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Addendum

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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Executive summary

The Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research has been conducting training for UN staff and diplomats on conflict prevention and peacebuilding since 1993, and for indigenous peoples' representatives since 2000.

The UNITAR Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives was developed based on the requests of indigenous peoples' representatives at consultations in Geneva, and on the recommendations of Special Rapporteurs, to provide advanced training in conflict analysis and negotiation to representatives of indigenous peoples.

The main objectives of the UNITAR training are: to strengthen participants' capacities to analyze conflict; to identify the needs, fears, concerns and aspirations of all the parties to a conflict; and based upon this and engaged in dialogue with partners, to formulate mutually beneficial options to address problems. The focus is on the process of analyzing and dealing with conflict in a constructive manner. With strengthened tools of conflict analysis, negotiation and relationship-building, indigenous representatives are further equipped to engage in dialogue on issues to address the priorities of their communities. The training aims to strengthen indigenous representatives' abilities to negotiate to improve the situations of their peoples in all of the areas under the mandate of the Permanent Forum: culture, economic and social development, education, environment, health, and human rights.

Participants examine rights-based and interest-based negotiation models and engage in negotiation simulations reflecting issues faced by their communities. Case studies and presentations are conducted on land and resource issues, on inclusive models for participation and consultation, on constructive dialogue processes, and other areas.

Senior indigenous experts, including members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as other specialists, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of regional organizations are invited to serve as Resource Persons for the training programme.

The international training programme is conducted annually at the time of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations held at the United Nations in Geneva. A regional training programme is conducted in a different part of the world each year. Regional trainings have been held to date in Mexico for indigenous representatives of the Americas, and in Thailand for indigenous representatives of the Asia-Pacific. The 2004 regional training programme is planned for Africa.

Women have composed 40% of training participants. Senior indigenous women, including leaders in government and academic institutions, and members of the Permanent Forum, have served as Resource Persons for the training programme. UNITAR was also asked to organize a Seminar for Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to assist members in preparing for their

important mandate in advance of the first session of the Forum. Since its formation, UNITAR has been involved in the UN Inter-Agency Support Group, and has participated in each session of the Permanent Forum.

The programme is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden and the Agency for Development and Cooperation of Switzerland.

UNITAR receives no funding from the regular UN budget and must raise all of the funding for its programmes and staff from governments and foundations.

This report outlines UNITAR's capacity building activities for indigenous peoples' representative in the area of conflict prevention and peacebuilding and responds to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in the report of the second session in areas related to UNITAR's programme activities.

A. Response to recommendations addressed to one or more agencies or to the United Nations system in general:

Indigenous children and youth

“Recognizing the progress made, and building on the recommendations made in its report on its first session, the Forum provides the following advice and recommendations:

(a) Encourages United Nations bodies whose activities have an impact on indigenous children and youth to report regularly to the Forum.”

1. The UNITAR International Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives, which takes place at the time of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, invites each year the new Indigenous Fellows of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to participate in the training programme. The goal is to build on their knowledge of the UN system and mechanisms, and to strengthen their capacity to make a constructive contribution through dialogue and negotiation when they return to their communities. The training has been consistently described as one of the highlights of the Fellowship Programme.

2. Permanent Forum Members who serve as Resource Persons for UNITAR annual international and regional trainings with indigenous peoples will also be invited to engage the group in a dialogue on the situation of indigenous children and youth and to solicit recommendations for action at the local, regional and international levels.

Economic and social development

“The Forum recommends that the agencies and bodies of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund rethink the concept of development, with the full participation of indigenous peoples in development processes, taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples and the practices of their traditional knowledge.”

3. Each UNITAR training for indigenous peoples' representatives includes one or two sessions on conflict and development, examining land and resource issues. Senior indigenous experts who serve as Resource Persons for the UNITAR international and regional training programmes present case studies on these and other issues. Participants engage in negotiation simulations focusing on resources issues, participation processes, and other areas, in order to build on their capacity to satisfactorily negotiate on behalf of their organizations and communities and to

develop mutually beneficial options. The Participants' Forum during the training, invites 4 representatives working in different sectors to present their initiatives and strategies for development and resource management to the larger group.

