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ASSESSING THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF
RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE TREATY BODIES
AND THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES*

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* *This report summarises the primary findings of the research team. A full detailed report will be circulated in the course of the year 2017. Results may be subject to minor changes and modifications.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIPP	Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact
COBs	Concluding Observations
C107	Convention 107 concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries
C169	Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries
CCPR	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSAs	Civil Society Actors
DOCIP	Indigenous Peoples Centre for Documentation, Research and Information
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
EWUA	Early warning and urgent action
FPP	Forrest Peoples Programme
GA	General Assembly
HRC	Human Rights Council
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOs	Indigenous Organisations
IPLP	Indigenous Peoples Law & Policy Program
IWGIA	International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFII	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
SPs	Special Procedures
SRIP	Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
TBs	Treaty Bodies
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UPR	Universal Periodic Review



ABSTRACT

This research project was undertaken within the framework of the 2015 United Nations Sabbatical Leave Programme, in order to:

- assess the actual impact on the ground of recommendations addressing indigenous rights formulated by these mechanisms;
- examine the level of awareness and engagement of indigenous peoples with international human rights mechanisms; and
- Identify factors facilitating and obstacles preventing the follow-up and implementation of these recommendations.

A total of 400 concluding observations (COBs) from four Treaty Bodies (TBs)¹ addressing indigenous peoples' rights in 13 countries covering the period 1994-2014, were selected and reviewed by country researchers. The selection of these COBs was mainly based on their recurrence, precision and measurability. For ten countries, these COBs were complemented by 96 recommendations formulated in the mission reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP). These recommendations were integrated into questionnaires addressed to stakeholders in Australia, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Suriname, and USA. For each country, tailored questionnaires were sent to indigenous peoples, nations and organisations and Civil Society Actors (CSAs); United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs); National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs); and Permanent Missions of UN member states before the United Nations.

Based on the questionnaire responses supplemented by independent research on the implementation of recommendations by country researchers, preliminary findings of this Study are:

- 65% of the overall total of the selected recommendations can be considered as not implemented with no action taken;
- 30% of overall total of the selected recommendations can be considered as partially implemented; and
- 5% of the overall total of the selected recommendations can be considered as fully implemented.

In the forthcoming review of the findings for the final report, there may be minor variation with these percentages, but it would not be significant to change the underlying conclusion that between half to two-thirds of these recommendations have not been implemented with no action taken, and approximately a third have been partially implemented.

Recommendations pertaining to the categories of “Cultural rights”, “Access to justice”, “Protection from violence”, and “Access to public services” registered the highest rates of partial implementation and triggered action (above 40%). The categories with the highest percentage of full implementation (above 15%) were “Protection from violence” and “Non-discrimination”. On the other end of the spectrum, the highest percentages of non-implementation (above 70%) were recommendations pertaining to “Land rights”, “Self-identification”, “Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent”, “General protection”, “Forced labour and exploitation of children”, “ILO Convention No 169” and “Intellectual property rights”.

In addition to asking stakeholders to assess the implementation of recommendations pertaining to their country, the questionnaires distributed to the stakeholders asked about their awareness and engagement levels with UN mechanisms, follow-up on recommendations and monitoring activities, facilitating factors and obstacles preventing follow-up as well as their recommendations, best practises, and lesson learnt.

¹ See the next Section regarding the inclusion of the four selected TBs: the Human Rights Committee (CCPR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

According to the survey results, the awareness level of indigenous organisations, experts, nations and other representative bodies is relatively high: about 76% of the respondents indicated familiarity with the TBs, 81.5% with the Special Procedures (SPs), and 61% with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The engagement level of these stakeholders is also relatively high, with the exception of the respondents from the African region.

According to the questionnaire respondents, the main obstacles preventing follow-up and implementation of recommendations included: the absence of a government's political will to cooperate and implement recommendations, economic interests and pressure from powerful economic actors and companies; a lack of knowledge of national and local government officials and in how to follow-up and implement these recommendations; the non-legally binding nature of these recommendations; political repression; fear of retaliation; the absence of space for dialogue at the national level where government officials and indigenous representatives could meet; and the lack of formal tracking tools and procedures to follow-up and monitor implementation.

The main factors facilitating the follow-up and implementation of recommendations included partnerships with international networks, national networks and organisations; having knowledge on international human rights mechanisms and UN processes; having the support of both local grassroots indigenous communities; and the access to global national and international groups to exert pressure for implementation from above and below; the existence of a dialogue with government authorities at the national level; and having on-line access to UN documents via the internet and access to media and social media.

Respondents made a number of recommendations addressed to the OHCHR which notably included:

- **Increase outreach and distribution of informative materials related to TBs, SPs and UPR and their recommendations in a format adapted to indigenous peoples;**
- **Create a user friendly OHCHR webpage centralising all information related to human rights mechanisms, made accessible to indigenous peoples in a format adapted to the needs and capacity of indigenous peoples and organisations;**
- **Establish direct communication with on-the-ground indigenous peoples through various communication tools, such as Skype or other videoconference media;**
- **Extend the practise of organising Treaty Bodies NGOs briefings with on on-the-ground NGOs and indigenous peoples via Skype or other videoconference media to all Treaty Bodies;**
- **Raise public awareness of recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights with national public officials and public servants, especially Parliamentarians, members of the Judiciary and the media;**
- **Organise local and regional capacity building training seminars for indigenous peoples by the OHCHR Field Presences and UNCTs on the use of international human rights mechanisms and on the follow-up of recommendations;**
- **Establish and increase the number of focal points' for indigenous peoples within OHCHR Field Presences and UNCTs at the national level;**
- **Create formal tracking tools and mechanisms to monitor implementation and request regular feedback from governments on the implementation of recommendations;**
- **Create spaces for dialogue at the national level by organising collaborative workshops with both senior level government authorities and indigenous representatives to establish strategies and plans of action for implementation (possibly under the auspices of OHCHR Field Presences and/or UNCTs);**
- **Develop a proper strategy for implementation of human rights mechanisms' recommendations which would include conditioning or restricting States parties' access to UN Agencies' funding in case if non-compliance or non-implementation with such recommendations;**

-
- **Align the COBs made by the TBs with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) so they recognise the collective nature of indigenous rights including their right to self-determination;**
 - **Make efforts to draft COBs related to indigenous rights in a language easily understandable by indigenous peoples and their organisations to enable them to follow-up.**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Objectives

Indigenous peoples are among the most marginalised peoples globally. Their lands, means of subsistence, cultures and survival are jeopardised by natural resource exploitation, development projects, conflicts, land encroachment and dispossession. At the same time, they are discriminated against, excluded from political processes, and rarely consulted on decisions that affect their very survival as a people.

In the past 20 years, the international community has increasingly focused attention on the human rights of indigenous peoples by establishing dedicated mechanisms, including a Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP) in 2001, a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) in 2000, and an Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) in 2007. The General Assembly also adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP) on 13 September 2007, comprehensively recognising the rights of indigenous peoples. Although the UNDRIP is not a legally binding instrument, in 2014, the outcome document of the World Conference Indigenous Peoples invited “the human rights Treaty Bodies to consider the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with their respective mandates”.²

Although a limited number of indigenous peoples and organisations have started to submit sporadically alternative or shadow reports to the Treaty Bodies, notably to the CERD, CESCR and Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the overall majority of indigenous peoples and organisations continue focusing on participating and delivering statements to the annual sessions of the two mechanisms specifically devoted to indigenous peoples: the PFII and the EMRIP, whose mandates do not include addressing specific human rights violations³.

