

ILC's Approach to Indigenous Peoples' Issues



INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION

Who we are

The International Land Coalition (ILC), originally known as the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty, was born out of a Conference on Hunger and Poverty (1995) as a mechanism for “building consensus” and “mobilising popular will” to combat these twin threats. Over the past decade, the Coalition has tried to advance its mission by promoting secure access to land for rural people, mainly through capacity building, dialogue, and advocacy. ILC has played a key role in raising awareness of the need for a pro-poor land reform agenda as a means of achieving food security and equitable and sustainable development. The Coalition’s diverse membership comprises civil society organisations (CSOs), inter-governmental organisations (IGOs), and research organisations. ILC’s Charter and Governance Framework defines CSOs, inter alia, as:

- » Organisations of farmers, producers, women, indigenous peoples, agricultural workers, fishers, the landless, pastoralists, forest users;
- » Other associations of rural peoples, including community-based organisations and social movements;
- » Local, national, and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and their networks;
- » National, regional, and international research institutes.

Our Mission

A global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organisations working together to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men through advocacy, dialogue, knowledge sharing, and capacity building.

Our Vision

Secure and equitable access to and control over land reduces poverty and contributes to identity, dignity, and inclusion.



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Printed on recycled/FSC paper.

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Photos by IFAD Image Bank

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Table of Contents

Introduction	4
The Scoping Study	5
Rationale	6
The ILC Approach to Indigenous Peoples' Land, Territories and Resources	7
ILC Strategic Objective 1	8
1.1 Mainstreaming actions for securing indigenous peoples lands, territories and resources rights by enhancing quality of existing and forthcoming ILC National Engagement Strategies.	8
1.2 Use The Universal Periodic Review as an opportunity to understand State's actions to improve human rights situations and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights for indigenous peoples.	10
1.3 Protect indigenous land rights defenders	11
ILC Strategic Objective 2	12
2.1 Develop effective participation in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights.	12
2.2 Engage with the Preparation for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP).	12
2.3 Integrate the concern for indigenous peoples in the context of the Year of Family Farming 2014 (IYFF).	13
2.4 Engage in indigenous peoples' land issues in the definition of the post 2015 development goals.	13
ILC Strategic Objective 3	13
3.1 Review multi-source data and approaches for monitoring pressures on indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources	13
3.2 Monitoring of indigenous peoples' rights and access to lands, territories and resources in the frame of UNDRIP.	14
3.3 Enhance ILC's knowledge production, learning and capacity building on indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources.	14
ILC Strategic Objective 4	15
4.1 Create an ILC thematic group aimed to support ILC current and future work on indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources.	15
ILC's Indigenous Peoples' Approach Implementation Calendar 2013-2015	17
Annex: Areas of work per region	20



Introduction

The International Land Coalition is a global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organisations working together to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men through advocacy, dialogue and capacity building. Indigenous peoples comprise more than 370 million people worldwide. It is estimated that they constitute approximately 5% of the world's population, but make up 15 % of the world's poor and about one-third of the world's 900 million extremely poor rural people. Indigenous peoples have strong spiritual, cultural, social and economic relationship with their traditional lands, but their land rights are often the most precarious. Hence, indigenous peoples' issues are of central importance for ILC's mandate.

ILC's main goal in its Strategic Framework 2011-2015 is "to enable poor rural women and men to gain secure and equitable access to and control over land in order to increase their food security and overcome poverty and vulnerability"¹. Indigenous peoples are mentioned significantly in ILC's Strategic Framework, but the Coalition has not yet identified indigenous peoples as a specific category of collective rights-holders and has not applied a systematic focus on indigenous issues.

On April 27 2013, ILC's members committed themselves through the Antigua Declaration at the close of the Global Land Forum and 27th Assembly of Members. In this document, ILC members voice their concern at the extreme vulnerability of numerous indigenous peoples to land grabbing and the criminalisation of customary forms of land and natural resource

¹ ILC's strategic Framework 2011-2015

use, particularly in relation to extractive industries, conservation areas and commercial agriculture. Recognising that respect for indigenous cultures contributes to sustainable and equitable development and management of the environment, ILC members committed “to work together to more effectively support indigenous peoples in their struggle for territorial rights and the protection of their environments”.

A list of 10 People-Centred Land Governance commitments to action, based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and in the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (ALPFG)- was annexed to the Antigua Declaration. One of these actions is oriented to “respect and protect the inherent land and territorial rights of indigenous peoples, as set out in ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including by recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge and cultures contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment”.

During the 2013 Assembly of Members, ILC membership expanded to include several prestigious organisations that specifically represent indigenous peoples or have expertise on indigenous affairs, such as the Asian Indigenous Peoples’ Pact (AIPP), the International Workgroup on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the Ogiek Peoples’ Development Program.

