoint regional focal points on indigenous issues. The regional focal points would draft their terms of reference as a group and identify a common regional project or activity as a means to initiate regular regional cooperation. One suggestion for a joint activity was the organization of a meeting on mechanisms for the implementation of laws and international treaties related to indigenous peoples' rights. The Support Group agreed that it would consult by electronic means on the contents of a joint regional programming initiative. It was also suggested that the regional cooperation mechanism organize itself to evaluate current Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework documents and make practical recommendations to include indigenous peoples within the process. The Support Group also decided to request the United Nations Development Group to distribute the present report to all regional directors from other regions.

Conclusions

21. The Support Group decided to:

(a) **Recommend that the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in Latin America explore the possibility of constituting a consultative group of indigenous leaders to advise them on their activities;**

(b) **Recommend that regional directors for Latin America appoint regional focal points on indigenous issues in order to form an inter-agency group at regional level;**

(c) **Recommend that the regional focal points' group draft its own terms of reference and identify at least one common regional project or activity;**

(d) **Recommend that the inter-agency readers' group for the review of draft Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework documents include the Support Group in order to make relevant recommendations regarding the inclusion of indigenous issues and perspectives in these documents;**

(e) **Recommend that the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations promote the employment of indigenous staff;**

(f) **Request the United Nations Development Group to distribute the present report to United Nations agencies' regional directors from other regions with a view to initiating similar processes;**

(g) **Suggest that, in order to facilitate information exchange between the global and local levels, the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues share its quarterly newsletter with the regional offices and United Nations country teams.**

Cooperation at country level: current situation and challenges

22. The Support Group heard presentations by Markus Gottsbacher and José Romero from the UNDP regional centre in Panama, Lily Rodríguez from UNFPA in Ecuador, José Parra from OHCHR in Ecuador, and Anna Lucia D'Emilio from UNICEF in Venezuela.

23. The experience of the inter-agency working group on multiculturalism in Ecuador was presented. That experience had shown that tools were needed to ensure that the human rights-based approach, including cultural diversity, was included in United Nations-supported programmes. It had also demonstrated that agencies needed to harmonize their mechanisms for dealing with indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants. The working group could focus more on the follow-up to international conferences, as well as the recommendations of the Permanent Forum. From an external perspective, the working group could focus on collecting information, including data showing disparities between indigenous peoples and the rest of the population, analysing public policies and better integrating actors from the Government and civil society in its work so as to become a space for dialogue.

24. In the same country, Human Rights Strengthening, a joint UNDP/OHCHR programme, aimed at integrating human rights in development at country level.

Activities included the promotion of dialogue to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, the training of UNDP staff on the rights of indigenous peoples, and seminars aimed at strengthening national institutions and building capacities among indigenous peoples to participate effectively in the sessions of the Permanent Forum and other institutions.

25. UNDP Panama presented the Information and Learning Network, which aimed to integrate local communities and civil society in projects carried out at the local level and provide a continuum between experiences at local and national levels. The network proposed to gather and make accessible learning resources relating to good practices, lessons learned, training and databases.

26. More generally, it was noted that country situations varied significantly from one another. The United Nations could provide a space for dialogue between indigenous organizations and the State. The country team should establish a thematic group on indigenous issues, with the Resident Coordinator having the responsibility to report on the activities of the group. Agencies' country-level websites should include a link with the website of the Permanent Forum. More interaction should take place between the Permanent Forum and staff working at country level, particularly in countries that had no Forum member. One possibility would be for the Permanent Forum to identify focal points in each country who could serve as a resource of the country team and promote the implementation of the Permanent Forum's recommendations. In addition, there were opportunities for advocacy at country level that should not be missed, such as the International Day of the World's Indigenous People and the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Objectives of cooperation

27. Its speakers recalled that there was no single model of cooperation at country level, because national contexts were very diverse. Cooperation at country level should aim to elaborate and implement a powerful advocacy action plan for indigenous issues that would provide a space for dialogue with other partners and among indigenous peoples, promote a coherent, even-handed, inclusive approach and relationship with indigenous peoples and encourage transparency.

28. Cooperation at country level should also seek to ensure coordination and effectiveness in the activities of United Nations agencies, especially in cross-cutting interventions. It should, in particular, encourage agencies' staff and programmes to mainstream human rights and indigenous rights in the framework of the "Action 2" agenda (see www.un.org/events/action2).