The purpose of this research project is twofold. The first aims to assess the impact of selected recommendations addressing indigenous peoples’ rights and concrete results achieved at the domestic level. Secondly, the Study also aims to assess the level of awareness and engagement of indigenous peoples with international human rights mechanisms, identify factors facilitating, and obstacles preventing, follow-up and implementation of recommendations made by these human rights mechanisms, collect best practices and formulate recommendations for enhanced implementation, increased awareness and improved engagement.

Increased indigenous participation in the work of the TBs and of the SRIP also helps ensuring that indigenous peoples channel their human rights concerns to the most appropriate mechanisms and use the EMRIP and the PFII effectively by contributing substantively to their core mandates. As pointed in the report on “Practical implications of a change in the mandate the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations”, understanding the mandates of TBs and SPs “could also reduce the number of cases where indigenous representatives raise alleged human rights violations before bodies that have no mandate to act upon individual cases”.⁵

1.2 Research Methodology

A research team of graduate law students with the Indigenous Peoples’ Law and Policy Program (IPLP) at the James E. Rogers College of Law, University of Arizona, was created to undertake the project during the 2015-2016 academic year. These students included: Elia Castro (Mexico), Qapaj Conde Choque (Aymara, Bolivia), Michelle Cook (Navajo, USA), Ivan Ingram (Wiradjuri, Australia), Carmen Mestizo (Colombia), Peggy White (Mi’kmaq, Canada), Lisa Wradzilo (Anishinaabe, USA); Rosa Meguerian-Faria (Brazil). A visiting scholar, Elisa Marchi (Italy) and Jade Tessier (France), a

² A/RES/69/2, Paragraph 29.

³ According to Paragraph 1 of the Human Rights Council [Resolution 6/36](#), the mandate of the EMRIP is to provide the Human Rights Council “with thematic expertise on the rights of indigenous peoples in the manner and form requested by the Council”. According to Paragraph 2 of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) [Resolution 2000/22](#), the mandate of the PFII is to “(a) Provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to the Council, as well as to programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations, through the Council; (b) Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities relating to indigenous issues within the United Nations system; (c) Prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues”.

⁵ Practical implications of a change in the mandate the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (2010) Report of the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights A/HRC/15/38, Page 10.

former intern at OHCHR Human Rights Council and Treaties Division, provided assistance in the latter stages of the Study for the reviews of Canada and Nepal.

IPLP Faculty Director and E. Thomas Sullivan Professor of Law, Robert A. Williams, Jr., and Professor of Practice Najwa Nabti provided input and academic oversight for the project.

The research methodology initially focused on collecting primary data through questionnaires sent to four main categories of respondents:

- (1) Indigenous entities (including experts, organisations, tribal councils, nations, coalitions, academic institutions, political bodies and other representative organs) as well as NGOs and other Civil Society Actors (CSAs) working on indigenous rights;
- (2) United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs);
- (3) National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs); and
- (4) Permanent Missions before the United Nations (see section 1.5).

Ultimately, only one Member State (Australia), one UNCT (Indonesia) and three NHRIs (Finland, New Zealand, and Sweden) responded, while a further 60 indigenous organisations, governing bodies, individual experts and other CSAs completed questionnaires.

As a result, the initial methodology was revised to include the gathering of documents to complement the data collected through the completed questionnaires. To assist in determining whether particular TB or SRIP recommendations were implemented, researchers consulted states parties' periodic reports and core documents submitted to the TBs, shadow or alternative reports submitted by indigenous organisations and other CSAs to the TBs, summary records of sessions, reports issued by governmental bodies, national legislation, UPR submissions and other relevant documents. Country researchers endeavoured to assess the implementation of recommendations based on a balanced review of these various sources.

Despite efforts to holistically assess the state of implementation of recommendations based on various sources, in some cases, such assessments were complex. Accurate assessment often depends on the specificity of the recommendation and the extent to which its implementation is measurable. In the case of a recommendation qualified as "not implemented", the researcher was unable to find any data related to an indication of progress or of any action taken. In the case of a recommendation qualified as "partially implemented", the researcher was able to find sufficient evidence of progress towards implementation. In the case of a recommendation qualified as "fully implemented", the researcher was able to find sufficient data indicating full implementation of the recommendation. -site visits were not possible due to limited time and resources.

This methodology was different from the methodology used by UPR Info to assess the implementation of the UPR recommendations in the 2014 Study "Beyond Promises: The impact of UPR recommendations on the ground". UPR Info also conducted surveys amongst Permanent Missions to the UN, NGOs, NHRIs and UN Agencies but developed an Implementation of the Recommendation Index (IRI) only based on the average of surveyed stakeholders' responses. Whenever a stakeholder claimed nothing had been implemented, the index score was 0, whenever a stakeholder claimed that a recommendation had been fully implemented, the index score was 1. An average was calculated to fully reflect the many sources of information. Then the score was transformed into an implementation level⁶.

The nature of the recommendations formulated by the TBs or SRIP does not enable the mapping of systematic link between cause and effect in relation to implementation. Some of these recommendations were also formulated by other international, regional or national human rights bodies and/or civil society actors. Therefore, even where recommendations were found to be fully or partially implemented, it is not claimed to be a single direct consequence of a TB or SRIP recommendation. As evidenced by the 2002 study on the impact of TBs' concluding

⁶ Beyond Promises : The impact of UPR recommendations on the ground (October 2014) UPR info, pages 76-77.,

recommendations,⁷ direct causal links between TBs' recommendations and legislative or policy changes at the domestic level are often difficult to establish conclusively.

Despite this limitation, assessing the national implementation of recommendations and relative engagement between indigenous organisations and treaty bodies provides useful insights and recommendations for enhanced implementation.

1.3 Selection of Recommendations

A mapping exercise of all recommendations made by all TBs on indigenous peoples' rights from 1994 to 2014 was carried out by each country researcher using the various compilations of UN TBs jurisprudence and recommendations compiled by Fergus MacKay, Forest Peoples Programme⁸ and the database of the Universal Human Rights Index.

Given the limited resources and time available for the Study, researchers focused on the COBs from the three oldest Committees: the Human Rights Committee (CCPR), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). Recommendations formulated under the EWUA (early warning and urgent action) procedure of the CERD were also integrated.

To ensure an integrated gender perspective, these recommendations were supplemented by relevant Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recommendations addressing the rights of indigenous women and girls.

Following discussions with the members of the research team and the former SRIP and IPLP Faculty Member James Anaya, recommendations formulated by the SRIP during country visits were also included in the questionnaires so as to draw comparative analysis.

Recommendations formulated by UPR on indigenous rights were not included since all these recommendations were included in another impact assessment Study undertaken by UPR Info in 2014.⁹ According to the UPR Info report, out of 305 recommendations made by the UPR related to indigenous peoples' rights during the first UPR cycle, 34 were fully implemented, 91 were partially implemented and 171 were not implemented at mid-term.¹⁰

In determining which recommendations to assess in the current Study, all recommendations were first divided by country, mechanism, year, category of right, and type and sub-type of recommendation. Recommendations were grouped by categories of rights including: Access to justice, Access to public services, Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent, Cultural rights, Forced labour and exploitation of children, General protection, ILO Convention No 169, Intellectual property rights, Land rights, Non-discrimination, Participation and representation, Protection from violence, Self-identification and Standard of living.

Recommendations were also encoded by type and sub-type of recommendation including:

- General / Non-specific;

⁷ Christof H. Heyns, Frans Viljoen (2002) The Impact of the United Nations Human Rights Treaties on the Domestic Level, Kluwer Law International, The Hague, Netherlands ("Heyns & Viljoen Study").