Additionally, a survey to map ILC members’ involvement, experiences and interest in indigenous peoples’ land rights was undertaken between February and March 2013 in an effort to identify the main areas of relevance for ILC’s work. Forty-two members responded, constituting approximately 37% of ILC’s membership². Although it can be assumed that these respondents represent those members most immediately interested in indigenous issues, the survey confirms that an overwhelming percentage of respondents are currently working on issues pertaining to indigenous peoples’ rights to land, territories and resources; 88% are currently working on issues connected to indigenous peoples’ rights to land, territories or resources, 90% consider that ILC should have a more explicit focus on this matter, and 83% are interested in participating in an ILC’s thematic group on indigenous peoples.

The Scoping Study

Between February and May 2013 ILC developed a positioning paper to define how the work already undertaken by ILC regarding indigenous peoples’ rights to lands, territories and resources could be widened and consolidated to support a more strategic and systematic engagement.

ILC collected inputs at a Brown Bag Lunch on 13 February 2013 during the IFAD indigenous Forum that was attended by 18 participants representing diverse indigenous and international organisations. An ILC technical workshop on indigenous peoples from on 3-4 March aimed at identifying challenges that indigenous peoples face in Africa, Asia and Latin America and defining the possible major points of relevance and strategic lines of actions for ILC. The workshop was attended by 10 experts representing various regions and international organisations. Finally, the aforementioned survey mapped out ILC’s involvement, experiences and interest on indigenous peoples’ land rights and provided relevant information.

2 By February 2013

All of these actions were meant to engage relevant actors working on indigenous peoples' issues within and exterior to ILC's networks and to contribute to the development of the scoping study. A synthesis paper of this study was widely shared for comments, and distributed at the Global Land Forum and Assembly of Members in Guatemala and during an ILC side event during the 12th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York.

Rationale

For indigenous peoples, their relationship with lands or territories has special importance for their cultures and spiritual values and ultimately for their continued existence as distinct peoples. Therefore, indigenous peoples are identified as distinct and collective rights-holders in the context of international law, most prominently in the UNDRIP, with a well-defined set of rights to lands, territories and resources. These are not special rights, but special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples can enjoy the full range of human rights on an equal footing with other segments of the population. Unfortunately, indigenous peoples' rights, particularly to lands, territories and resources, are in many cases violated due to non-recognition by States or non-implementation or enforcement of existing legislation. These violations have severe consequences on the peoples affected, as well as on the societies in which they live, engendering conflict and insecurity.

The analysis of ILC's work as a global network shows a considerable overlap between indigenous issues and thematic priorities such as the commons, rangelands, collective land governance and commercial pressures on lands. Moreover, much of ILC's work with pastoralists in Africa, peasants in the Andean region and ethnic communities in Asia address or involve indigenous peoples. In spite of this, the ILC has not identified indigenous peoples as a specific category of collective rights-holders or focused systematically on indigenous issues. Consequently, it is not possible to directly associate ILC knowledge outcomes and experiences with the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights.



The ILC Approach to Indigenous Peoples' Land, Territories and Resources

The adoption of a more systematic approach to indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources will strengthen members' individual engagement in indigenous issues and ILC as a network. This document aims to reinforce ILC's network to effectively support indigenous peoples in their struggle for territorial rights and the protection of their environments.

This approach, is composed of various activities and results in the context of each Strategic Objective in the ILC Strategic Framework 2011-2015.

ILC Strategic Objective 1: Influence the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people

1.1 Mainstreaming actions for securing indigenous peoples lands, territories and resources rights by enhancing quality of existing and forthcoming ILC National Engagement Strategies.

ILC has identified 20 focus countries where the development of National Engagement Strategies (NES) should be prioritised. The NES process brings ILC members and other stakeholders together in each country to build a common strategy and define shared priorities on land governance issues. Creating an NES is a multi-layered process that includes the following steps: the elaboration of a scoping study; identification of the main issues and actors; holding a multi-stakeholder formulation workshop; a national consultation with the government and other stakeholders; identification of priorities; and creation of a multi-year action plan. The ILC secretariat participates in the process, particularly in the formulation phase. Thus far, 13 countries have completed or initiated the process while the rest are in the pipeline.

National Engagement Strategy Review and level of relevance of Indigenous Issues³

Cambodia		
Status: Strategy	Level: MODERATE	Comments: Under discussion
Indigenous issues were not reflected among the identified areas for future engagement in the scoping study. In the final document of the strategy there is no specific component on indigenous peoples and only one activity in the action plan includes monitoring of land grabbing on indigenous territories.		
Colombia		
Status: Implementation	Level: HIGH	
No specific component regarding indigenous peoples, but mentioned as an important rural group in the implementation strategy.		
Congo (DRC)		
Status: Strategy	Level: MODERATE	
No specific component regarding indigenous peoples, but in the second strategic area of the strategy called "emerging issues affecting local rights" there are activities oriented to analyse and integrate the issue of denial of indigenous peoples' rights.		
India		
Status: Scoping Study	Level: HIGH	Comments: Under discussion
The situation of indigenous communities in the North Zone and landless tribals in the South zone is discussed, as well as the need to interpret the Forest Rights Act and related legislation on conservation for the benefit of indigenous peoples. In the national workshop, participants suggested effective engagements to stop further land alienation, inter alia, for indigenous communities as a focus area of the India NES.		