“The Forum welcomes UNDP’s contribution to the Forum and its support of the establishment of a working group on free, prior and informed consent and of the initiative to develop a land rights policy. The Forum also recognizes the key role UNDP can play in data collection and disaggregation through its national human development reports and the Millennium Development Goals reports. The Forum also recognizes that the Goals can provide an overall framework for furthering indigenous peoples’ development.”

4. The UNITAR training programme invites a senior indigenous expert to conduct a session on dialogue processes between indigenous peoples, Governments and the private sector. This session includes information on free, prior and informed consent. This year, the Special Rapporteur who is conducting a study on indigenous peoples’ permanent sovereignty over natural resources, will also be invited to address programme participants. The Millennium Development Goals and reports are provided to each participant as reference materials in their handbook for the training.

“The Forum, taking into account that States recognized the vital role of indigenous peoples in sustainable development...recommends, through the Economic and Social Council, that all States, organs and agencies of the United Nations take into account the Kimberley Declaration adopted by the Summit of Indigenous Peoples on Sustainable Development, held in the territory of the Khoi-San People from 20 to 23 August 2002, as well as the plan of implementation of indigenous peoples on sustainable development...”

5. In the UNITAR regional training programme planned for Africa, a Khoi-San representative will be invited to speak on the Kimberly Declaration and process. Related reference materials will be provided in the participants’ handbook. The training focuses on strengthening negotiation skills so that indigenous peoples’ may more effectively negotiate in development and other processes that affect their peoples.

International financial institutions

“The Forum recommends that a world conference on indigenous peoples in the information society be organized on the occasion of the World Summit on the Information Society (10-12 December 2003), in close cooperation with interested Governments and NGOs.”

6. UNITAR participated in the world conference on indigenous peoples during the World Summit on the Information Society.

“The Forum recommends that States where indigenous peoples live formulate and implement public policies with gender and ethnic considerations, taking into account the multicultural and multi-ethnic composition of their populations.”

7. UNITAR trainings have actively promoted gender balance, and invite representatives from diverse cultures to exchange experience and perspectives during the programme. Forty percent of indigenous participants in UNITAR trainings are women, including a number of gender representatives. In the most recent training, female representatives constituted the majority of participants. The training programme also examines mechanisms and processes that promote participation of diverse groups in order to counter marginalization and exclusion, two of the root causes of conflict.

Environment

Recommendation 5: Mining and mineral extraction

“The Forum recommends that the United Nations system, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNEP, taking note of the World Bank’s extractive industries review, organize a workshop on resource extraction and indigenous peoples...”

8. Mineral extraction and indigenous peoples is one of the sessions planned for the UNITAR Africa regional training programme on conflict prevention and peacebuilding for indigenous representatives to be held later this year.

Human rights

“The Forum recommends that, under the aegis of the Forum, effective cooperation should be established and further developed between the Forum, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the special rapporteurs who address issues relating to indigenous people with a view towards evaluating their activities, ensuring complementary efforts and avoiding duplication, in the light of resolution 2003/55 of the Commission on Human Rights.”

9. Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples are invited to serve as Resource Persons for the UNITAR training programmes. UNITAR also works closely with the UN Voluntary Fund and the Secretary of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in the preparations for the annual international training programme at the time of the WGIP. The Special Rapporteur, who is conducting a study on indigenous peoples’ permanent sovereignty over natural resources, will also be invited to address programme participants in future UNITAR training programmes.

“The Forum welcomes and supports Commission on Human Rights decision 2003/117 of 24 April 2003 to hold a seminar on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between indigenous peoples and States, as a follow-up to the United Nations treaty study final report.”

10. UNITAR participated in this important Seminar and presented information on the training programme on conflict prevention and peacebuilding to Seminar participants. The UNITAR

training programme was developed based on the seminal study of the Special Rapporteur, and based on consultations with indigenous representatives, which called for strengthening capacity for dialogue and the constructive resolution of conflict.

11. The focus of the UNITAR training is on a problem-solving approach to strengthen participants' capacity to more effectively negotiate to have their needs met, while also promoting constructive relationships between members of their communities and those in the dominant community. Participants engage in identifying sources of conflict, and examine traditional negotiation, and rights-based negotiation approaches. Participants are then trained in interest-based negotiation and practice this method in a number of simulations. This approach seeks to find a win-win solution to conflict situations by helping the parties become more effective at exploring one another's needs, aspirations, fears and concerns, and working from these to create innovative solutions which can address the interests of all concerned.

