

**Economic and Social Council**Distr.: General
25 June 2004

Original: English

Substantive session of 2004

New York, 28 June-23 July 2004

Agenda item 14 (h)

**Social and human rights questions: Permanent Forum on
Indigenous Issues****Report of the Secretary-General on the preliminary review
by the Coordinator of the International Decade of the
World's Indigenous People on the activities of the
United Nations system in relation to the Decade****Summary*

The present preliminary review of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, together with the information received from the United Nations agencies and funds, other international organizations and the Secretariat, provides a summary of activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations system during the period from 1995 to 2004. Summaries are also included of the information received from seven States and six indigenous organizations. The report concludes by noting the advances in the area of inter-agency cooperation on indigenous issues, the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the position of Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and the implementation of the activities contained in the programme of activities adopted by the General Assembly. However, despite the important institutional developments that have taken place in the framework of the Decade, the report acknowledges that indigenous peoples in many countries continue to be among the poorest and most marginalized. It also notes that the adoption of a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, one of the main objectives of the Decade, has not been achieved. The report considers that further efforts are needed by the Member States concerned and the international community to ensure that all indigenous peoples everywhere enjoy full human rights and enjoy real and measurable improvements in their living conditions.

* The present report was presented after the deadline established by the Documents Control Section in order to include additional information provided by States and non-governmental organizations.

I. Background

1. The present report, which is submitted to the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council decision 2003/306 of 25 July 2003, provides information on and analysis of activities undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as Coordinator of the International Decade, as well as a summary of information provided by departments and organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others. The International Decade will end in December 2004, and it is anticipated that a further report on the Decade, including additional information from interested parties, will be submitted to the Council at its substantive session of 2005.

2. The International Decade, which began on 10 December 1994 and ends on 10 December 2004, was proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/163 of 21 December 1993. In the following year, in its resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994, the Assembly decided that the Decade would have an operational focus to implement its goals and that its theme would be "Indigenous people: partnership in action". In its resolution 50/157 of 21 December 1995, the General Assembly adopted a programme of activities for the Decade. The main objective of the Decade is the strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, health, culture and education. The General Assembly identified further the following specific objectives:

(a) Specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other international and national agencies, as well as communities and private enterprises, should devote special attention to development activities of benefit to indigenous people;

(b) The education of indigenous and non-indigenous societies concerning the situation, cultures, languages, rights and aspirations of indigenous people, including, in particular, efforts in cooperation with the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

(c) The promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous people and their empowerment to make choices that enable them to retain their cultural identity while participating in political, economic and social life, with full respect for their cultural values, languages, traditions and forms of social organization;

(d) The further implementation of recommendations pertaining to indigenous people of all high-level international conferences and, in particular, consideration of the implementation of the recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights to establish a permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations system;

(e) The adoption of the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and the further development of international standards as well as national legislation for the protection and promotion of the human rights of indigenous people, including effective means of monitoring and guaranteeing those rights.

3. In addition to these general objectives, the General Assembly proposed a number of United Nations observances and recommended activities that could be carried out by the major actors, including the Coordinator, the then Centre for

Human Rights, now the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the United Nations system, regional organizations, Member States, indigenous peoples, NGOs and others. Within resolution 50/157, adopting the programme of activities, and in subsequent resolutions relating to the Decade, there were a number of other requests, including the recommendation that special attention be given to improving the extent and effectiveness of the participation of indigenous people in planning and implementing the activities of the Decade.

4. In the course of the International Decade, the Secretary-General and the Coordinator of the Decade have provided annual reports to the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. At the mid-point of the Decade, a review was submitted to the General Assembly¹. It is recommended that these reports be considered by the Council should Member States require further detailed information on the activities undertaken, in particular by the Coordinator of the Decade.

5. In order to undertake a comprehensive review of the Decade, OHCHR wrote to Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, indigenous peoples' organizations and NGOs and requested, in particular, information that might assist the Coordinator in evaluating progress during the 10-year period and identifying existing challenges facing indigenous peoples at the end of the Decade.

6. As at 20 May 2004, information had been received from 7 Member States, 16 United Nations departments and organizations and 6 indigenous peoples' organizations. The Coordinator would like to take this opportunity to express her appreciation to those who have written detailed responses, which are summarized in the present report. The full submissions of United Nations agencies will be made available as addenda to the present report. Submissions of Member States and indigenous peoples are available through the OHCHR secretariat. The Office is also in the process of holding a series of participatory consultations as part of its efforts to evaluate the Decade. The Office organized a consultation on the Decade and circulated questionnaires during the sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the fourth Continental Meeting of Indigenous Women of the Americas held in Lima in April 2004, and at the third session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The Office plans to hold further consultations during the meeting of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in July 2004 and the meeting of the Working Group on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples in September. OHCHR, in cooperation with the members of the Advisory Group for the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, will hold a two-day seminar in Geneva on 15 and 16 July 2004 to evaluate the activities financed by the two voluntary funds for indigenous peoples undertaken during the Decade. An evaluation of the Indigenous Fellowship Programme will also be undertaken during the World Youth Festival, to be held in Barcelona on 6 and 7 August, with the participation of approximately 70 indigenous persons who have benefited from the OHCHR's human rights training programme developed during the Decade. The full reports of these two evaluations will be made available as part of a further report on the Decade.