³ NO= No specific focus on indigenous peoples; LOW= Mention IP's issues but do not address them on the strategy; MODERATE= There are no IP's component but NES has certain actions focused on IP's; HIGH= NES has an specific component/area of intervention, or the general objectives have an IP's focus. (updated on September 2013)

Madagascar		
Status: Implementation	Level: NO	
No focus on indigenous peoples.		
Malawi		
Status: Scoping Study	Level: LOW	
Mentioning of displacement of indigenous populations in the context of colonisation as a reason for landlessness, but do not address indigenous issues as understood in the context of current international law.		
Nepal		
Status: Strategy	Level: LOW	
Indigenous peoples are briefly mentioned in the 4th Area of Engagement, stating that initiatives for mobilisation of landless and marginalised communities have to be autonomous of the state and able to represent a diverse range of the rural poor, i.e., landless peasants, farm workers, small farmers, indigenous peasants and rural women.		
Peru		
Status: Implementation	Level: HIGH	
Indigenous peoples' and women's rights identified as a main work area with main activities under the headings of information and communication: capacity-building, and; advocacy.		
Phillipines		
Status: Strategy	Level: HIGH	
The strategy analyses the challenges facing ancestral domain claims by indigenous peoples, concluding that only 57% of the total ancestral domain area has been approved. Ancestral Domain Recognition is a main issue under the NES 1st area of engagement which is oriented to address bottlenecks in the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act by supporting the work of the Consultative Group for Indigenous Peoples (CGIP)		
Togo		
Status: Implementation	Level: NO	
Bolivia		
Status: Strategy	Level: HIGH	Comments: Includes IP's in the general objective, but activities are still under discussion
No specific component on indigenous peoples in the action plan, but its general objective expresses that that NES Bolivia is oriented to contribute to a land and natural resources responsible governance for the benefit of indigenous peoples, peasants and women in rural areas.		
Cameroon		
Status: Scoping study	Level: MODERATE	Comments: Under discussion
One of the land governance related challenges analysed in the draft document is focused on threats to indigenous peoples' rights or to pastoralists' rights, but there are no recommendations.		
Bangladesh		
Status: Strategy	Level: HIGH	Comments: Under discussion
One of the 8 areas of intervention of the action plan consists of an indigenous peoples' development policy focusing on the recognition of their customary land rights		

As part of ILC activities undertaken on the above listed countries and future ILC' NES focus countries⁴, ILC will:

- 1.1.1 Ensure NES quality enhancement through a periodic desk review of NES documents throughout the process and by continuously providing support to members leading or participating in NES with contacts and information (i.e. IFAD, IWGIA and AIPP country technical notes focused on indigenous issues⁵; contacts with experiences funded under the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility ,IPAF⁶ ; UPR country reports⁷, ILC contacts of relevant indigenous peoples' leaders, experts and organisations and FTI⁸) to expand, improve or include indigenous issues in NES processes.
- 1.1.2 Ensure impact on indigenous peoples' issues by supporting specific NES countries (3 or 4) where indigenous issues are of high relevance to ensure country-level results and impact, generate experiences and ensure the relevance and feasibility of approaches.

Pilot interventions providing targeted support should combine diverse and complementary actions:

- » Support members' advocacy regarding indigenous peoples rights to lands, territories and resources. Use ILC leverage to gain more visibility and legitimacy of advocacy efforts.
- » Engage national human rights institutions, where relevant.
- » Equip members and national and local allies with capacity and skills to influence legislative and land reform processes in favour of indigenous peoples' rights.
- » Advocate for ratification and implementation of ILO Convention No. 169, where relevant.
- » Support litigation in domestic courts and access to regional and international human rights mechanisms (UPR, CERD, ACHPR, IACHR etc.), as relevant.
- » Provide support for mapping, demarcation and titling of indigenous peoples' lands and territories and build Land Observatories for indigenous peoples.
- » Work at the boundaries where there are conflicts between landless and indigenous peoples.

1.2 Use The Universal Periodic Review as an opportunity to understand State's actions to improve human rights situations and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights for indigenous peoples.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process that involves a periodic review of human rights records of all 193 UN Member States, it also shares best human rights practices. UPR involves assessing States' human rights records and addressing human rights violations. The UPR also aims to provide technical assistance to States and enhance their capacity to deal effectively with human rights challenges and to share best practices in the field of human rights among States and other stakeholders. Significant violations of human rights are related

4 ILC is working toward finalisation of NES Strategies in South Sudan, Kenya, Indonesia, Albania, Ecuador, Peru, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

5 <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/index.htm#tnotes>

6 <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/grants/projects/>

7 <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>

8 <http://www.landcoalition.org/opportunities/international-land-coalition-facility-supports-innovative-and-high-impact-intervention>

to indigenous peoples,⁹ and UPR is often employed to address the violation of indigenous peoples' human rights at national level.