“The Forum appreciates the information provided by the Council of Europe on the ways in which indigenous issues have been addressed in that organization. The Forum recommends that other appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations provide it with information on the ways in which indigenous issues have been addressed in their respective mechanisms for the protection of human rights and invites them to establish contacts with the Forum and to extend their experience with other regions.”

12. Regional organization staff are invited to serve as Resource Persons for UNITAR trainings with indigenous peoples' representatives to examine mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and to promote dialogue between states and indigenous peoples. Representatives who have participated to date have come from the OAS, the OSCE Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the OSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. A Counselor from the Greenland Home Rule Government also conducted a session on a sub-regional organization entitled: “The Arctic Council and Its Permanent Participants: Securing Indigenous Participation in Regional Intergovernmental Cooperation Between States.” A representative of the African Union will be invited to serve as a Resource Person for the regional training in Africa later this year.

“The Forum reiterates the recommendations contained in paragraph 24 of its report on the first session...namely, it recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize activities with indigenous peoples in Africa and Asia...”

13. Complementing OHCHR activities in this area, UNITAR held its first regional training programme on conflict prevention and peacebuilding for indigenous peoples' representatives of the Asia-Pacific region in Thailand in 2003. Thirty representatives, including 13 women from the region, participated. The training provided a review of rights-based mechanisms and rights-based negotiation, and then introduced an interest-based or problem solving approach to negotiation that focuses on identifying the key interests of the parties and forging mutually beneficial options to address conflicts. The 2004 regional training programme on conflict

prevention and peacebuilding is planned for Africa and will involve thirty indigenous representatives from throughout the continent.

Education

“The Forum recalls its mandate to “prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues”, and invites indigenous peoples’ organizations to consider creative ways of educating and disseminating information on the Forum to indigenous peoples’ organizations and communities....”

14. The UNITAR training programme invites members of the Permanent Forum to serve as Resource Persons for each training programme. The two indigenous members of the Permanent Forum from the Asia and Pacific regions addressed the participants of the regional training in Thailand. They provided information on the background and mandate of the Forum, advised participants on the best ways to interact with the Forum, and consulted with participants on their respective areas of environment, health and human rights. When a Permanent Forum member is not available to serve as a Resource Person for the training, a senior indigenous expert is invited to provide an overview of the mandate, goals and working methods of the Forum. Reports of the Permanent Forum Sessions are provided to each training participant in their handbook of reference materials.

“The Forum recommends the creation and/or consolidation of academic institutions to train indigenous leaders of the world and urges public and private universities to develop curricula on indigenous peoples. The Forum furthermore exhorts the presidents of universities to promote the review of their teaching and research programmes with the objective of valuing and recognizing indigenous and inter-cultural education, and strengthening technical cooperation and the exchange of experience for the training of indigenous professionals...”

15. Indigenous experts from various fields serve as the primary Resource Persons for the UNITAR training programme. The programme also invites 4 indigenous participants to speak in the Participants’ Forum during each programme. Representatives working in different sectors, and reflecting a gender and regional balance, present on initiatives they are undertaking in the areas of environment, development, education, gender, youth, culture, peacebuilding, and dialogue with Governments and the private sector, to share strategies and remaining challenges. This is one of the most inspiring parts of the programme.

16. A session has also been held on “Dialogue Among Civilizations: Indigenous Approaches to Peacebuilding in East Africa” presented by a well-known Kenyan who is regional coordinator of Community Peace Museums there. He will be invited to conduct a session in the regional programme for Africa this year. Each training programme concludes with a “Dialogue on a Common Vision for Peace” providing participants the opportunity to highlight key lessons from the training and their mutual exchange, and to articulate next steps towards building a common vision for peace.

Methods of work of the Forum with the United Nations system

“The Forum notes that there is a need for capacity-building in national and local government as well indigenous communities in the areas within the Forum’s mandate, and recommends that various parts of the United Nations system, including the International Labour Organization and the secretariat of the Forum, cooperate to provide technical assistance in that regard at the request of Governments and indigenous communities.”