II. Implementation of the programme of activities

Activities of the Coordinator and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and developments in human rights

7. The Coordinator of the International Decade is responsible for promoting implementation of the objectives outlined in General Assembly resolution 50/157 and realizing the activities enumerated in paragraphs 11 to 25 of the programme of activities that specifically address the human rights programme. The following section of the report looks at initiatives of the Coordinator aimed at advancing the objectives of the Decade and reports on the implementation of human rights activities. A list of the principal activities carried out by OHCHR in the human rights area during the period from 1995 to 2004 is contained in an addendum to the present report.

8. The programme of activities for the International Decade set out recommendations for the Coordinator and OHCHR,² including the establishment of an indigenous peoples' unit, the secondment of qualified indigenous staff and the creation of an indigenous fellowship programme. These recommendations have been implemented and further information provided in the present report. The Coordinator was also asked to create an advisory group and a board of trustees.³ Both bodies have been established. The Coordinator was asked to organize meetings on themes of concern to indigenous peoples, open a roster of indigenous experts, encourage partnership programmes with Governments, United Nations agencies and indigenous peoples and develop training in human rights. At its ninth session, the Advisory Group recommended to the Coordinator that she prepare a publication on the Decade and its achievements and challenges. It is expected that this publication would be ready during the first part of 2005.

Strengthening international cooperation

9. The main objective of the Decade is the strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous peoples. In particular, the specialized agencies are invited to give attention to development activities benefiting indigenous peoples. In the course of the Decade, the Coordinator sought to implement this part of the programme through the promotion of inter-agency cooperation and the creation of opportunities for greater direct contacts between indigenous representatives and the United Nations system.

10. Early on in the Decade it was recognized that the programmes relating to indigenous peoples run by United Nations agencies were quite disparate, difficult to compare, and largely unknown outside of the project areas. The Secretary-General's review of United Nations mechanisms relating to indigenous peoples, submitted to the General Assembly in 1996, affirmed that United Nations organizations indeed carried out numerous projects for indigenous peoples, but that there was no effective inter-agency cooperation to promote the rights and development of indigenous peoples.

11. The shortcoming was addressed by the broadening in the course of the Decade of an informal inter-agency consultation established prior to 1994 by the Centre for Human Rights and the International Labour Office which came to include most organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The annual meetings of the inter-agency consultation provided an opportunity for an exchange of information on indigenous issues and took place at the time of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, thereby encouraging contacts with representatives of indigenous peoples. Permanent missions were also invited to take part. These meetings led to better understanding among agencies of projects and programmes on indigenous peoples in other sectors and resulted in efforts to cooperate on joint activities. Within the framework of the Decade, ILO, UNESCO, WIPO, UNITAR and WHO collaborated in the OHCHR-run Indigenous Fellowship Programme, which, over the past eight years, has provided up to six months of training in the United Nations and human rights to resource persons from indigenous communities. The ILO has launched a similar programme, focusing on its Convention Number 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and UNITAR, on negotiation and conflict resolution skills for indigenous representatives.

12. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations also plays a vital role in facilitating and encouraging inter-agency cooperation on indigenous issues and direct contacts between agencies and programmes and the international movement of indigenous peoples. United Nations agencies hold informal briefings for indigenous peoples. UNDP and the World Bank, for example, organized consultations with indigenous representatives to elaborate their internal policy guidelines, and ILO organized briefings on its Convention Number 169.

13. A number of seminars and workshops have been organized cooperatively by United Nations agencies with the purpose of increasing indigenous participation, pooling funding and broadening inputs from the United Nations system. A good example of such an activity was the seminar on multiculturalism in Africa, which took place in Botswana in 2001. In addition to the participation of governmental officials, indigenous organizations and human rights experts, including the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and a member of the Working Group on Minorities, ILO, UNESCO and WHO supported the participation of experts in their areas of work and the UNDP Resident Coordinator facilitated a one-day discussion with the representatives of the United Nations country team and the participants. As a follow-up, UNESCO, ILO and OHCHR jointly funded a human rights training workshop in Cameroon for forest-dwelling indigenous peoples in Central African countries. UNDP and several NGOs have collaborated closely with OHCHR in relation to the two voluntary funds for indigenous peoples. UNDP has assisted with follow-up to a number of project grants to indigenous organizations and the NGOs Centre for Documentation, Research and Information and the

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs have worked closely with the United Nations travel fund for indigenous peoples.