Following the strategy used by ILC in promoting women's access to land through CEDAW, ILC members may participate in the UPR by producing information, attending the UPR Working Group sessions and making statements at the regular session of the Human Rights Council, when the outcomes of the State reviews are considered. A detailed calendar of the reviews is available at UPR's website¹⁰. Regarding this process, ILC will:

- 1.2.1** Encourage members to participate in the forthcoming reviews where relevant, produce info notes and documentation for the review process or make statements and support activities based on UPR findings. Interested ILC civil society members may apply for financial assistance under the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Mechanism to attend the UPR meeting. ILC may also support members in collecting evidence and in producing sound documentation related to specific cases for the review from national human rights institutions and non-governmental organisations to be submitted to the UPR process.
- 1.2.2** Link UPR to NES processes. NES focus countries Ecuador, India, Philippines, Peru, Guatemala, Cameroon and Colombia have been already reviewed. ILC may use these reports to improve future NES engagements on indigenous peoples. For NES in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Bolivia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal and Cambodia, specific actions to support the process could be included where necessary¹¹.

1.3 Protect indigenous land rights defenders

ILC is undertaking activities to protect land rights defenders, and most of these are indigenous leaders. As a result, activities of the Emergency Solidarity Fund (ESF), ranging from protection training to the monitoring of violations of human rights, will be carried out in partnership with ILC members, in particular indigenous organisations specialised in effective protection measures and monitoring. Regarding the protection of indigenous land rights defenders, ILC will:

- 1.3.1** Provide the current material developed by ILC for the promotion of protection mechanisms to all ILC contacts with indigenous organisations.
- 1.3.2** Promote the ESF among indigenous peoples' organisations and create alliances with regional networks of those defending indigenous peoples to further define priorities in each region.

⁹ UPR Info is a consultative organisation of the ECOSOC, it aims at raising awareness on the Universal Periodic Review and providing capacity-building tools to the different actors of process. More info: <http://www.upr-info.org/>

¹⁰ See <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/UPRFullCycleCalendar2nd.doc>

¹¹ NES countries forthcoming UPR dates (tentative): Democratic Republic del Congo (28 Apr-9May 2014), Bolivia (Oct 2014), Madagascar (20-31Oct 2014), Malawi (Apr-May 2015), Nepal (Oct-Nov 2015) and Cambodia (27 Jan- 7 Feb 2014).

ILC Strategic Objective 2: Influence global and regional land-related processes and systems in favour of pro-poor land policies and governance

2.1 Develop effective participation in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights.

ILC is currently part of the Inter Agency Support Group¹², a set of UN organisations established to support and promote the mandate of the Permanent Forum within the United Nations system. In 2013, ILC held a side event during the 12th session of the UNPFII and also participated in the development of a thematic paper on indigenous peoples land rights, food security, environment and climate change to contribute to the preparation for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) 2014. Major areas of work, already identified by the IASG, include dissemination, capacity-building, programming, translation into indigenous languages and popularisation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). On 2011, during its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to establish a Forum on Business and Human Rights under the guidance of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, this new arena could potentially be of particular interest for ILC's work on indigenous issues and the existing pressures over their lands, territories and resources. In this context, ILC will:

- 2.1.1 Exchange relevant information with other inter-agency partners related to indigenous land rights and encourage the implementation of the UNDRIP.
- 2.1.2 Participate in the UNPFII and its IASG meetings, provide useful inputs to the workgroup and link political concerns and actions to the work done by other organisations in the area of responsible governance.
- 2.1.3 Participate in the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights and analyse the feasibility of further engagement with its IASG.

2.2 Engage with the Preparation for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP).

Participate in the September 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), planned as a high-level plenary session of the UN General Assembly to share perspectives and best practices on the realisation of the rights of indigenous peoples, including pursuing the objectives of the UNDRIP. The result of the conference will be an action-oriented outcome document. ILC will:

- 2.2.1 Support the effective participation of indigenous peoples by distributing a call among ILC members to develop processes for an effective participation in the WCIP 2014 and building capacity among members to influence the outcome document, as well as preparatory events, such as the interactive hearing and the Mexico meeting that will be held in 2014 (dates to be confirmed).
- 2.2.2 Disseminate the contents of the Alta Outcome Document, which contains important collective recommendations for the WCIP 2014 from the participants of the international preparatory conference held in in Alta, Norway on June 2013.

12 <http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples/InterAgencySupportGroup.aspx>

2.3 Integrate the concern for indigenous peoples in the context of the Year of Family Farming 2014 (IYFF).

ILC is part of the campaign of the International Year of Family Farming 2014, collaborates with the organisers of the intergovernmental organisations (FAO) and civil society (WRF) components. ILC will:

- 2.3.1 Address indigenous peoples' land issues in ILC's activities for the International Year of Family Farming 2014.

2.4 Engage in indigenous peoples' land issues in the definition of the post 2015 development goals.

Indigenous peoples are now engaging in the post-2015 MDG processes established by the UN, with particular focus on areas related to equality and environmental sustainability. To engage and raise the profile on indigenous peoples' land issues in the definition of the post 2015 development goals ILC will:

- 2.4.1 Coordinate positions with indigenous peoples' movements and caucuses to advocate for a focus on indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources in processes to define the post-2015 development agenda.
- 2.4.2 Support the participation of indigenous-concerned organisations in the debate on land indicators for the post 2015 development agenda.