Cooperation mechanisms

29. It was suggested to use the programme of action of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People as a framework for common strategies and advocacy. It was proposed to create inter-agency thematic groups within United Nations country teams, led by a United Nations agency, with clear terms of reference to be determined by the group. The Inter-Agency Support Group could develop a matrix of activities and tools to identify existing gaps, which could then inform the inter-agency coordination process. In addition to regular meetings, United Nations agencies should meet at least once a year to analyse the recommendations of the Permanent Forum and other mechanisms and coordinate actions for follow-up. The cooperation mechanism should provide space for the

participation of indigenous peoples, including their participation in the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes. Indigenous peoples should also be part of “Action 2” activities. The Resident Coordinator could be made responsible for reporting on the activities of the group to regional directors.

Conclusions

30. The Support Group decided to:

(a) **Recommend that United Nations country teams create inter-agency thematic groups on indigenous issues led by a United Nations agency, with clear terms of reference to be determined by the group, and that the Resident Coordinator be responsible for reporting on its activities;**

(b) **Recommend that, in addition to its regular meetings, the group meet at least once a year to analyse the recommendations of the Permanent Forum and other mechanisms and coordinate actions for follow-up;**

(c) **Recommend that the Permanent Forum identify in each country a focal point that could serve as a resource for the United Nations country team on indigenous issues and promote the Permanent Forum’s recommendations;**

(d) **Recommend that regional directors advise country teams to create inter-agency thematic groups ;**

(e) **Send a letter to Resident Coordinators providing a summary of meetings of the Permanent Forum and other relevant meetings;**

(f) **Recommend that country teams offer a space for dialogue on indigenous issues with other partners and among indigenous peoples;**

(g) **Recommend that country teams ensure the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes as recommended in the 2004 Guidelines;**

(h) **Recommend that country teams use the programme of action of the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People as a framework for common strategies and advocacy;**

(i) **Recommend that country teams use “Action 2” activities to promote indigenous peoples’ rights.**

IV. Advocacy framework and resource kit to work with indigenous peoples at country level

31. Part of the meeting was devoted to presenting and discussing a draft framework for advocacy in support of indigenous peoples’ development visions, perspectives and strategies for development, as well as a resource kit for the United Nations to work with indigenous peoples at country level.

32. The draft advocacy framework was presented to the Support Group by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chair of the Permanent Forum. There was a discussion on the nature of the framework. Some members wondered whether the Support Group had the

authority to adopt such a document and some suggested that the issue could best be tackled by the Permanent Forum. Some members recommended that the framework be better oriented towards a communication strategy that could be used by the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations at the country, regional and global levels. Others felt that its key components could be developed into a knowledge compendium. Given the lack of consensus on the nature, objectives and content of the document, the Group decided to give itself more time for reflection. It was decided to include some elements of the draft advocacy framework, in particular examples and good practices, in the draft tool kit, and reflect further on how to design an advocacy paper that would complement the tool kit.

33. The draft tool kit entitled “Participation and partnership: a resource kit of the United Nations to work with indigenous peoples at country level” was presented by Hui Lu from the secretariat of the Permanent Forum. Some discussion took place as to the content of the tool kit; it was, for example, proposed to add a checklist to make it more user-friendly. With respect to the process, it was decided that all agencies would send their comments and inputs to the secretariat of the Permanent Forum by the end of October. The draft tool kit would also be circulated among indigenous representatives, especially members of the Permanent Forum, for comments. A new version could then be circulated. When agreement was reached, the tool kit would be adopted by the Support Group.

Conclusions

34. The Support Group decided:

- (a) **To consult Permanent Forum members and indigenous representatives on the draft tool kit;**
- (b) **To revise the draft tool kit and finalize it, if possible, by the first quarter of 2006;**
- (c) **Once the tool kit has been revised, to reflect on ways to present it to the United Nations Development Group for use by country teams and complement it with an advocacy strategy.**

V. Organizational issues

35. Each year, the Inter-Agency Support Group devotes part of its annual meeting to discussing organizational matters related to its functioning and its interaction with the Permanent Forum.