⁸ These compilations included the Compilation of UN Treaty Body Jurisprudence, Reports of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, and the Advice of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Volume VI 2013-2014: Indigenous Peoples and United Nations Human Rights Bodies - A Compilation of UN Treaty Body Jurisprudence and the Recommendations of the Human Rights Council, Volume V 2011-2012; Indigenous Peoples and United Nations Human Rights Bodies - A Compilation of UN Treaty Body Jurisprudence and the Recommendations of the Human Rights Council, Volume IV 2009-2010; Indigenous Peoples and United Nations Human Rights TBs - A Compilation of UN Treaty Body Jurisprudence and the Recommendations of the Human Rights Council, Volume III 2007-2008; Indigenous Peoples and United Nations Human Rights TBs: A Compilation of Treaty Body Jurisprudence, Volume II 2005-2006; and the Indigenous Peoples and United Nations Human Rights TBs: A Compilation of Treaty Body Jurisprudence, Volume I 1993 - 2004.

⁹ See "[Beyond Promises : The impact of UPR recommendations on the ground](#)" (UPR Info October 2014).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, page 46. Among the differences in methodology, UPR Info considered all recommendations rather than selected recommendations, and based its implementation assessment solely on averages of respondent inputs. *Ibid.*, pages 77-78. *Ibid.*, page 46.

- Awareness raising and promotional (Dissemination of information and materials, Organisation of raising awareness campaigns, Organisation of seminars or workshops, Organisation of trainings for states officials, Drafting and publication of manuals);
- Financial and resources allocation (Allocation of human resources, Allocation of financial resources, Payment of compensation);
- Implementation (Implementation of existing programme, Implementation of specific indigenous programme, Implementation of recommendations and measures, Implementation of specific indigenous legislation, laws, Implementation of existing legislation or laws, Application of the provisions of the Convention at the domestic level, Compliance with decisions made by international. regional bodies);
- Institutional (Creation of a specific institution, Adaptation or strengthening of an existing institution, Creation of a specific mechanism, Adaptation or strengthening of a specific mechanism);
- Legislative (Introduction of reforms or amendments, Creation of a specific legislation, Adaptation or strengthening of an existing legislation, Completion of a legislation);
- Methodological (Collection of disaggregated data and statistics, Development of indicators and tools, Review, evaluate and assess the impact of existing strategies, policies, programmes and measures, Undertake studies and researches, Cooperate with indigenous organisations, Enhance co-ordination of governmental bodies and ministers, Cooperate with NHRIs, Cooperation of UN Agencies or UNCTs);
- Policy (Establishment of quotas and reservations, Hiring or recruiting indigenous staff, Creation of a specific indigenous programme or plan of action or strategy, Adaptation or strengthening of existing general programme or plan of action or strategy, Creation of specific indigenous policies, Adaptation or strengthening of existing policies, Adoption of special or affirmative measures or actions, Adoption of temporary special measures, Adaptation or strengthening of special or affirmative measures or actions, Creation of specific services designed for indigenous peoples, Adaptation or strengthening of existing general services);
- Reporting related (Request for disaggregated data and statistics, Request for additional information and clarification, Request for follow up reporting on specific recommendations);
- Ratification or endorsement of other indigenous rights instruments (Ratification of the ILO 169, Endorsement of the UNDRIP).

The most recurring, targeted and measureable recommendations were retained and incorporated into the survey sent to stakeholders. Most recommendations encoded as “Policy”, “Institutional”, “Legislative”, “Methodological” and “Ratification or endorsement of other indigenous rights instruments” were retained. A number of recommendations were excluded because they were only mentioned once or because their state of implementation could not be assessed due to their lack of clarity and specificity. Most recommendations encoded as “General / Non-specific” and “Reporting related” were not retained.

Each recommendation was counted as one recommendation including recommendations which were reiterated by the same Committee the following periodic review or formulated by another Committee, which is the reason why some States parties such as Surinam and Canada register a number of recommendations significantly higher than other countries such as Indonesia and Botswana. In addition, the date of ratification and accession of State parties to the relevant Conventions as well as the number of their periodic reviews by the Committees explain differences in the number of recommendations.

A total of 496 recommendations addressed to 13 countries were compiled as follows:

Australia	51	recommendations
Bolivia	36	recommendations
Botswana	24	recommendations
Cameroon	37	recommendations
Canada	55	recommendations
Indonesia	27	recommendations

Japan	37	recommendations
Mexico	35	recommendations
Nepal	29	recommendations
New Zealand	37	recommendations
Philippines	34	recommendations
Suriname	62	recommendations
USA	32	recommendations

Out of these 496 selected recommendations, 29 recommendations were formulated by the CEDAW, 61 recommendations by the CCPR, 70 recommendations by the CESC, 199 recommendations by the CERD, 41 recommendations by the CERD under its EWUA procedure and 96 by the SRIP.

1.4 Selection of Countries

A group of 20 countries were initially selected with the aim of identifying a representative group of states in which the selected treaty bodies had an opportunity to effect change on the human rights of indigenous peoples. Countries were selected based on their ratification of the relevant treaties – including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women – the presence of significant indigenous peoples, geographic diversity, the number of concluding observations addressing indigenous rights, field visits undertaken by the SRIP, the existence of solid indigenous organisations and networks present in the selected countries, the presence of OHCHR Field Offices.

The 20 countries initially selected from the five regional UN groups included: Botswana, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, and Democratic Republic of Congo (African Group); Japan, Cambodia, Nepal, and Philippines (Asia-Pacific Group); Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico and Brazil the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC); Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, and Finland (Western Europe and Others Group); and the Russian Federation (Eastern European Group). Due to limits on the language capacity within the IPLP Research Team, a total of six countries including Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chile, Guatemala and the Russian Federation could not be retained. Cambodia and Brazil were not retained due to a low number of recommendations addressing indigenous peoples’ rights and were replaced by Indonesia and Suriname. In light of the lack of response by indigenous entities and other CSAs in Sweden and Finland, both countries were also not retained. Ultimately, 13 countries remained in the Study, representing four regional groups: Australia, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Suriname and the USA. Out of the 13 countries, five are currently covered by OHCHR Field Presences including one Human Rights Adviser, two Regional Offices and two Field Offices. Ten of these countries were visited by the SRIP.

1.5 Questionnaires

Tailored questionnaires were sent to relevant stakeholders. Four questionnaires were designed for each country and were distributed as such: (1) indigenous entities (individual experts, organisations, tribal councils, nations, organisations, coalitions, political bodies and other representative organs, Academic Institutions) and indigenous rights-oriented NGOs and other CSAs; (2) UNCTs; (3) NHRIs; and (4) Permanent Missions before the United Nations.

Questionnaires were divided into two parts.

Section 1 included a list of questions on awareness and engagement levels, follow-up and monitoring activities, facilitating factors and obstacles preventing follow-up as well as possible recommendations, best practises, lesson learnt or proposals to be shared in relation to follow-up / implementation of recommendations addressing indigenous people’s rights.

Section 2 included a list of questions related to the state of implementation of selected TBs and / or SRIP recommendations. Stakeholders were requested to provide their views on the status of

implementation of these recommendations and specify if they were “fully implemented”, “partially implemented” or “not implemented”. Participants were also provided with a “do not know” option. Part 2 remained the same for all stakeholders of the same country.

Questionnaires were sent via emails in December 2015 to UNCTs in Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines; NHRIs in Australia, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Finland, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Sweden and Philippines as well as the Permanent Missions of Australia, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, and USA in Geneva and the Permanent Mission of Suriname in New York.

Questionnaires were sent to a number of indigenous entities including organisations, nations, individual experts, tribal councils and indigenous nations, Universities and research institutions coalitions, political bodies and other representative organs as well as NGOS and other CSAs – including 40 in Mexico, 35 in Australia, 33 in Bolivia, 18 in Botswana, 25 in Cameroon, 220 in Canada, 35 in Indonesia, 13 in Japan, 60 in Nepal, 25 in New Zealand, 22 in Philippines, 8 in Suriname and 88 in the United States. Mailing lists were compiled combining contacts of the former grantees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, former OHCHR indigenous fellows, indigenous organisations and experts having participated to the organisation of the field missions of the SRIP, the database of the civil society of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs which has an indigenous organisations sub-category, and the IPLP Program Alumni network.