17. The goal of the UNITAR training is to enhance participants’ abilities to analyze the root causes of conflict, and to strengthen their capacities to negotiate with Governments and other actors in various sectors in order to better meet the needs of their communities.

“The Forum expresses its satisfaction that the Inter-Agency Support Group has met since the first session of the Forum to organize its input to the second session, and expresses appreciation to the ILO and the World Bank for having convened the Group....The Forum also expresses appreciation for the active participation of agency focal points in a constructive dialogue during its second session, and expresses the hope that focal points will continue to participate at its third session.”

18. UNITAR has participated in the Inter-Agency Support Group since its formation, and in each session of the Permanent Forum. UNITAR will be participating in the first part of the third session of the Forum in May.

“The Forum recommends that the World Bank continue dialogue and direct consultation with indigenous peoples, and that a permanent dialogue be held among indigenous peoples, the World Bank and the Forum.”

19. A World Bank representative working on indigenous issues served as a Resource Person in the UNITAR Asia-Pacific regional training on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. He conducted a presentation on World Bank policies and programmes in the region, a session highly appreciated by the group. This same representative conducted an outstanding session in the UNITAR Seminar for Members of the Permanent Forum in advance of their first session in May 2002.

Indigenous women

“The Forum recommends that the Economic and Social Council, the relevant United Nations cooperating agencies and Governments of the region provide technical facilities and grant the necessary political and moral support for organizing:

- (a) The Fourth Continental Summit of Indigenous Women of the Americas, to be held in Lima in March 2004;*
- (b) The Second Continental Conference of Indigenous Women of Africa, to be held in Nairobi, 2003;*

(c) *The Second Conference of Asian Indigenous Women, to be held in 2004.*”

20. While UNITAR must raise all of the funds for its staff and training programmes, and does not have additional resources to financially support these initiatives, UNITAR will invite a representative of the Conference of Indigenous Women of Africa to speak at the UNITAR regional training in Africa. Reports from these respective conferences will be provided as resource materials in the participants’ handbook of reference papers provided for each training programme.

Methods of work

“Noting the challenge of securing the constructive participation of indigenous peoples’ organizations in its sessions and ongoing work and of developing an active partnership between civil society, Governments and the United Nations system, the Forum recommends that a workshop be convened to develop innovative working methods for future sessions of the Forum, including methods of disseminating information before the sessions.”

21. The UNITAR training programme invites members of the Permanent Forum to serve as Resource Persons for each training to provide information on the background and mandate of the Forum, advise participants on the best ways to interact with the Forum, and consult with participants on their respective areas of concern under the mandate of the Permanent Forum. When a Permanent Forum member is not available to serve as a Resource Person for the training, a senior indigenous expert is invited to provide an overview of the mandate and goals of the Forum. Reports of the Permanent Forum Sessions are provided to each training participant in their handbook of reference materials.

22. UNITAR looks forward to ongoing collaboration with the members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the PFII Secretariat to support this important mandate.

B. Other significant information regarding recent policies, programmes, budgetary allocations or activities regarding indigenous issues within your agency/fund/programme/department:

THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

23. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965 as an autonomous body within the United Nations with the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations through appropriate training and research. UNITAR is governed by a Board of Trustees and is headed by an Executive Director. The Institute is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, inter-governmental organizations, foundations, and other non-governmental sources.

UNITAR PROGRAMME IN PEACEMAKING AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

24. The UNITAR Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy was initiated in 1993 to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nation's efforts in conflict prevention and resolution. Since then, the programme has expanded to provide a range of research and training involving mid- and senior-level UN staff; diplomats; indigenous peoples' representatives; and civil society and military personnel. The UNITAR activities for indigenous representatives are outlined below. For more information on other UNITAR programmes, please consult: www.unitar.org.

Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives

25. Based on the requests of indigenous peoples' representatives at consultations in Geneva, and on the recommendations of Special Rapporteurs, this project was developed in 2000 to provide advanced training in conflict analysis and negotiation to representatives of indigenous peoples. The focus is on a problem-solving approach to strengthen participants' capacity to more effectively negotiate to have their needs met, while also promoting constructive relationships between members of their communities and those in the dominant community. Participants engage in identifying sources of conflict, and examine traditional negotiation, and rights-based negotiation approaches. Participants are then trained in interest-based negotiation and practice this method in a number of simulations. This approach seeks to find a win-win solution to conflict situations by helping the parties become more effective at exploring one another's needs, aspirations, fears and concerns, and working from these to create innovative solutions which can address the interests of all concerned.