14. OHCHR has also cooperated in joint activities with UN-Habitat to prepare a publication on indigenous peoples and the right to adequate housing and with the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre to develop a digest on indigenous children. More recently, an indigenous component was added to the joint OHCHR/UNDP Human Rights Strengthening Programme, aimed at building human rights capacity in UNDP country offices. The aim of the project is to broaden the sensitivity and understanding of indigenous peoples' rights among UNDP and United Nations country teams, promote the institutionalization of indigenous participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of United Nations programmes at the country level and support the application of rights-based development that takes into account indigenous perspectives and priorities. A pilot activity was organized jointly by UNDP and OHCHR in Ecuador in March 2004 and a second pilot will be organized in Kenya in June 2004.

15. A proposal made by the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 to consider the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people was incorporated as an objective into the programme of activities of the Decade. The Permanent Forum was finally established by Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22. The Forum held its first session in May 2002, but the successful realization of the new body was not a foregone conclusion. Only a minority of Member States were convinced of the need to create a high-level body within the United Nations with indigenous membership, and even some indigenous representatives were sceptical about the recommendation, which they feared might lead to the loss of existing spaces open to them. The workshop in Copenhagen in 1995, organized by the Government of Denmark and OHCHR, and a second workshop in Santiago de Chile in 1996, helped broaden the consensus on the proposed new body. In 1999 and 2000, the Commission authorized two sessions of an ad hoc working group to elaborate a formal proposal for a permanent forum.

16. In 2001, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights wrote to the heads of United Nations departments and organizations asking them to support the establishment of a more formalized inter-agency group to strengthen cooperation on indigenous issues and prepare for the first session of the Permanent Forum. It was agreed to establish the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, which would meet regularly and on a rotating basis among the agencies to promote inter-agency cooperation on indigenous peoples and interact with the Permanent Forum.

17. The Secretary-General requested the High Commissioner to organize the first session of the Permanent Forum in May 2002. The Forum was attended by the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Administrator of UNDP, the Head of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, indigenous leaders, elders, spiritual guides, youth and women's representatives and representatives of Governments. Since the secretariat responsibility for the Permanent Forum has been taken up by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, OHCHR and all members of the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues established to foster system-wide cooperation have been active participants in its sessions.

Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples

18. The programme of activities for the International Decade identified as objectives of the Decade the promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples, their empowerment to make choices that enable them to retain their cultural identity and their participation in political, economic and social life. The adoption of the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples before the end of the Decade would be an essential vehicle for the achievement of these objectives.

19. The establishment of the position Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples by the Commission on Human Rights was a major achievement for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. In April 2004, the Commission unanimously renewed the mandate of Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico), the Special Rapporteur, for a further three-year period, and recommended that he address the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session in 2004. The Special Rapporteur will have an opportunity to bring the human rights situation of indigenous peoples to the attention of the highest body of the United Nations at the precise moment when the outcomes of the International Decade and future challenges are being considered.⁴

20. Other thematic and country rapporteurs of the Commission, independent experts and special representatives of the Secretary-General and the treaty bodies also play an important role in this regard. The Special Rapporteurs addressing religious intolerance, racism, human rights and the environment and other human rights defenders include, on a regular basis, both in their general reports and in their reports on country missions, specific information and recommendations relating to indigenous peoples. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples has, on several occasions, signed joint letters to Governments with the Special Representative on human rights defenders with regard to cases of alleged human rights violations. In June 2004, the annual meeting of Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights will include a discussion on how cooperation on indigenous peoples' issues can be furthered.

21. The treaty bodies have issued concluding observations on country reports as well as general comments on indigenous peoples such as those made in recent years by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to adequate housing (general comment 7), the right to adequate food (general comment 13) or the right to the highest attainable standard of health (general comment 14), which are contributing to a growing body of jurisprudence on the rights of indigenous peoples. The interest of indigenous peoples in the work of the treaty bodies is reflected by the request made by Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its second session that the Secretary-General undertake an analysis of their work in relation to indigenous peoples. In 2003, the Committee on the Rights of the Child held a general discussion day on the rights of indigenous children, with the participation of indigenous peoples, including youth representatives (see www.unhchr.ch). In 2004, an indigenous expert was elected to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

22. Studies by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights provide analysis of human rights issues, propose possible new standard-setting, make recommendations to the parent bodies and offer a framework for action by NGOs and other actors. In the course of the Decade, four studies on

indigenous issues have been prepared: on indigenous peoples and their relationship to land; on the protection of the heritage of indigenous peoples; on indigenous peoples' permanent sovereignty over natural resources; and on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations. The studies provide background to relevant articles in the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and include recommendations for action by Member States and the international community. In addition to these studies, the Subcommission has adopted draft principles and guidelines on the heritage of indigenous people and submitted them to the Commission on Human Rights.