ILC Strategic Objective 3: Build the world's leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the monitoring, sharing, and uptake of land-related knowledge

3.1 Review multi-source data and approaches for monitoring pressures on indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources

The Land Matrix is the most important global observatory on global-driven land deals. The current matrix for data collection is not incorporating indigenous issues. Therefore, we cannot currently assess how many deals are taking place on indigenous peoples' territories or affecting their communities. Considering the complexity of the Land Matrix initiative, a step-by-step process will be undertaken to be able to produce data on the impact of global land transactions on indigenous territories. The ILC will:

- 3.1.1 Mainstream indigenous issues within the current 812 deals captured in the Land Matrix. All current public deals will be reviewed to add one or more field(s) dedicated to indigenous peoples. For new deals collected and verified, the Land Observatory project¹³, developed to collect data at national level, will include a layer on indigenous peoples. This will allow quick visualisation of deals overlapping with indigenous peoples' territories.

13 <http://www.landobservatory.org/>

- 3.1.2 Analyse the feasibility of creating balanced worldwide information by using current observatories/members' initiatives to link their information to the Land Matrix or by creating one new ad hoc Observatory on Indigenous Peoples' Land, Territories and Resources (or various regional observatories), and the build capacity of the Land Matrix Partnership to support each of these alternatives.

3.2 Monitoring of indigenous peoples' rights and access to lands, territories and resources in the frame of UNDRIP.

As a multilevel and multifaceted network, ILC is well positioned to work on diverse initiatives and approaches to monitoring. It supports a variety of initiatives, ranging from setting up national-level observatories and supporting members to monitor CEDAW to supporting regional processes such as the Landwatch Asia and Scorecard initiative in Africa. The ILC assists its members to produce high-quality data. ILC will:

- 3.2.1 Identify feasible options for undertaking specific monitoring of indigenous peoples' rights and access to lands, territories and resources, including the development of specific indicators related to the UNDRIP, in close coordination and consultation with indigenous organisations and relevant UN mechanisms and agencies (UN Special Rapporteur, UNPFII, OHCHR, ILO, among others). The development of such set of indicators will be linked with the current debate on the post 2015 land indicators (see 2.4.2)
- 3.2.2 Develop a monitoring framework and indicators for ILC Commitments on the VGGTs and ALPFG in consistency with UNDRIP.

3.3 Enhance ILC's knowledge production, learning and capacity building on indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources.

ILC's Strategic Objective 3 for 2011-2015 emphasises greater use of ILC's intranet, social networking tools and audio and visual products to share knowledge. Importance will also be placed on feeding lessons learned back into ILC's design, implementation, and evaluation processes. It is central to ILC to address existing gaps in terms of knowledge, capacity and implementation of indigenous peoples' land rights to avoid duplication and to ensure complementarity and synergy with other actors. To increase existing and forthcoming research, documentation and dissemination of knowledge on indigenous peoples' rights to land, territories and resources, ILC will:

- 3.3.1 Create a mailing list to disseminate indigenous peoples' land rights related knowledge through ILC contacts.
- 3.3.2 Build a database on indigenous land grabbing and evictions.
- 3.3.3 Include cases of good practices regarding the protection and management of indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources in the ILC Database on Good Practices on people-centred land governance.
- 3.3.4 Produce a Periodic Letter on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Land Territories and Resources.
- 3.3.5 Develop ad hoc research to fulfil knowledge gaps where necessary.
- 3.3.6. Support regional initiatives in the areas of work identified during the scoping study and regional consultation (see Annex 1).
- 3.3.7 Support creation and/or empower existing indigenous women's networks on land issues.

ILC Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen ILC as a vibrant, solid, and influential global actor on land-related issues

4.1 Create an ILC thematic group aimed to support ILC current and future work on indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources.