26. Feedback from participants from each region indicates they are applying these strategies in their communities and in dialogue with Governments and other partners at the local level and in international fora. A participant from West Africa wrote after the training that he would be organizing training for the six kingdoms of his people to build the capacity of community members at the grassroots level in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. An East African participant stated that as a result of the training, and his subsequent analysis of the root causes of the conflict in his region, he had established with his community the Committee on Peace and Conflict Resolution to deal with conflicts which have become violent over land and other resource issues. A senior indigenous participant from South Africa was appointed as one of eight people in the country to serve on the Selection Panel for the South African Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities. He continues to have a positive impact on developments at the local, national, regional and international levels through his work, and has served as a Resource Person for UNITAR's sub-regional training programme for government officials from Southern Africa.

27. A representative from the Pacific applied the constructive dialogue skills immediately after the training when she attended the Permanent Forum in New York. She held a meeting with a UN agency representative to discuss issues of priority for her community, and engaged the diplomatic representative, and then the Ambassador to the UN of her country, in a fruitful dialogue on issues of key concern to her people.

28. Senior indigenous experts, including Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as other specialists, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of regional organizations are invited to serve as Resource Persons for the training programme.

29. The international training programme is conducted annually at the time of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations held at the United Nations in Geneva. The first programme took place in 2000 and the second in 2001. The third international programme, which included 17 female representatives among participants, was held in July 2003. The next international training programme for 30 indigenous representatives from around the world is planned for July 2004. The programme is conducted in English.

30. As well, a regional training programme is conducted in a different part of the world each year. The first regional programme was held in Mexico in 2001 for indigenous peoples' representatives from North, Central and South America. The programme was conducted in Spanish and English. In April 2003, the UNITAR Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives of the Asia-Pacific was organized in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The programme involved 30 representatives, including 13 women, from the Asia and Pacific regions. The next regional training programme is planned for the latter part of 2004 in Africa.

31. In May 2002, the UNITAR Seminar for Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was organized in New York at the request of a number of Permanent Forum Members. The Seminar was planned to assist their efforts to prepare for and implement the first historic meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at United Nations Headquarters, and to facilitate work on their important mandate. The former High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and representatives of 16 UN agencies and departments held briefing and dialogue sessions with the Forum Members during the Seminar.

32. The programme is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden and the Agency for Development and Cooperation of Switzerland.

33. UNITAR receives no funding from the regular UN budget and must raise all of the funding for its programmes and staff from governments and foundations.

**C. Information and suggestions regarding the special theme of the third session,
"Indigenous Women:"**

34. The UNITAR Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples Representatives has focused on identifying indigenous women from diverse backgrounds who could best benefit from and contribute to the training programme. Fifty-one indigenous women coming from every region of the world, and

comprising forty percent of the total indigenous participants in the programme, have completed the UNITAR training. These representatives serve as heads of organizations and human rights directorates, lawyers, teachers, trainers on women and peacebuilding, community development and land trust workers, gender experts, coordinators of agro-tourism and other development projects, heads of foundations and leaders of academic institutions. In the 2003 international training programme, for the first time, the majority of participants were women. Indigenous women contribute actively to the Participants' Forum, conducting presentations on their initiatives in various sectors.

35. Indigenous women who have served as Resource Persons for the UNITAR training programmes have included the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, a Counselor in the Greenland Home Rule Government, the Minister of Culture and Sports of Guatemala who serves as a Permanent Forum member, the Permanent Forum member from the Pacific, and the Vice-Chancellor for the University of an Autonomous Region in Nicaragua. UNITAR will continue to identify and invite top female Resource Persons and participants who contribute substantively to the excellence of the programme.

D. List of UNITAR trainings regarding indigenous issues in 2004-2005:

Contingent on funding:

- July 2004 - UNITAR International Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives
 - November 2004 – UNITAR Regional Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives of Africa
 - July 2005 - UNITAR International Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives
 - 2005 Regional Training Programme to Enhance the Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Capacities of Indigenous Peoples' Representatives (date and region to be determined, perhaps for Francophone indigenous representatives of Africa).
-