23. The adoption of a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples was identified by the General Assembly as an objective of the Decade. In 1995, the Commission on Human Rights established a working group with the task of reviewing the draft proposed by the Subcommission. As at May 2004, two of the 45 articles of the draft declaration have been adopted at first reading and, in view of the slow progress, the Commission, at its 2004 session, recommended that additional meetings be held. In 2003, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Chairperson of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples wrote to the Chairperson of the Working Group of the Commission to stress the urgency of moving the declaration forward. It is now considered unlikely that the draft declaration will be adopted by the General Assembly before the end of the Decade.

Building human rights capacity

24. Special attention was given in the programme of activities to strengthening knowledge and practical expertise in human rights of indigenous organizations and integrating the indigenous dimension into the programme of activities of the International Decade for Human Rights Education. OHCHR was specifically requested to establish a fellowship programme for indigenous peoples. The principal activity organized by OHCHR to advance this aim is the Indigenous Fellowship Programme, under which indigenous fellows proposed by their organizations stay for a period of up to six months at OHCHR. The beneficiaries are offered the opportunity to develop a good knowledge of human rights, gain practical experience and receive direct training from specialists, including OHCHR staff, independent human rights experts and diplomats. The programme includes briefing sessions by several United Nations agencies, including WIPO, UNITAR or UNDP and NGOs such as the World Wildlife Fund and the NGO Centre for Documentation, Research and Information as well as induction courses of two weeks at ILO in Geneva and UNESCO in Paris.

25. The objective of the programme is to contribute to the creation of a new generation of indigenous human rights activists with a good technical background and practical experience that can be used by their communities. Fellows are expected to return to their communities and carry out their own training programmes on human rights, thereby creating a significant multiplier effect. The indigenous advisers to the programme recommended that the beneficiaries did not necessarily need to hold academic qualifications but should be active in their organizations, a decision that has ensured the participation of many community activists who have not had the opportunity to pursue formal studies. In using the term "fellowship", the

programme aims to convey the idea that human rights training in Geneva also allows the integration of indigenous persons into United Nations offices, bringing them into daily contact with staff who can also draw on this unique experience.

26. The programme, supported initially by the Voluntary Fund for the Decade, is now established as an annual activity of OHCHR and is financed through the Organization's regular budget. The initial programme was offered only in English, but it has now been expanded to include a Spanish-speaking component, run in cooperation with the University of Deusto in Bilbao, Spain, and partly funded by the government of that region, and a French-speaking component run in cooperation with the University of Bourgogne in Dijon, France. More than 75 indigenous persons from 37 countries have followed this intensive programme. The programme has served as a model to other United Nations organizations. A similar project is now in place at ILO and others are planned at UNESCO and by the secretariat of the Permanent Forum. An external evaluation to which all former and current fellows are invited has been funded by the Barcelona Forum 2004 and will be organized in August and the findings made available in a follow-up report of the Coordinator.

27. In support of the indigenous fellowship programme and to provide user-friendly and appropriate human rights training materials, OHCHR has published the *United Nations Guide for Indigenous Peoples* in English, French, Russian and Spanish. The guide is designed to provide indigenous peoples with practical information on the operations and procedures of the United Nations and its various agencies related to human rights and development. It has been widely disseminated to indigenous organizations.

Raising awareness of indigenous issues

28. **Seminars and workshops:** In the course of the Decade, the Coordinator organized seminars, workshops and consultations to raise awareness of indigenous issues, including on indigenous peoples and land rights, research and higher education, administration of justice, treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States, the media, the heritage (intellectual and cultural property) of indigenous peoples, women, multiculturalism in Africa, private sector natural resource companies and human rights, and sustainable development. A list and brief description of the principal meetings held during the Decade will be contained in Addendum 1 to the present report.

29. The seminars have provided opportunities to raise critical, sensitive and occasionally contentious issues at the international level and to bring together indigenous and governmental experts for an exchange of views and experiences. They offered a space for hearing both negative experiences and best practices and they produced recommendations, drawn from a wide range of participants and regions, which help to build consensus on solutions. It is believed that indigenous concerns and their distinct cultures and ways of life are better understood by the international community as a consequence.

30. **Media:** The programme of activities of the International Decade called for the promotion of indigenous networks of indigenous journalists and the launching of indigenous journals. In consultation with a group of indigenous journalists, OHCHR organized, in cooperation with the Spanish-based news agency EFE, a workshop in Madrid on indigenous media, allowing, for the first time, consultations among a diverse group of indigenous media representatives, including Navajo radio

journalists from the United States of America and Kanak radio journalists of New Caledonia, television journalists from indigenous peoples in Canada, newspaper journalists from Panama, Kenya and the Philippines and an owner-editor of a community newspaper. From the perspective of OHCHR, indigenous media represent a potential means of communicating information on international activities relating to indigenous peoples to the communities as well as a source of early warning about human rights violations. In 2000, a second workshop on indigenous media was organized in United Nations Headquarters in New York. In 2001, OHCHR invited indigenous journalists to attend and file their own stories on the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa. On the occasion of the first session of the Permanent Forum, the Office, in cooperation with the Washington-based NGO Advocacy International, helped indigenous journalists launch an international indigenous media web site.