A total of 47 indigenous organisations, tribal councils, governing bodies, nations, Universities and research institutions, coalitions and other CSAs and 13 indigenous experts provided oral or written contributions in English or Spanish. Out of these 60 respondents, a total of ten respondents in Australia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines and the United States of America, contributed to the Study but did not provide the authorisation to mention their names or organisations.

In addition, the Government of Australia, UNCT Indonesia and NHRIs in New Zealand, Sweden and Finland provided written submissions.¹¹ The table below provides a list of participating respondents that provided the authorization to mention their participation.

List of Respondents

Country	Participating Indigenous Organisations, Councils, Tribes, Other NGOs & Academic Institutions	Participating Indigenous Leaders / Experts / Academics	Other Participants
Australia	Oodgeroo Unit in the Centre of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander education of Queensland University Aboriginal Rights Coalition-Australia First People Disability Network (Australia)		Government of Australia
Bolivia	Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios-Aymara Centro de Estudios AUMYU	Mr. Marcelino Higuera Ms. Felicidad Ibarra Ms. Toribia Lero Mr. Carlos Mamani	
Botswana	Kalahari Peoples Fund Letloa Trust (from the Kuru Family of Organisations) Trust for Okavango Cultural and Development Initiatives – TOCaDI (from the Kuru Family of Organisations).		

¹¹ As noted above, data from the NHRIs in Sweden and Finland was not included in the country assessments due to the lack of a sufficient number of other respondents from Sweden and Finland.

Cameroon	Network of Indigenous Youths Organisations in Cameroon(SAMUSA) Cameroon Indigenous Women Forum (CIFW) Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA).		
Canada	Assembly of First Nations (AFN) Indigenous Network on Economies and Trade (INET) Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO) or Mi'kmaq Rights Initiative KMKNO Six Nations of the Grand River Looking in Ontario Group		
Finland			Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsman
Indonesia	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) West Papua Interest		UNCT Indonesia
Japan	Gayman laboratory in the Hokkaido University Graduate School of Education at Hokkaido University Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizens' Diplomatic Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)	Ms. Kanako Uzawa, PhD Candidate at the Arctic University of Norway (Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Education).	
Mexico	Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez (Centro Prodh) Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales Asociación Civil (CIARENA A.C.) Di Sugave a Nana Shimjai (Pueblo Indígena Otomí) Fundación Paso a Paso Yaqui tribe (Sonora) International Indian Treaty Council		
Nepal	Indigenous Women League Nepal (IW1) Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) Kirat Youth Society (KYS)		
New Zealand	Peace Movement Aotearoa New Zealand's Maori Council NZMC ¹²	Ms. Fleur Adcock Research Associate at the ANU National Centre for Indigenous Studies (NCIS), Australian National University (ANU) Canberra, Australia.	NHRI New Zealand

¹² Only part 2 of the questionnaire was filled in.

Philippines	Katribu Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Philipinas Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation		
Suriname	Stichting Wadeken Wasjibon Maria Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname – VIDS (Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname).		
Sweden		Stefan Mikaelsson (Saami Parliament)	Swedish Equality Ombudsman
USA	International Indian Treaty Council Indian Law Resource Center Winnemem Wintu Tribe Continental Network of Indian Women Indigenous World Association		

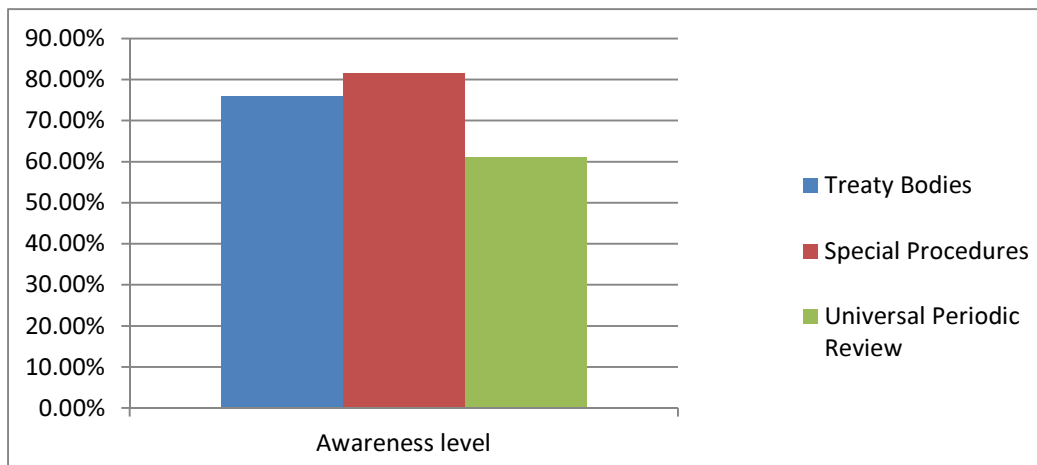
2 AWARENESS, ENGAGEMENT, AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

As explained above, each questionnaire sent to indigenous entities and CSAs included general questions on the level of awareness and engagement human rights mechanisms, follow-up and monitoring activities, facilitating factors and obstacles preventing follow-up and monitoring for implementation, recommendations, best practises, lesson learnt or proposals to be shared in relation to follow-up /implementation of recommendations addressing indigenous peoples’ rights. This section of the report summarises key input from the respondents on these issues. The final report will provide analysis and overall conclusions that can be derived from this data.

2.1 Awareness Levels

Questionnaire respondents were asked to report on the awareness level of their organisation with the TBs, SPs and the UPR. They were also asked if whether or not they were receiving regular information and updates on the work of TBs and by which means. Respondents were finally asked whether or not they were familiar with the TBs and /or SRIP recommendations addressed to their respective countries and how they accessed these recommendations.

Based on the responses received, general awareness of these human rights mechanisms and their work is relatively high.



About 76% of the respondents are familiar with TBs, 81% with Special Procedures and 61% with the Universal Periodic Review. By contrast, just over half of the respondents (55%) indicated receiving regular information and updates on the work of TBs. Most receive this information from NGO sources, namely the Indigenous Peoples Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (DOCIP), regional and international networks and organisations, and from the OHCHR website and newsletters. More specific information about respondents' general awareness of UN mechanisms and their recommendations affecting indigenous peoples is summarized below according to regional group.

African Group

All indigenous organisations from Botswana and Cameroon were familiar with the work of the TBs, SPs and of the UPR. Two out of the three respondents in Botswana indicated that they are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP addressed to Botswana. Half of the respondents in Cameroon indicated that they are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs addressed to Cameroon.

Most respondents indicated receiving information on these mechanisms via the DOCIP, the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC), scholarly publications and the website of the SRIP. Only one respondent in Cameroon indicated receiving information from OHCHR civil society newsletter and more specifically via the Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and the OHCHR fellowship programme for indigenous peoples.

Asia Pacific Group

The two respondents from Indonesia were familiar with the work of the TBs and SPs. Only one was familiar with the UPR. All respondents from Philippines were aware of the work of the TBs, SPs and of the UPR. In Nepal, 3 respondents indicated being familiar with the work of the UPR, 2 with the work of the TBs and only one with the work of the SRIP. In Japan, 3 respondents were familiar with the work of the TBs and SRIP and only one with the work of the UPR.