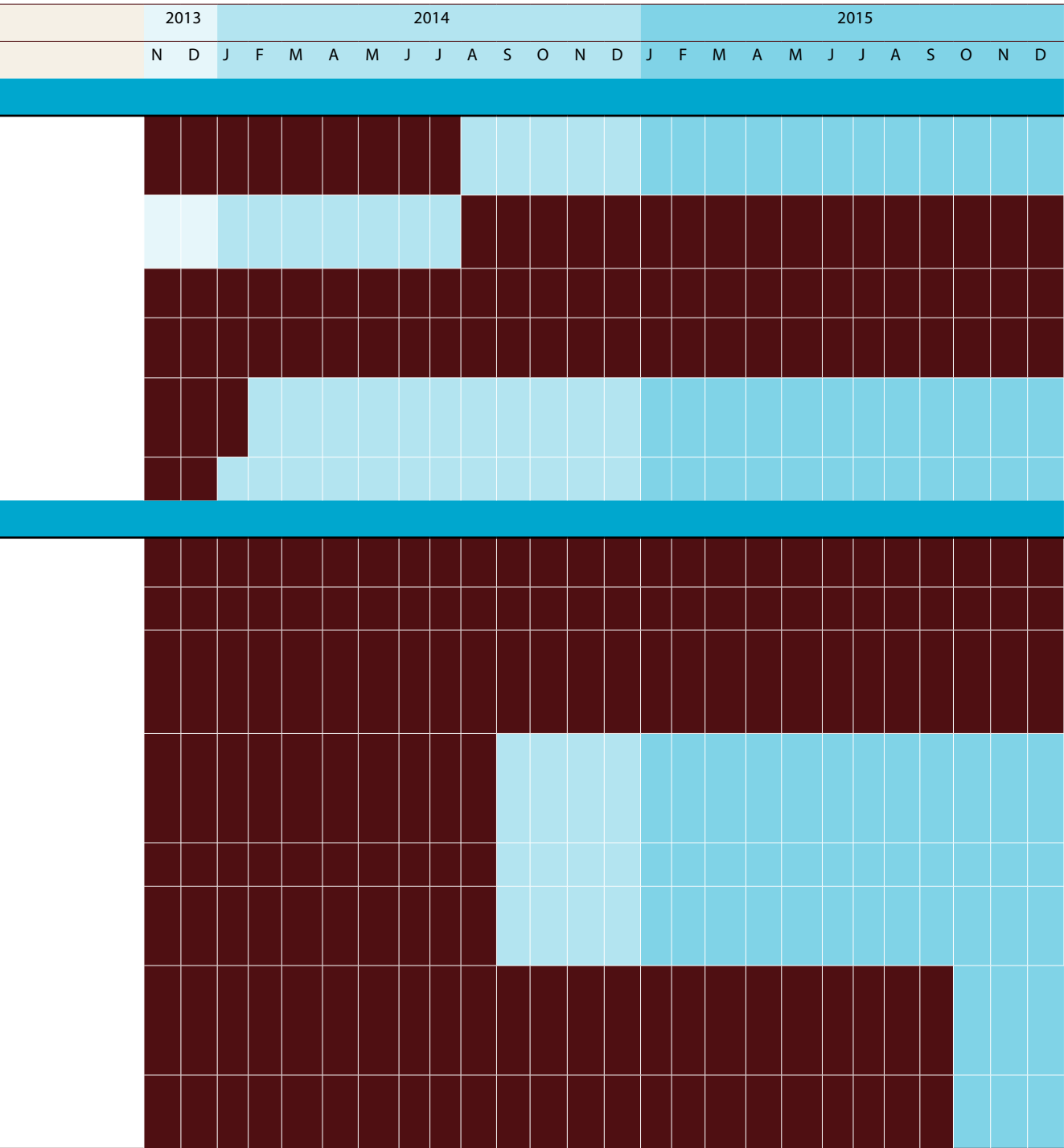
ILC's Indigenous Peoples' Thematic Group will be composed by ILC members and other indigenous organisations or strategic partners who manifest their interest in this specific area of work. The thematic groups will be composed, on rotational basis, by 8 to 10 organisations and selected based on motivation, expertise, region and type of organisational representation. Participants must engage to share information and to contribute to the group's objectives.

4.1.1 ILC's Thematic Group will meet periodically. On behalf of the network and performing network functions, the ILC Thematic Group on Indigenous Peoples will:

- » Ensure inter-linkages and coherence with ILC's actions and activities at global, regional, national and local levels.
- » Inform strategies and alert ILC as a broad network on emerging trends.
- » Exchange experiences and knowledge.
- » Provide, in reasonable terms, support to ILC for quality enhancement of papers and positions on indigenous peoples' land rights.
- » Facilitate ILC's interaction and alliances with key players on the issue.
- » Provide inputs, in reasonable terms, for ILC's Periodic Letter on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Land Territories and Resources.
- » ILC Secretariat will update ILC's membership with relevant information and resources through a mailing list created for this purpose. Moreover inputs, materials and results of the Thematic Group will be circulated through ILC's channels.

ILC's Indigenous Peoples' Approach Implementation Calendar 2013-2015

Area of work	Action
ILC STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Influence the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people	
1.1 Mainstreaming actions for securing indigenous peoples lands, territories and resources rights by enhancing quality of existing and forthcoming ILC National Engagement Strategies	1.1.1 Ensure NES quality enhancement – periodic desk review of NES documents along the process 1.1.2 Ensure impact on Indigenous Peoples' Issues–Select specific NES countries (3 or 4)
1.2 Use The Universal Periodic Review to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights for indigenous peoples.	1.2.1 Encourage members to participate in the forthcoming reviews. 1.2.2 Link UPR to NES processes.
1.3 Protect indigenous land rights defenders.	1.3.1 Make available ILC material developed for promoting protection mechanisms. 1.3.2 Promote the emergency solidarity fund between IP's organizations
ILC STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Influence global and regional land-related processes and systems in favour of pro-poor land policies and governance	
2.1 Develop an effective participation in the Inter Agency Support Group of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	2.1.1 Exchange relevant information with other inter-agency partners. 2.1.2 Participate in the UNPFII and its IASG meetings 2.1.3 Participate in the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights and analyse the feasibility of further engagement with its IASG.
2.2 Engage with the Preparation for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP).	2.2.1 Support for an effective indigenous peoples participation facilitating a call among ILC members to develop processes for an effective participation in the WCIP 2014. 2.2.2 Disseminate through ILC channels the contents of Alta Document
2.3 Integrate concern for indigenous peoples in the context of IYFF	2.3.1 Address land issues in ILC documents on IYFF
2.4 Engage indigenous peoples' land issues in the definition of post 2015 development goals	2.4.1 Coordinate positions with indigenous peoples for a focus on indigenous peoples' rights in processes to define the post-2015 development agenda 2.4.2 Support the participation of indigenous-concerned organisations in the debate on land indicators for the post 2015 development agenda