31. **A focus on Africa:** The Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues have both recommended that OHCHR make a particular effort to hold activities relating to indigenous peoples in Africa. Given the complexity of the question in the region, the Office chose to hold a series of workshops on the theme of multiculturalism, including participants from minority, indigenous and ethnic groups, Governments and experts, as well as representatives of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. In the course of the Decade, meetings were held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, with the participation of indigenous peoples of East Africa, in Kidal, Mali, with the participation, in particular, of the Amazigh peoples, and in Gabarone, Botswana, in which indigenous peoples and minorities from the southern African countries participated. In cooperation with the Yaoundé Centre for Human Rights, ILO and UNESCO, a workshop for pygmies was organized, which brought together indigenous peoples from seven central African countries.

Voluntary funds

32. The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/214 to support activities of the Coordinator. On the advice of the advisory group, the Coordinator has used the funds to assist indigenous organizations own projects and to undertake activities of OHCHR such as seminars, workshops or human rights training in line with the objectives of the Decade programme.

33. The Voluntary Fund has supported 176 indigenous projects in the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina-Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Caledonia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Venezuela. The projects have been proposed, implemented and evaluated by indigenous organizations that must send narrative and financial reports on completion of the activity. Grants do not exceed \$15,000 and generally average between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Projects include human rights training sessions, support for publications, activities aimed at strengthening indigenous organizations and newsletters and are particularly aimed at

grassroots organizations that do not have other funding possibilities. During the Decade, up until May 2004, the Voluntary Fund had received contributions totalling more than \$2.2 million. A full list of the projects funded is contained in the reports of the Fund to the annual sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

34. At its ninth session, the Advisory Group for the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade decided to recommend to the Coordinator that she organize a seminar to evaluate the impact of the activities financed by the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, together with the beneficiaries of the Funds. The seminar will be held in Geneva on 15 and 16 July 2004 and the report will be made available as an addendum to a further report on the outcomes of the Decade.

35. As of May 2004, the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade had received contributions from the following States: Denmark (\$984,857), Norway (\$407,515), Japan (\$301,525), the Netherlands (\$153,700), France (\$94,805), New Zealand (\$75,316), Germany (\$72,629), Canada (\$72,799), Australia (\$47,102), Greece (\$30,000), Chile (\$16,000), Switzerland (\$14,666), Saudi Arabia (\$10,000), Thailand (\$10,000), Cyprus (\$9,490), Algeria (\$5,000), Fiji (\$3,000), Luxembourg (\$2,454), Tunisia (\$1,600), Colombia (\$1,000) and Bolivia (\$1,000). Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway have supported the work of the Office on indigenous peoples by providing associate experts and other qualified staff. France and New Zealand have also seconded consultants to assist in the work mandated under the Decade.

36. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, established in 1985, provides financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to enable them to attend sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The General Assembly has expanded the mandate of the Fund twice to allow it to assist indigenous representatives to take part in the open-ended intersessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. During the Decade period, almost 560 indigenous representatives have received assistance to attend the Working Group for Indigenous Populations, 135 representatives have been financed to participate in the Working Group on the draft declaration and 77 indigenous representatives have received financial support since the first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in 2002.

37. Since the establishment of the Fund, demand from indigenous organizations for support for small projects and travel to United Nations meetings has grown. In 2004, more than 200 eligible project applications and 600 requests from indigenous organizations for travel assistance were received. Only a small portion of these demands could be satisfied. Nonetheless, efforts have been made to make the best use of the modest resources available and ensure that support reaches a wide range of indigenous peoples on an equitable basis.

Participation of indigenous peoples in the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

38. The General Assembly recommended that special attention be given to improving the extent and effectiveness of indigenous peoples' participation in planning and implementing the activities of the Decade. The programme of

activities recommended that the Coordinator establish an advisory group of persons with relevant knowledge of indigenous issues as well as a board of trustees, including indigenous persons, to make recommendations relating to the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade.

39. In seeking to fulfil the request of the General Assembly, the Coordinator recommended that the Secretary-General appoint indigenous persons to the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations as places became available. Furthermore, to reduce the administrative costs, it was decided to establish an Advisory Group for the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade, composed of the members of the Board of Trustees as well as the Chairperson of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and an expert on technical cooperation. The Advisory Group meets back to back with the annual sessions of the Board of Trustees. All members of the Board and five of the seven members of the Advisory Group are indigenous persons. Indigenous experts chair both advisory bodies. The Board of Trustees was the first United Nations body to include indigenous experts, and later to have indigenous experts in its entire composition and this has been a model for other parts of the system. For example, the Advisory Board for the newly-created grant facility for indigenous peoples at the World Bank is composed only of indigenous persons. Indigenous persons representing different regions have, throughout the Decade, been involved directly in advising the Coordinator of the Decade and Secretary-General on how United Nations funds are to be spent on travel to the Working Groups and the Permanent Forum as well as on the projects, workshops, seminars and other activities in the framework of the Decade.