All respondents from Indonesia and Japan indicated that they are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs addressed to their respective countries. Half of the respondents in Nepal indicated that they are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs addressed to Nepal. All respondents from Philippines are aware with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP addressed to Philippines. Only half the respondents in Nepal are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP addressed to Nepal.

Respondents indicated receiving information on these mechanisms mainly via the DOCIP, the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) mailing list and to a lesser extent via the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network and the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR). Very few indicated receiving direct information by OHCHR with the exception of Nepal. In Nepal, half of the respondents receive regular information from OHCHR. Most respondents access recommendations of the TBs and SRIP recommendations directly from the OHCHR website.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

While all 6 respondents in Bolivia indicated being familiar with the work of the SPs only half are familiar with the work of the TBs and a third is familiar with the work of the UPR. All 5 respondents in Mexico are aware of the work of the SPs, 4 are aware of the TBs, only 1 is aware of the work of the UPR. Both respondents from Suriname are familiar with the work of the TBs, Special Procedures and of the UPR.

Half of the respondents in Bolivia indicated that they are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs addressed to Bolivia via workshops organized by the national or regional indigenous organisations. Four of the respondents participated in meeting with the SRIP in his country visit in 2006. Four of the interviewees in Mexico indicated that they are familiar with the recommendations of the TBs addressed to Mexico. They access information mainly through e-mail, UN official websites, and networks. Five of the respondents were familiar with the recommendations made by the SRIP and accessed his information via the official website. One respondent from a remote area indicated that no diffusion of recommendations is made at their level. Both respondents from Suriname were familiar with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP they accessed via the Caribbean and Latin America civil society network, the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) and the SRIP website.

Half of the interviewees in Mexico receive regular information on the treaty body mechanisms via OHCHR. One respondent receives updates from OHCHR Civil Society Section and other civil organisations. None of the respondents in Suriname and Bolivia receive information and updates on the work of TBs from OHCHR. A few respondents indicated receiving information on these mechanisms via the DOCIP, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), expert from the EMRIP; global network, UNFPA and IDA-International Organisations.

Western European and Others Group

All indigenous respondents from Australia and New Zealand are familiar with the work of the TBs, Special Procedures and of the UPR. Out of the 7 respondents from Canada, 6 are familiar with the work of the TBs, SPs and 4 with the work of the UPR. Out of the 7 respondents from USA, 6 are familiar with the work of the TBs, 5 with the work of the SPs and only 4 with the work of the UPR.

The two respondents in New Zealand indicated being familiar with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP addressed to New Zealand. Three respondents out of 4 in Australia indicated being familiar with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP addressed to Australia.

Six of the respondents in the USA indicated being familiar with the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP addressed to United States and access information via DOCIP, OHCHR website, emails distributed by UN Human Rights Network, from thematic meeting and direct participation. All 7 respondents in Canada are familiar with the SRIP recommendations and only 5 are familiar with the TBs recommendations addressed to Canada. Most respondents in Australia and Canada and USA receive information on these mechanisms via the DOCIP, the FPP and OHCHR website, PFII and meeting with the SRIP. Other sources of information include Governments, Civil Society Bodies and NGOs, the Australian Human Rights Commission and other similar subscription services.

Most respondents receive regular information on these mechanisms mainly via DOCIP. Other sources include OHCHR newsletter, United Nations Office in Geneva, and other CSAs and networks including ENLACE, LACPA, FIMI.

2.2 Awareness Raising Activities

Questionnaire respondents were asked to report on activities undertaken to raise awareness on TBs and SRIP recommendations at the country level. In all regional groups, the reported activities were varied and reflected a wide range of engagement, from disseminating information about recommendations to the affected communities to involvement in high-level lobbying, training, meetings with government officials and producing materials for the media. This range of activities demonstrates keen interest in engaging in awareness-raising activities. It also suggests the capacity of more fully involved organisations to share best practices based on successful models of engagement. These activities are summarized by regional group below.

African Group

In Botswana, respondents reported diverse raising awareness activities. One organisation produces newsletters, materials on websites, contributes to the preparation of the Indigenous Yearbook of IWGIA, provides updates to organisations in Botswana, and communicates with all the organisations operating in or on Botswana: Minority Rights Group International (MRG), FPP, IWGIA, IPACC, and Ditswahanelo. Another organisation provides feedback to affected communities and activists, and a third organisation disseminated some of the SRIP recommendations affecting the Okavango World Heritage Site.

Cameroonian respondents reported a number of activities including organizing seminars, trainings and workshops to raise awareness about recommendations and train indigenous peoples on the drafting of shadow reports for the different TBs. One organisation researched the level of implementation of CEDAW recommendations affecting indigenous women and their access to land. Another organisation pursues lobbying activities through national and international human rights advocates and regularly requests updates regarding the implementation of recommendation from relevant government entities. However, these activities prompted security forces to target the organisation.

Asia Pacific Group

In Indonesia, one respondent raises awareness through consultation with the government and providing training sessions to community paralegals and lawyers on international tools and relevant human rights instruments and mechanisms that apply to indigenous peoples. Another organisation

raises awareness through the daily newspaper and by disseminating information to indigenous peoples' representatives. An annual national celebration of International Indigenous Peoples Day is also organised.

Japanese respondents reported a number of activities including submitting reports with NGOs, organizing symposiums and meetings, sharing information with local organisations, cooperating with reporters who wrote articles about the recommendations, submitting articles to newspapers and NGO journals, and producing media such as flyers and videos. One organisation held an event on the development of Indigenous peoples' rights with a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize and held a meeting with a government official and other international NGOs.

Respondents from Nepal reported organising workshops with government authorities and Indigenous peoples' movements, publishing leaflets summarizing the COBs, providing seminars, trainings and activities to raise awareness about the recommendations, and training Indigenous peoples on drafting shadow reports for different TBs. One organisation used COBs in litigation and disseminated them through publications. It requested an EWUA procedure from the CERD, which issued early warning letters to the government. Another organisation published CEDAW recommendations and distributed them at the national and grassroots levels, conducted workshops with the government and indigenous women's groups, and collected data for the next shadow report.

In the Philippines, one respondent raises awareness through participation in a national alliance of indigenous peoples and through alliance activities such as workshops, conferences, trainings and press conferences related to indigenous peoples' rights and general human rights. An annual national celebration of International Indigenous Peoples Day is also organised.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Respondents from Bolivia reported a number of activities including seminars, training, and workshops to raise awareness about recommendations. One respondent reported that the government organised a workshop and invited indigenous and non-indigenous organisations to present comments on the Bolivian report to CEDAW before submitting it to the Committee. However, the respondent stated that its observations were not included in the official report submitted to CEDAW.

Mexican respondents reported a number of activities, including dissemination of information through media, radio and websites, organising workshops and meetings with other organisations nationwide, and conducting on-site visits in indigenous communities. One organisation increased awareness through national and international litigation defending human rights. Another organisation reported working to advance and defend the rights of women, young people, girls and indigenous children, as well as promoting the autonomy of women and men through the recognition and full exercise of their rights. Another organisation focused its awareness raising activities on the rights of indigenous people with disabilities through national and international advocacy.

Respondents in Suriname reported some awareness activities. One of the organisations has meetings with village leaders focused on topics like development, education, health and indigenous rights. The other organisation submits letters to the government and raises awareness in meetings.

Western European and Others Group

Respondents in Australia described a wide range of activities to raise awareness of the work of international human rights mechanisms. These activities include providing media releases, presentations at conferences, meetings with Parliamentary Committees, submissions to Parliament and government departments, and integrating materials in university curriculum and teaching.

