



REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Submitted to the 13th Session of the UN-Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
2014

United Nations, New York

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

Summary of UNEP Activities with Indigenous Peoples

Lifeweb Project

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

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

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

Environment and human rights

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

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

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

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

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

Community Protocols for Environmental Sustainability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRID-Arendal- UNEP Collaborating Center

Many Strong Voices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portraits of Resilience

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

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

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

GRID-Arendal is working on two projects with the United Nations Environment Programme that feature graphics and other visual communications tools to tell the story about the impact of these pollutants, which include black carbon, methane, HFCs and tropospheric ozone, and how they need to be reduced at the same time as co2. Doing so will provide not only climate benefits, but improve human health, save lives and improve crop yields. Indigenous Peoples are among the most affected populations and one of the GRID projects is a presentation that illustrates the impact of SLCPs on the environment and peoples of the Arctic.

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

Reindeer Herders Project

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

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

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

Examples of the consultations over this period include:

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

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

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

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

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

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

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

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

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

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

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

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

UN-REDD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since 2010 PEI has been providing technical support to the government of **Guatemala**. Despite progress on democratic governance, poverty and inequality remain high in rural areas (70% poverty rate) and

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12225