40. OHCHR has invited some 150 indigenous experts to the 15 principal workshops or seminars it has organized in the course of the Decade. All such meetings were chaired by or included a rapporteur from indigenous expert participants.

41. In 2002, OHCHR launched a new programme of human rights training aimed at indigenous communities. The community-led human rights training programme for indigenous peoples is aimed at encouraging and supporting indigenous peoples in designing and organizing their own training activities, adapted to community needs. In 2004, OHCHR will financially support four activities of this kind in the different regions by providing advice, financial assistance and a resource person on human rights.

42. During the Decade, indigenous persons from Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ecuador, New Zealand and Norway have been employed by OHCHR. Two indigenous staff now work in the secretariat of the Permanent Forum.

III. United Nations observances

43. In its resolution 49/214, the General Assembly decided that 9 August shall be observed as the International Day of the World's Indigenous People and requested the Secretary-General and Governments to support the observance of the Day. Since 1995, the Day has been celebrated both at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office at Geneva. In Geneva, the day is celebrated during the annual sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations at the end of July in order to take advantage of the large number of indigenous representatives in Geneva at that time. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Director

General of the United Nations Office in Geneva and the Chairperson of the Working Group organize the Day jointly and indigenous peoples present a cultural programme.

Information provided by indigenous peoples

44. As at May 2004, the Office had received reports on the Decade from the following indigenous peoples' organizations: International Indian Treaty Council (United States of America), Grand Council of the Crees (Canada), Institute for the Problems of Indigenous People of the North (Russian Federation), Association Tamaynut (Morocco), Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (India) and Ocaprace Internationale (Cameroon).

45. The International Indian Treaty Council reviews developments, particularly developments in the human rights area, welcoming the establishment of the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples, the growing jurisprudence on indigenous peoples by the human rights treaty bodies and the studies prepared by experts of the subcommission. It makes reference to opportunities for indigenous participation in United Nations processes. However, it is critical of the lack of progress in the adoption of a draft declaration. The Grand Council of the Crees devotes its entire report of more than 120 pages to the draft declaration, providing detailed support for some of the key articles, criticizing the lack of progress and making proposals for moving the discussions forward.

46. The Institute for the Problems of Indigenous People of the North and the Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples provide information about the situations in their regions. In the case of the Institute, there is recognition of the improved legislative base for indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation and certain socio-economic programmes. The report expresses concern over the continued expropriation of indigenous lands, pollution and environmental degradation and the persistent problems in health and education for indigenous communities. The Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples gives information about the situation of the Bodo people of north-eastern India and describes the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples of India in United Nations meetings. The organization states that the participation in United Nations meetings has had an impact on national and state governments which are now more sensitive to indigenous issues.

47. The report presented by Association Tamaynut stresses the strengthening of the Amazigh movement from the countries of North Africa as a result of their participation in United Nations meetings. In 1997 the Amazigh Committee for Development and Human Rights was created in Geneva at the time of the meeting of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Subsequently, the movement was active in the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, an umbrella organization of the indigenous peoples of the continent. The Decade, the report states, has resulted in several positive developments, including the recognition of the Tamazigh language in the constitution of Algeria and the decision, in 2001, to create the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture in Morocco. Ocaprace Internationale provides information about the situation of pygmies and action taken by the organization to contribute to the improvement of their living conditions.

48. The full statements by these organizations are available at the secretariat of OHCHR.

Information provided by Governments

49. At the time of submission of the present report, the following Governments had provided information: Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Mexico, Paraguay and the Russian Federation.

50. Argentina referred to key constitutional and legislative measures taken by the Government, in particular article 75 (17) of the 1994 Constitution, which recognizes indigenous peoples and guarantees respect for their identity and their rights, inter alia, to bilingual education, the community lands that they have traditionally occupied and their participation in the management of their natural resources. Argentina has ratified several international treaties, including ILO Convention Number 169 and the convention of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

51. Austria referred to its development cooperation activities that include indigenous peoples as a target group. The main aims of the programmes are capacity-building, institutional support and encouragement of and support for cultural identity. Support is being given to the “climate coalition” in South America.

52. Denmark provided information about developments during the past 10 years in relation to the indigenous people of Greenland. This included a reference to the Commission on Self-Governance, whose report will be the basis of negotiations between Government and the Greenland Home Rule Government, the Commission of Administration and Justice that will propose reforms in the judicial system relating to indigenous legal traditions, and various activities to support the Greenlandic language. The report also summarizes the judgement by the Supreme Court in relation to the Thule Air Base, built in 1953, which led to the relocation of the indigenous communities in the area. Reference is made to Danish development policy and specifically to the “Strategy for Danish Support to Indigenous Peoples”, adopted in 1994. The Danish strategy for indigenous peoples is now under revision.