Working methods of the Support Group

36. It was noted that the Support Group had started as an informal group that progressively got more official recognition, in particular through its partnership with the Permanent Forum. It was now composed of 24 agencies, funds, programmes and departments, including the Fondo Indígena, which was newly welcomed to the meeting. Yet, the Support Group’s scope for action was not well-defined among its members. It was difficult to know to what extent it could take decisions as a group, bearing in mind that agencies were accountable to their executive bodies. While the terms of reference adopted in 2003 seem flexible enough, the Support Group

concluded that it needed to discuss further its methods of work. It was decided to set aside some time in the margins of the next session of the Permanent Forum to discuss work methods.

Relations with the Permanent Forum

37. The Support Group discussed how the organization of the Permanent Forum's sessions could be improved. One issue raised by all agencies not based in New York was the difficulty of staying for the two weeks of the session, because of financial constraints. It was suggested to explore the possibility of having one week in plenary and one week devoted to more bilateral and in-depth discussions. That would also allow for quality discussion between Permanent Forum members, agencies and indigenous representatives. Another issue identified by the Group was the lack of dialogue with indigenous peoples' organizations coming to the Forum's sessions. Due to time constraints, the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in formal sessions was limited to reading a short statement. The Support Group thus suggested exploring ways to ensure that indigenous representatives were given more space to participate in formal sessions. The question of their representativeness vis-à-vis their communities and organizations was also raised.

38. It was noted that agencies needed the expertise of Permanent Forum members to guide their work, yet that expertise was difficult to access. In addition, it was recommended to start involving Permanent Forum members in broader areas of the work of the United Nations in order to make sure that indigenous perspectives were reflected. One limitation was that Forum members were not remunerated for their work, making it necessary for them to have other professional duties.

39. With respect to the relations between the Permanent Forum and the work of United Nations agencies at country level, it was noted that there was a need to keep working on strengthening the interaction between the global, regional and country levels. The Support Group reiterated its recommendation that the Forum increase its regional focus. It emphasized the importance of disseminating information at field level before sessions of the Permanent Forum, in order to make sure that participants came prepared with the right understanding of the agenda and of the way the Forum conducted its work. One tool was the Internet. It was therefore recommended that agencies put on their websites, including those of their regional and country offices, a link to the website of the Permanent Forum.

Work on indicators

40. The issue of data collection and disaggregation and indicators was still very high on the Permanent Forum's agenda. Agencies were willing to keep supporting efforts aimed at disaggregating data and ensuring that the indicators used were relevant to indigenous peoples. IFAD in particular was making a grant to the secretariat of the Permanent Forum to hold three regional consultations on indigenous indicators of poverty and well-being. The suggestion was made to start exploring the possibility of elaborating a report on the state of the world's indigenous peoples in the longer term. In the short term, the Support Group decided to prepare a paper providing an overview of the indicators used by the United Nations system, to be presented to the Permanent Forum at its fifth session.

Conclusions

41. The Support Group decided to:

- (a) Discuss further its methods of work in an inter-agency meeting during the next session of the Permanent Forum;**
- (b) Recommend that the Permanent Forum continue to explore ways to further strengthen its work, taking into account the fact that it is difficult for agencies to attend its entire sessions, and that indigenous peoples' organizations should be given more space to participate;**
- (c) Recommend that Forum members provide, throughout the year, more expertise to the United Nations system on indigenous issues and in other areas, to the extent possible with respect to their other duties;**
- (d) Recommend that United Nations country teams support the training of indigenous representatives in the Permanent Forum, in particular those who will attend its sessions;**
- (e) Suggest that the visibility and dissemination of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum be increased at country level;**
- (f) Ask country and regional offices to include a link to the website of the Permanent Forum on their websites;**
- (g) Prepare an overview of indicators and systems of data collection and disaggregation currently in place in its member organizations to be presented to the Permanent Forum at its fifth session;**
- (h) Explore the possibility of regularly publishing a report on the state of the world's indigenous peoples.**

Notes

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Annex I

Agenda and programme of work of the 2005 session of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues

19 September

9-10.30 a.m. Introduction

Welcome and introductory remarks

Nils Kastberg, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNICEF

Objectives of the meeting

Elizabeth Gibbons, Chief, Global Policy Section, UNICEF

Introduction of participants

Brief presentation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Elsa Stamatopoulou, Chief, secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