Canadian respondents undertake several activities to raise awareness about the recommendations addressed to Canada. Some of them engage directly with communities, making them aware about the COBs. In this regard, one organisation trains indigenous peoples on drafting shadow reports for the different TBs. Some organisations have quoted the recommendations in their materials and reports. The recommendations are also used in international and domestic advocacy. The organisations rely on several tools to disseminate the COBs, such as public speaking, newsletters, press releases, the organisations' websites and social media. These activities are limited by insufficient personnel and funds.

The New Zealand respondent described the primary means of raising awareness through published academic works on recommendations, participating in workshops and conferences, and integrating

material on recommendations pertaining to indigenous peoples in teaching at the postgraduate and undergraduate level.

In the United States, one respondent described working with other civil society organisations and attending meeting held by US agencies on recommendations made by TBs. One respondent disseminates recommendations through e-news, social media, their webpage, press releases, and participating in EMRIP studies. Another disseminates the reports online to other indigenous peoples' organisations, leaders, and list-serves. One respondent reported posting recommendations on their website and speaking to the effects of implementation when given the opportunity. Other respondents elected could not engage in awareness raising activities due to time limitations and the competing mission and goals of their organisation, or because the recommendations did not reflect their concerns.

2.3 Engagement Level

Respondents were asked whether or not their organisation engaged in the past with the TBs. In case of negative answer, they were requested to explain why they did not engage with the TBs. Respondents were also requested to describe their engagement experience with the TBs and if whether or not written information submitted to the TBS were reflected in the final COBs. In case of a prior country visit by the SRIP, respondents were asked whether or not their organisation contributed to the visit of the SRIP. Respondents were also requested to describe their engagement experience with the SRIP and whether or not their recommendations and concerns were reflected in the final report of the SRIP.

Overall, a high level of engagement exists, with at least one respondent from every participating country directly participating in UN mechanism processes in some way. While there were mixed reports regarding the extent of respondents' submissions being reflected in TBs and SRIP recommendations, most participants felt that their concerns were addressed at some level. Almost all respondents expressed the need for additional technical assistance in completing shadow reports, and understanding TBs processes and deadlines. At the same time, other respondents have clearly and effectively participated in these processes, suggesting great potential for coordination and peer-to-peer training amongst indigenous organisations and other civil society actors. Other commonly expressed needs included the need for financial support to participate in TBs sessions, and addressing language barriers experienced at the sessions.

African Group

In Botswana, only one organisation indicated prior engagement with the human rights mechanisms by submitting information to the UPR in 2013 and the HRC in 2007. This organisation submitted materials through the OHCHR and the SRIP as well through the African Union and the African Commission of Human and Peoples Rights. This organisation stated that usually the information they send is not acknowledged.

Similarly, only one respondent from Cameroon indicated prior engagement with the human rights mechanisms through the submission of a report to the UPR in 2013 and participation in the session. The organisation underlined that this was an empowering process and an avenue for sharing ideas and learning from others. Recommendations made by the organisation were considered and mentioned in the plenary, but it reported retaliation by security forces following its participation in the HRC session. Other Cameroon respondents did not engage with the TBs due to a lack of financial capacity to attend the session and insufficient awareness regarding the treaties.

Asia Pacific Group

One Indonesian organisation has engaged with several TBs from 2007 to the present and has also engaged with EMRIP and the PFII. The organisation has also actively engaged with CERD on organisation received responses from CERD on three specific cases raised in its submissions to the Committee: submission for Palm Oil Plantation in Kalimantan (2007), on MIFEE Food estate Project in Papua (2009) and Aru Case (2015). Another organisation provided a submission to the HRC in 2013 but stressed the need for better information on deadlines for submissions and when the Committee will consider the state report so a shadow report can be prepared.

In Japan, three organisations indicated prior engagement with UN mechanisms. One organisation engaged with the CCPR, the CESCR and the CERD, working with Committee members on the behalf of Ainu and Ryūkyū. Another organisation submitted reports and provided information to the CESCR and the CERD. A third organisation engaged with the CERD and CESCR: it believed that providing information to Committee members that was difficult to access helped to better reflect the situation of

indigenous peoples. Two organisations reported no prior engagement with the mechanisms due to a lack of financial capacity, expertise and time due to work and family.

One Nepalese organisation submitted alternative reports together with other organisations and followed up on the recommendations for the CERD and the CEDAW Committees from 2008 to 2012. Another organisation participated in CEDAW and CESCRC sessions. Input from the organisations was reportedly included in the CERD and CESCRC recommendations. A third organisation did not submit information to UN mechanisms, reporting a lack of funds to participate in those processes.

Two of the three respondents from the Philippines participated in TB processes. One organisation participated in the 2006 HRC session and jointly submitted a shadow report to CERD in 2009 with a consortium of Philippine organisations. The organisation found that this engagement generated support from wider civil society and other UN bodies for their concerns and recommendations and put pressure on the Philippine government to officially respond. In its view, however, the government has not seriously acted on its recommendations. Another organisation engaged with CERD between 2008 and 2010 by submitting information together with other organisations through the network of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Monitor.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Five respondents in Bolivia indicated that they follow the process of the TBs. Two respondents indicated that they have participated in the preparatory workshop organized by the Executive branch in 2012 in preparation for the CEDAW review. Even though the observations from civil society were not included in the report, respondents found it useful to engage in a dialogue with the Executive branch. One respondent indicated that he contributed to a shadow report to CERD, and participated in the UPR Working Group in 2014 and CEDAW session in 2015. This respondent indicated that indigenous organisations suffered several challenges to engaging with UN mechanisms, since the preparation of a shadow report is complex with its technical approach, there is a language barrier during the session, and they lack financial support. Finally, one respondent participated in the CCPR in 2013 and advocated for introducing the indigenous theme in the CCPR session. Only one respondent indicated no engagement, citing the complexity of the mechanisms, lack of financial capacity to attend the sessions, and lack of awareness of the treaties.

Only one organisation in Mexico indicated prior engagement with UN mechanisms through direct participation in sessions. However, four out of five respondents engaged with the HRC, CESCRC, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRPD and other UN bodies including the SRIP, PFII and EMRIP. One respondent recounted obtaining good results with the submission of information reflected in the COBs (notably cases and priority themes). One organisation presented a shadow report on CEDAW in 2012 on the situation of indigenous women and girls in Southeast Oaxaca when Mexico presented its periodic report, but its concerns were not reflected. Another organisation reported that its input was reflected in the CRPD COBs which hastened progress in formulating a national agenda for indigenous peoples with disabilities. It also provided this information regarding indigenous persons with disabilities to the SRIP.

One organisation in Suriname has engaged with the CERD and CRC, and contributed to the visit of the SRIP in Suriname, facilitating travel by village leaders to meet with the Special Rapporteur. They consider that the final report of the SRIP took in consideration its recommendations and concerns. The other Surinamese organisation has not engaged with the TBs due to lack of financial resources, but supported the reports of the first organisation.

Western Europe and Others Group

One respondent from Australia engaged with the CESCRC and CERD in 2015. Another organisation engaged primarily with the PFII and other UN entities, but not the TBs. Another respondent engaged with the HRC, CERD and CAT, and noted that other groups within the academic institution engage with other TBs. One organisation engaged with the CAT in 2014 and the CRPD in 2012, noting that it felt the organisation contributed effectively but that no two body processes appear to operate in the same way.

In Canada, six out of seven of the respondents engaged with TBs. One of the IOs submitted shadow reports, joint summations and lists of issues to: CCPR (2005), CESCRC (2006-2015), CERD (2007-2012), CEDAW (2006) and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2016). Two respondents engaged with the CERD (respectively in 2002-2009 and in 2012-2015) and with CCPR (respectively in 1983-1998 and 2005-2015), and another respondent submitted a shadow report

to the CERD in 2012. Moreover, one respondent submitted communications to the CCPR under the optional protocol of the ICCPR. Finally, one respondent engaged with several bodies such as: the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the CESCR. The vast majority of the respondents reported that lack of funding, personnel and technical capability prevented them from engaging more with TBs. One respondent found UN engagement to be helpful in bringing human rights abuses to the attention of the Canadian Federal and provincial governments and in contributing to changing the law in some provinces. Other organisations were more critical of the UN mechanisms because they could not offer immediate solutions to redress indigenous human rights violations.