53. Finland provided information about legislative measures taken regarding the Sami people. In the 1995 Constitution, the Sami people’s right to maintain and develop their own language and culture is recognized. Sami language rights were strengthened in 2004 with the entry into force of the Sami Language Act, which guarantees the use of Sami languages by the courts and public authorities in the Sami homeland. According to the Act on the Sami Parliament, the Finnish authorities negotiate with the Parliament in all matters of consequence to them. The report notes that the issue of land rights has been the subject of numerous attempts at settlement but that no proposals have so far been accepted. This has prevented the Government from ratifying ILO Convention Number 169. The Government expresses the view that the negotiations on the draft declaration on indigenous peoples should continue after the end of the Decade, but considers there is no need for a second Decade for that purpose.

54. Mexico reports that the Government has been active in international and regional intergovernmental processes, supporting indigenous participation in the discussions at the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) on the two indigenous declarations. In 2001, it supported together with the

Government of Guatemala the establishment of a special rapporteur on indigenous peoples who visited the country in 2003. The Government supported the creation of the Permanent Forum and supported the renewal of the mandate of a Mexican indigenous expert as one of the governmental members. Mexico has also ratified ILO Convention Number 169. In 2001, the Government approved a constitutional reform regarding indigenous peoples rights, which recognized the multicultural character of the country and the right of self-determination of the indigenous peoples within the constitutional framework. A national programme for the development of indigenous peoples (2001-2006) has been adopted.

55. Paraguay provided information about the work of the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute, which is the governmental body responsible for indigenous policy in the country, in particular in relation to efforts to regularize land rights for indigenous communities.

56. The Russian Federation provided information about a State programme on the “economic and social development of the indigenous minorities of the North until 2011”, which is the main national instrument ensuring socio-economic rights of the indigenous peoples of the North. The realization of the Decade is under personal supervision of the President of the Russian Federation and it is noted that the Government supports a second Decade in 2005. The working group on the draft declaration and the establishment of the Permanent Forum were both supported by the Russian Federation. The Government supported the indigenous organization Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North in obtaining consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. In relation to the preservation of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples, the report refers to the establishment of a national commission on the preservation of non-material culture. A number of bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America have been signed on environmental matters of relevance to the indigenous peoples living in a traditional way in the region of the Bering Straits.

Information received from the United Nations system

57. As of May 2004, the following departments and organizations of the United Nations system had responded to the request for information made by the Coordinator: UN-Habitat, UNFPA, ILO, UNIFEM, DESA, WFP, FAO, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, WHO, UNICEF, UNCTAD, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs and the Department of Public Information. In addition, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Trade Organization also responded. The information provided by these organizations is contained in an addenda to the present report.

IV. Preliminary conclusions

58. **Some preliminary conclusions may be drawn regarding developments within the United Nations system over the 10-year period that may be considered generally positive. In a number of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies there has been an increase in programmes, projects and activities relating to indigenous peoples, as evidenced in the reports contained**

in addenda to the present document. In certain organizations, the change has been dramatic, as in the case of WIPO, which undertook no work on indigenous peoples at the beginning of the Decade, but which, now, as part of its regular budget work, operates a major programme on traditional knowledge and organizes an annual intergovernmental committee meeting on this subject, with more than 100 indigenous organizations accredited. UNITAR, which first began its training programme with indigenous peoples' organizations in 2000, was asked by members of the Permanent Forum to help them prepare for their first session. The report from UN-Habitat, which had previously only peripherally addressed indigenous concerns, has broken new ground with a major joint study in collaboration with OHCHR on indigenous peoples and the right to adequate housing.

59. At the end of the International Decade, indigenous peoples have a greater number of opportunities for funding of their activities than before. OHCHR now supports indigenous peoples' human rights projects and their travel to United Nations meetings, as well the participation of indigenous experts in seminars and workshops. In the course of the Decade, financing from the two indigenous voluntary funds and through the regular budget have provided several million dollars of direct assistance to indigenous organizations in the form of travel grants, human rights training, project support or invitations to expert seminars on the advice of indigenous peoples themselves — a significant sum for a United Nations organization with one of the Organization's more modest budgets. Several other United Nations organizations have provided funding directly to indigenous peoples' organizations and, as the Decade closes, the World Bank has set up a small grants fund for indigenous peoples with an advisory board composed of indigenous persons on the same model as the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade.

60. Indigenous peoples have also been better integrated into the United Nations system's operational activities. ILO, for example, describes in its report its pioneering Indisco project, which promotes self-development cooperatives in indigenous communities as well as the DANIDA-funded programme to promote ILO Convention Number 169. The policy note on indigenous peoples adopted by UNDP constitutes a form of operational directive that is now being mainstreamed into the United Nations development work at the country level. IFAD, FAO and UNICEF have been active in promoting regional approaches on indigenous peoples, in cooperation with Governments and indigenous communities.