10.45 a.m.-1 p.m. The UNPFII, successes and challenges

Chair: Elizabeth Gibbons, UNICEF

Analysis of the past four years of the Permanent Forum

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Permanent Forum
Lee Swepston, ILO
Julian Burger, OHCHR

Discussion

- How can the Support Group better support the Permanent Forum?
- How are the Permanent Forum and its recommendations used in the field?
- Are United Nations agencies' reports relevant and useful?
- The role of the secretariat of the Permanent Forum

2-3 p.m. A presentation of the advocacy framework

Chair: Alma Jenkins, UNICEF

Presentation

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Permanent Forum

3-4 p.m. The framework, United Nations reform, Common Country Assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks

Chair: Alejandra Pero, UNDP

Presentation

Ed Madinger, Deputy Regional Director, Latin America and the Caribbean, UNICEF

Discussion

- What opportunities can we use from United Nations reform?
- How to make sure that changes in the Common Country Assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks Guidelines, which now take into account indigenous peoples, are implemented?

4.15-6 p.m. Strengthening coordination at regional level

Chair: John Scott, secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Analysis of the current situation

Laura Madalengoitia, ILO

Celia Aguilar, UNIFEM

José Juan Ortiz, UNICEF

Discussion

- Challenges for better coordination
- Possible mechanisms for strengthening coordination between United Nations regional offices on indigenous issues

20 September

9-9.30 a.m. Summary of day one

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

9.30-11 a.m. Strengthening coordination at country level

Chair: Eduardo Almeida, member of the Permanent Forum

Analysis of the situation

Lily Rodriguez, UNFPA and Jose Parra, OHCHR: "The experience of the inter-agency group of the United Nations country team in Ecuador"

Anna Lucia D'Emilio, UNICEF

Jose Romero and Markus Gottsbacher, UNDP

Discussion

- Possible mechanisms for strengthening coordination within the country team on indigenous issues
- Opportunities for joint programming

11.15 a.m.-1 p.m. Strengthening cooperation at country and regional levels

Chair: Elsa Stamatopoulou, secretariat of the Permanent Forum

Two working groups:

- Inter-agency cooperation at country level
- Inter-agency cooperation at regional level

2-3 p.m. A presentation of the draft tool kit by the Permanent Forum secretariat

Chair: Elizabeth Gibbons, UNICEF

Presentation

Hui Lu, secretariat of the Permanent Forum

3-4.30 p.m. The advocacy framework

Chair: Vanda Altarelli, IFAD

Discussion

- What will be the contribution of the Support Group to the implementation of the strategy?
- What mechanisms can be put in place at global/regional/country level to ensure follow-up?
- What communication strategies should be put in place?
- How can we involve indigenous organizations in this process?
- Can other processes be used for the advocacy strategy?

4.45-6 p.m. Conclusions and decisions

Chair: Elizabeth Gibbons, UNICEF

21 September

9 a.m.-1 p.m. Future activities/next steps

Chair: Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Permanent Forum

- Strengthening the working methods of the Permanent Forum
- Indicators
- Next expert workshop
- Next session of the Permanent Forum
- Conclusions/decisions

Annex II

List of participants

European Commission

Florian Lutticken

Fondo Indígena

Mateo Martínez

Amparo Morales

Inter-American Development Bank

Carlos Viteri

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Vanda Altarelli

Juan Carlos Schultze

International Labour Organization

Laura Madalengoitia

Lee Swepston

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Julian Burger

José Parra

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Eduardo Almeida

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Hui Lu

Sushil Raj

Elsa Stamatopolou

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

John Scott

United Nations Children's Fund

Anna Lucia D'Emilio

Elizabeth Gibbons

Alma Jenkins Acosta

Nils Kastberg

Ed Madinger

José Juan Ortiz

Vanessa Sedletzki

United Nations Development Fund for Women

Celia Aguilar

Marijke Velzeboer

United Nations Development Programme

Markus Gottsbacher
Alejandra Parra
José Romero

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Douglas Nakashima

United Nations Environment Programme

Julio Calderón

United Nations Population Fund

Lily Rodríguez

World Intellectual Property Organization

Rama Rao Sankuradthripati
Jacob Simet
Wend Wenland