One respondent in New Zealand had not engaged with the TBs, but had assisted other organisations in the preparation of their submissions. The other respondent reported extensive engagement with TBs processes.

In the United States, six respondents engaged with TBs, and one organisation did not engage due to lack of awareness, focus, and interest. Six of the organisations provided written submissions to CCPR, CERD, CEDAW and CAT. One organisation is currently submitting information to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances. One organisation observed CRC and CEDAW sessions. Two respondents indicated that their written information and concerns were to some extent reflected in the final COBs. Two respondents also reported contributing to the mission of the SRIP in the USA. Organisations that did not engage cited lack of expertise and resources to write shadow reports, how to engage with Committee members, and lack of knowledge concerning preparatory meetings, and procedures for addressing the Committee. Organisations also lacked time and financial resources to continuously engage in country review processes.

2.4 Participation in State parties' and NHRIs Reporting

Respondents were also requested whether or not their organisation was consulted for the preparation of states parties and NHRIs reports. In total, 11 respondents (approximately 20% of those questioned) stated that they were involved in States party or NHRI reports in some way, to varying degrees. As described below, certain best practices emerge which promote dialogue between governments and representatives of indigenous groups. Replicating these activities and increasing the participation rate among indigenous organisations and representatives would likely improve the quality of reports submitted by states parties and NHRIs.

African Group

In Botswana, one respondent was consulted as a member of the UPR Coalition of Human Rights; the other two were not invited to participate for the preparation of the States party reports or National Human Rights Institution reports.

In Cameroon, one out of the four respondents was invited by the Ministry of External Relations and the National Commission of Human Rights and Liberty to provide input for the State's report to the CERD but the final report did not reflect its suggestions.

Asia Pacific Group

One of the two respondent organisations from Indonesia has always been consulted by Komnas HAM (National Commission on Human Rights) on problems that are related to indigenous peoples.

One of the four respondents from Japan was invited to provide input for the State's report in 2001 and 2010 via briefing sessions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in writing a national report.

In Nepal, one of the four respondents was consulted for the preparation of the State party reports to the TBs. A team member of another respondent contributed to reports for the National Human Rights Commission as its Secretary in which he explored the rights of the marginalized community including indigenous people in Nepal.

None of the respondents from the Philippines indicated that they had been consulted in the preparation of State party or NHRI reports.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

In Bolivia, one of six respondents indicated being consulted. The Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities of the Ministry of Justice organized three regional workshops on CEDAW in order to distribute Bolivia's report prior to the session and invited two of the respondents. Workshop

participants nominated rapporteurs to submit recommendations to the Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities, which agreed to incorporate the recommendations. However, the recommendations were not incorporated in the official report. One respondent stated that during the first period of President Morales, the organisation was invited to several governmental meetings but this no longer occurs following the TIPNIS conflict and intervention of CONAMAQ.

One of the five respondents in Mexico indicated being consulted for the State party or NHRI reports. Another respondent indicated that the NHRI established contacts with NGOs for peoples with disabilities rather than consulting with persons with disabilities.

One of two organisations in Suriname was consulted for the preparation of the State party and NHRI reports.

Western Europe and Others Group

In Australia, none of the respondents indicated that they had been consulted. In response to the questionnaire sent to States parties, however, the Australian government provided that the government “routinely engages and consults civil society in the preparation of all periodic reports to TBs, including indigenous organisations such as the National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples. This occurs through a variety of means, including: public invitations for comment on draft documents; meetings between civil society, and both departmental officials and Parliamentarians; and the annual DFAT NGO Human Rights Forum.” However, one organisation indicated that it was not notified on processes to contribute to Australia’s UPR Shadow Report despite contacting both the Australian Human Rights Commission and the National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples to request participation in UPR Shadow report meetings and processes. The organisation also wrote to the coordinators of the indigenous component of the Australian UPR submission, regarding concerns that the proposed forced closure of 200 Aboriginal communities was not included in the shadow report.

In Canada, none of the respondents participated in the preparation of State party or NHRI reports. Only one organisation was invited, along with other organisations, to attend one session of the country visit. Another organisation expressed its desire to coordinate more with Canadian human rights institutions to make their reports consistent with indigenous rights. Finally, one organisation was not interested in engaging with Canadian institutions because it represents some Treaty Nations that consider themselves separate from the Canadian state.

None of the New Zealand respondents provided information on this question.

Only one respondent in the United States reported being consulted for the preparation of the State party report, once for the UPR and once for a CERD Review in Oklahoma organized by the State Department. None of the other six respondents were involved in the preparation of State party reports.

2.5 Follow-up Activities

Respondents were asked to report on activities undertaken by their organisation to follow-up/ monitor the implementation of these recommendations. Just as with the varying level of engagement with UN mechanisms, the respondents described a diverse range of activities to follow-up and monitor the implementation of recommendations affecting indigenous peoples.

African Group

In Botswana, one respondent held meetings with NGOs in southern Africa including Botswana. Another organisation focused on participatory lobbying, and other organisation will start to perform monitoring activities.

Respondents in Cameroon undertook a number of activities to follow-up and monitor implementation. One organisation completed a study to assess the level of implementation of TBs recommendations in relation to women’s rights and their access to land. Another organisation followed up on recommendations by writing to the relevant government services requesting that they to implement these recommendations and report on progress in their quarterly and annual reports. Various national and international human rights advocates such as Special Rapporteurs or other experts visiting Cameroon were also reminded of these recommendations by the NGO so they could continue to press for implementation during their meetings with various governments sectors. A number of workshops were also organised to gather all stake holders.

Asia Pacific Group

In Indonesia, one respondent relies on publications on newspaper and the other monitors through consultation with the institutions.

Respondents in Japan undertook a number of activities to follow-up and monitor implementation. One organisation has had discussions with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held follow-up briefings and public symposiums regarding the recommendations. The organisation also collaborated with other international NGOs and notably participated in sessions of the EMRIP, PFII as well as Asian regional meetings held by AIPP. Another organisation published leaflets that introduced the recommendations made by the TBs and had further dialogue with the Japanese government regarding the recommendations.

Nepalese respondents conducted workshops on indigenous peoples' rights amongst indigenous organisations but also with Government ministries to follow-up on the implementation of TB recommendations. Respondents followed up on the implementation of international obligations of Nepal with national courts including up to the Supreme Court. Respondents organised meetings and delegations with ministries and State authorities as well as with UNDP, ILO and other UN agencies' country offices in Nepal regarding the implementation of recommendations. UN TBs' recommendations are also used by respondents as advocacy materials, either in Court, in meetings with the Government or during trainings with students.

Respondents in the Philippines were also actively engaged in follow-up and monitoring activities. One organisation co-established the National Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Workshop leading to the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Watch, later renamed the Indigenous Peoples Rights Monitor (IPRM), to monitor the implementation of SRIP recommendations after his official visit in 2002 and unofficial visit in 2007. In 2010, the respondent and other civil society organisations submitted an Indigenous Peoples Agenda with recommendations to the newly elected President Benigno Aquino III and updated it in 2013. It also held dialogues with the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the UNDP to reiterate its concerns and urge them to implement recommendations. Recommendations are also used as a point of reference in demanding government compliance with international obligations and human rights standards in all agreements relevant to protecting indigenous peoples' rights and during the UPR. Another respondent organisation also refers to the recommendations in statements/interventions during sessions of the PFII and EMRIP.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

All respondents in Bolivia undertook a number of activities to follow-up and monitor implementation.