61. Information about the United Nations system's work on indigenous peoples is now more widely available both through an increased number of publications and, particularly, on web sites. In terms of participation, as symbolized by the theme of the Decade "Indigenous people: partnership in action", indigenous representatives have many more opportunities to take part in world conferences, international seminars and relevant activities of United Nations agencies than ever before, an opportunity that sometimes puts severe strains on indigenous organizations that have limited resources to travel. For example, in the case of the Convention on Biological Diversity, indigenous peoples have won a formal space in the implementation process through the creation of a working group in which they can fully participate. Furthermore,

several United Nations system organizations include indigenous persons as staff.

62. The seminars and workshops undertaken within the framework of the Decade have served to put lesser known issues relating to indigenous peoples on the international agenda. For example, the expert seminar on indigenous peoples and administration of justice held in Madrid in 2003 produced more than 20 papers by indigenous and non-indigenous professionals on access to justice, customary law and practices and existing cases of legal pluralism. This was the first international meeting of experts on a subject that is increasingly discussed at the policy level in countries where indigenous peoples live, and about which there is little comparative literature.

63. The Decade has also seen far greater cooperation among United Nations agencies than hitherto, an objective that was prioritized in the programme of activities, strengthened through a number of joint activities among agencies during the Decade and institutionalized through the establishment of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in 2002. The Inter-Agency Support Group, which includes as members nearly all United Nations departments, programmes, funds and specialized agencies, as well as the World Bank and IADB, meets twice a year to discuss inter-agency cooperation on indigenous issues and cooperates with the Permanent Forum in implementing relevant recommendations.

64. In the course of the Decade, there have been positive institutional developments in relation to the international protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples. The establishment of the Special Rapporteur of the Committee on Human Rights on indigenous peoples, the growing jurisprudence of the treaty bodies on indigenous peoples' group rights, in particular, the monitoring of indigenous issues by both the United Nations treaty and ILO supervisory bodies and the thematic and country rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights and the publication of several United Nations studies on critical and complex issues important to indigenous peoples attest to an evolution of thinking and understanding of indigenous peoples' cultures, histories and present-day concerns.

65. Ten years on, indigenous representatives are better aware of the wider system of human rights protection and are increasingly using the opportunities available to them. The efforts made by the treaty bodies and the staff servicing them to meet with indigenous peoples and explain their work has stimulated greater interest, and all OHCHR human rights training activities now include modules aimed at improving knowledge about human rights treaties and their monitoring mechanisms. ILO Convention Number 169, ratified so far by 17 States, has become the reference for many indigenous peoples, Member States and intergovernmental organizations in the area of policy and legislative developments and operational activities. At the regional level, OAS is completing the drafting of a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples of the Americas, and in Africa the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights has established a working group on indigenous peoples and communities.

66. Notwithstanding these positive comments relating to developments during the Decade, there are a number of challenges that remain. On the matter of

human rights protection, two issues have been highlighted. The first relates to the lack of implementation of human rights standards at the national level, as noted repeatedly by the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples and, indeed, by the Secretary-General. The second concerns the failure to adopt the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as recommended in the Decade's programme of activities. Many Member States and indigenous peoples had expected that consensus could be found on indigenous peoples' rights to determine their own futures, to enjoy their lands and resources, to maintain and develop their traditions and cultures and to fully participate in the political, economic and social life of their countries. This has not been the case, and the lack of progress on the declaration will also hold up initiatives in standard setting in other areas of interest to indigenous peoples and will limit the possible elaboration of a policy for indigenous peoples' development that might serve as a framework for the work of the United Nations system globally. As the Decade ends, demands are growing for a new approach that would reinvigorate the discussions, ensure full participation of indigenous observers on the same basis as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Permanent Forum, build confidence and achieve consensus on a final text of a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples for adoption by the General Assembly.

67. A further challenge relates to the implementation by Member States of programmes that promote the development and rights of indigenous peoples and the United Nations role in assisting them. This constitutes the real test of the Decade, for if there have been few or no measurable improvements in the living conditions of indigenous peoples in many communities, the work of the past 10 years may be deemed incomplete. This means that the United Nations may need to review with Governments and indigenous peoples the way in which indigenous issues have been addressed in country programmes, looking at how indigenous priorities are incorporated into national and regional strategies, promoting a human rights and an indigenous rights-based development, and strengthening inter-agency cooperation with regard to the common goals that have been identified and endorsed by all partners in the development process.

68. Whether or not the Member States decide to establish a second decade, it will still be important to maintain the momentum generated, establish an operational framework for further action internationally and, in the countries where indigenous peoples live, set out realizable targets for the medium-term.

Notes

¹ A/54/487 and Add.1.

² General Assembly resolution 50/157, annex, paras. 11-25.

³ *Ibid.*, para. 15 and 23.

⁴ Further information on the Special Rapporteur and his reports can be found at www.unhchr.ch.