Area of work	Action
ILC STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Build the world's leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the	
3.1 Review multi-source data and approaches for monitoring pressures on indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources	3.1.1 Mainstream indigenous issues within the current 812 deals captured in the Land Matrix. 3.1.2 Analyse the feasibility to create balanced worldwide information by using current observatories/member's initiatives or by creating one new ad hoc Observatory.
3.2 Monitoring of indigenous peoples rights and access to lands, territories and resources	3.2.1 Identify feasible options for undertaking specific monitoring of indigenous peoples' rights and access to lands, territories and resources. 3.2.2 Develop monitoring framework and indicators for ILC Commitments, VGGTs and ALPFG in consistency with UNDRIP.
3.3 Enhance ILC's knowledge production on indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources	3.3.1 Create a mailing list to disseminate indigenous peoples' land rights related knowledge through ILC contacts. 3.3.2 Build a database on indigenous land grabbing and evictions. 3.3.3 Include cases of good practices in the ILC Database on Good Practices. 3.3.4 Produce a Periodic Letter on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Land Territories and Resources. 3.3.5 Develop ad hoc research to fulfil knowledge gaps when necessary 3.3.6 Support regional initiatives in the areas of work identified during the scoping study and regional consultation 3.3.7 Support creation and/or empowerment of indigenous women's networks
ILC STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthen ILC as a vibrant, solid, and influential global actor on land-related issues	
4.1 Create an ILC thematic group on Indigenous Issues.	4.1.1 Create an ILC Thematic group that will meet periodically.

Annex:

Areas of work per region

The situation of indigenous peoples varies across regions and countries. In order to better define ILC's niche within the different regions, input was gathered from the workshop in Rome in March 2013, and through consultations with resource persons. The region-specific remarks and recommendations are as follows:

AFRICA

ILC's key comparative advantage is that it can use its leverage at country-level to work with and influence all actors through multi-stakeholder platforms. Indigenous peoples are extremely marginalised, so there is value added in bringing them together with other groups

At the country-level, the Yaoundé Declaration can be used for advocacy on indigenous peoples' rights

The approach to indigenous issues cannot be generalised; it needs to be tailored to the specificities of the individual countries.

Indigenous organisations that are fighting for land rights are very weak, so capacity-building should be a major focus.

Focus on African countries where there are positive examples and progress, e.g. in terms of legislative development with regard to indigenous peoples, e.g. the Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Cameroon. In such cases, focus should be on national implementation processes, including through the judiciary.

Assist members and indigenous peoples to be involved in law review processes

Undertake a thematic study on the establishment of private conservancies on indigenous peoples' lands.

Lobby the World Bank and the African Development Bank to uphold the rights of indigenous peoples, including pastoralists.

Work with members and partners already active on indigenous issues at the country-level, e.g. MBOSCUA in Cameroon and the United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP) in the Republic of Congo, comprising OHCHR, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA.

Develop operational guidance and guidelines on the African Land Policy Framework and Guidelines, in collaboration with the ACHPR working group on indigenous issues.

Elaborate an Action Plan based on the Yaoundé Declaration

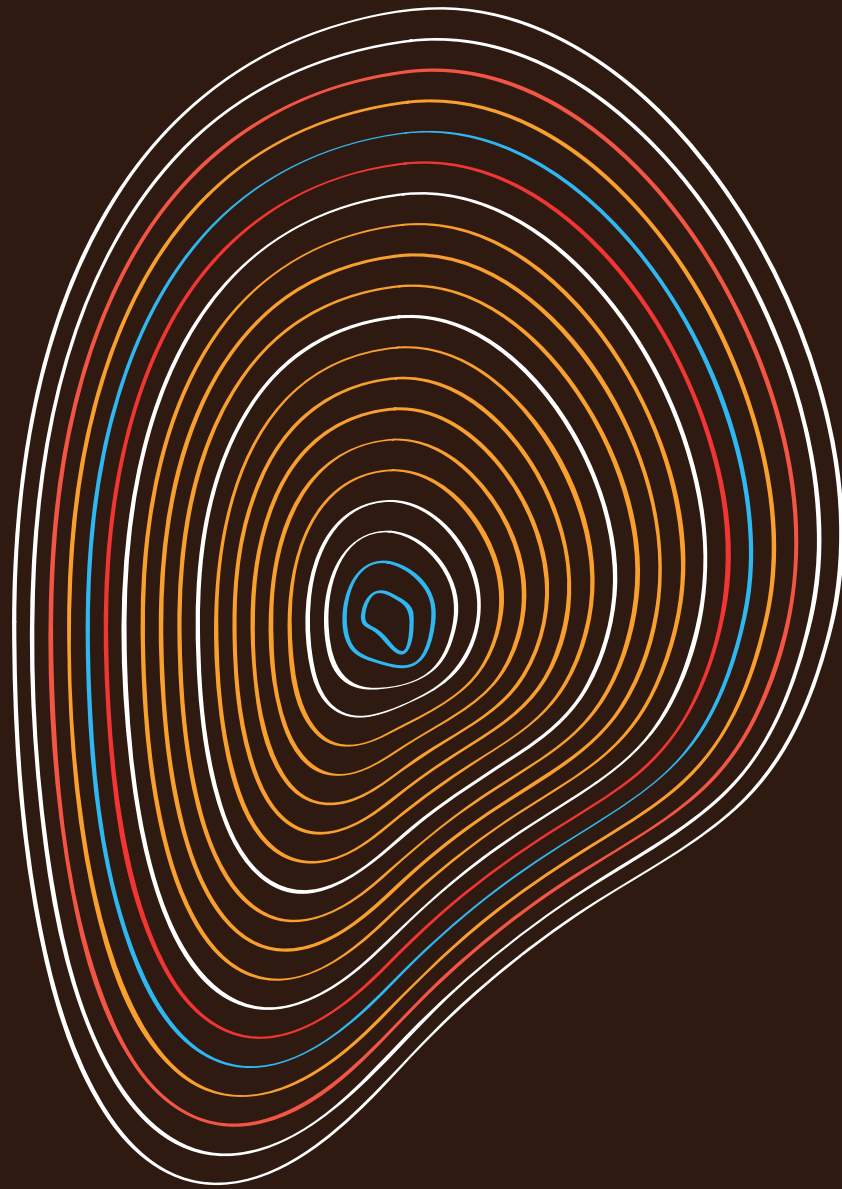
Support indigenous peoples' participation in the UPR process to track land-related issues, including through preparatory meetings in Africa.


Monitor and map commercial pressures on indigenous peoples' lands and forests.

Provide capacity building of human rights institutions and land rights defenders.

Promote exchange and sharing between regions, in the context of international events.

ASIA	LATIN AMERICA
<p>NES are the main entry points, and all NES in Asia have specific indigenous peoples' target that ILC should push for.</p> <p>Support should be provided to the full cycle concerning rights; recognition, enforcement and access to redress.</p> <p>Build capacity on mapping of communal lands</p> <p>Provide ILC members with information, training and capacity-building on indigenous issues</p> <p>Building capacity of members on ancestral domain management, including by formalising a program on management plans</p> <p>Formalise training and intern program on community mapping</p> <p>Networking for opposing extractive industries and energy negative impact on IPs</p>	<p>Undertake consultations with indigenous peoples (beyond the membership of ILC) in order to define the specific interventions per country</p> <p>Seek partnerships and alliances with other actors that have political leverage in each country</p> <p>Provide capacity-building and undertake advocacy with the judiciary</p> <p>Support specific cases of strategic litigation</p>
<p>Monitor ASEAN investment plans</p> <p>ILC should engage with the many groups within the region that are active on indigenous issues, including Oxfam, ILO, national human rights institutions and others</p> <p>Engage with World Bank and the Asia Development Bank, regarding their institutional policies on indigenous peoples</p> <p>Engage with regional processes concerning business and human rights</p>	<p>Facilitate strategic litigation before the Inter-American Human Rights system</p> <p>Accompany efforts to ensure application and compliance with ILO Convention No. 169</p> <p>Monitor the compliance of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and others with their own institutional policies.</p>
<p>Provide a training program on human rights violations</p> <p>Monitor national compliance with reporting under CBD</p> <p>Establish a regional database on indigenous peoples' lands issues, building on data already available, including from AIPP and organisations in the Philippines.</p>	<p>Assistance to efficient communication strategies</p> <p>Improve accessibility of human rights instruments.</p>



The background of the entire page is a complex, abstract pattern of concentric, wavy lines in various colors including red, orange, yellow, white, and blue, set against a dark brown or black background. The lines create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a topographical map or a stylized, colorful mandala. In the center, there are some geometric shapes, such as triangles and circles, also formed by these lines.

"We voice our concern at the extreme vulnerability of many **Indigenous Peoples** to land grabbing and criminalisation of customary forms of land and natural resource use, particularly in contexts of extractive industries, conservation areas and commercial agriculture. Recognizing that respect for indigenous cultures contributes to sustainable and equitable development and management of the environment, we commit ourselves to work together to more effectively support Indigenous Peoples in their struggle for territorial rights and the protection of their environments."

ILC Antigua Declaration 2013

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