Four respondents indicated that they use TBs' recommendations during negotiations with the government. One respondent indicated that the reports are useful in the discussion of the Consultation Act. One organisation included the reports in their capacity building program for traditional authorities. One organisation indicated that they raise awareness of the value of the recommendations and human rights in the public universities. A number of workshops were also organized to gather all stakeholders. Despite these efforts, implementation is hindered by insufficient support on the part of the government. One organisation reported that the State invites NGOS to contribute to reports but no co-ordination exists to follow-up on them. The NHRIs do not seek to establish co-ordination between organisations but only with the State. In addition, when recommendations are presented to State officials and ministers, they have no knowledge of them. Many State officials believe that these recommendations are not compatible with laws and the constitution.

In Mexico, various organisations referred to the recommendations of SPs and TBs together with the UPR. Most of the organisations joined with other agencies and civil society in providing training and workshops about the recommendations, and coordinating between many TBs, Rapporteurs and the Inter-American System. One respondent organised its activities by themes which are recurring across recommendations made by all human rights mechanisms. One respondent specifically used the recommendations to support and inform the human rights constitutional reforms process as well as in written submissions to Mexican tribunals and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in the framework of strategic litigation cases. Respondents also use and disseminate the recommendations through the media and publications and in meetings with government authorities and institutions.

In Suriname, one organisation follows up and presses for the implementation of the recommendations of the SRIP but not the TBs. They also use these recommendations to inform international civil society organisations about the situation of indigenous people in Suriname, and to inform daily activities. The

other organisation takes into consideration the COBs in working with village leaders but has not used TB or SRIP recommendations.

Western Europe and Others Group

Two respondents from Australia provided information in relation to their follow-up / monitoring activities. Both respondents generally use the information released by the various TBs to promote indigenous rights. One of these respondents works to translate the recommendations into domestic policy within their organisation. Another refers to recommendations in meetings, conferences and publications.

In Canada, six out of seven of the respondents undertook activities to follow-up and monitor the implementation of TBs' and SRIP's recommendations. At the international level, some of the respondents submitted follow-up reports to TBs, highlighting the inconsistency of Canadian policies with the SRIP and TBs' recommendations; some organisations advocated before international bodies for the promotion of treaty rights, right to self-determination and right to land. Another supported representatives of First Nations to take part in TBs' meetings. Finally, one organisation participated at the PFII. At national level, some organisations engaged with indigenous individuals and established networks with other NGOs. In this regard, one organisation created synergies with other CSAs to promote the implementation of indigenous human rights. Some organisations developed activities to raise public awareness on the status of implementing recommendations, and other organisations followed up with the Canadian government on specific issues such as: aboriginal women's rights, right to land, treaty rights and indigenous adoption. Some organisations also engaged in activities that can directly impact the implementation of the recommendations. For instance, one organisation lobbied for the adoption of legislation to implement the UNDRIP in Canada, and another produced materials for a leading Canadian court case on violations of indigenous rights.

In New Zealand, one respondent has conducted academic research on the extent to which the special procedures' recommendations regarding Māori have been implemented in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Some of the research included a critical document analysis, qualitative interviews with key actors and participant observation in UN fora. Recommendations also informed the respondent's submission to UN bodies on the human rights situation of Māori, and are integrated into teaching and academic work. Another respondent indicated tracking developments pertaining to recommendations of interest to the organisation in order to provide updated information to the TBs, for the UPR, and any country visits by SPs. The organisation also uses recommendations in submissions to Parliament, providing summaries to other NGOs and urging them to include the recommendations in their submissions to the government.

Respondents in the United States undertook a number of activities to follow-up and monitor implementation. One organisation makes specific references to shadow reports in meetings with affected federal agencies like the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). One organisation stated that there is no treaty monitoring mechanism, and that the State's response regarding the recommendations, and their legal enforceability, are not legally binding. Another organisation stated that the US Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva met with a representative of their network, during the 2015 UPR Review. However, their organisation lacks the financial capacity to follow-up with these discussions. During CERD, their allied organisations gained some support from OHCHR staff members and the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), while in Geneva. However, they were not prepared and lacked expertise on how to lobby and effectively engage members before, during, and after the Committee Review.

2.6 Obstacles Preventing Follow-up

Respondents were requested to report on obstacles encountered when following up on these recommendations. Respondents reported the following obstacles preventing follow-up of the recommendations made by the TBs and the SRIP:

- Lack of political will of governments to address and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (GRULAC, WEOG and African Group respondents); Lack of motivation and concrete action on the part of governments in the follow-up to the recommendations regarding indigenous peoples (Asia – Pacific respondent) Governments' absence of willingness to cooperate with indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent); Inflexibility and inability of the planning and development system of the government at addressing indigenous issues (African Group

respondent); Governments' failure to take seriously human rights recommendations (African Group respondent).

-); Lack of political will to respect indigenous rights in front of economic interests and other powerful state actors and companies involved in lands' disposessions (GRULAC respondent); Governments' policy orientation of development aggression and plunder of indigenous peoples' resources (Asia-Pacific respondent).
- Lack of knowledge of governments' authorities and agencies in how to implement recommendations (GRULAC organisations); Unfamiliarity and lack of awareness of federal provincial and local governments on the nature and content of recommendations (WEOG respondent); Lack of knowledge of civil servants of international conventions and their constitutional value (GRULAC respondent); Overall lack of knowledge about human rights issues among Members of Parliament (WEOG respondent);
- Consideration of these recommendations by State parties as non-legally binding and enforceable (Asia-Pacific Group, WEOG and GRULAC respondents); Unwillingness of federal, provincial and territorial governments to respect the legal effect and legally binding nature of many of these recommendations (WEOG respondent); Difficulties to integrate these recommendations in the internal juridical order of the country (GRULAC respondent).
- Political repression, fear of threats, retaliation and physical attacks (GRULAC and African respondents) State terror and impunity, , enforced disappearance, torture, harassments, intense State militarization and forced evacuation of indigenous communities (Asia-Pacific Group respondent)
- Absence of dialogue with governments officials and indigenous peoples at the national level (WEOG and GRULAC organisations) Adversarial position of states governments vis a vis indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent) Lack of access to some key actors, such as members of the executive government and parliamentarians to discuss follow-up on these recommendations (WEOG respondent)
- Lack of outreach on the ground and lack of access of these recommendations (information is only available via internet) (GRULAC respondent)
- Lack of capacity, technical legal resources and specific knowledge of indigenous peoples and organisations (WEOG, Asian and African respondents) Complicated language of the COBs (WEOG respondent) Inaccessible reports and recommendations because of the language barrier (Asia-Pacific Group respondents) Absence of stream lined information on TBs on the UN website (WEOG/GRULAC organisation)
- Lack of capacity to manage at the same time local, regional, national and international advocacy activities (WEOG respondent) Lack of financial resources, time and human capacity to follow-up on the implementation of these recommendations (African, Asian, GRULAC and WEOG organisations)
- Lack of formal tracking tools (GRULAC respondent) Lack of clear national mechanisms to follow-up on implementation (WEOG/GRULAC organisations)
- Lack of effectiveness of TBs due to their inability to enforce states parties obligations to adhere to the treaties (GRULAC respondent) Lack of constitutional protection for indigenous treaties and human rights more generally at the national level (WEOG respondent) Absence of consequences or repercussions in case of State parties non compliance with recommendations (GRULAC respondent)
- Lack of explanation and space in the UN system which would assist indigenous peoples and indicate them how to follow-up in relation to follow-up on implementation (WEOG/GRULAC organisation)
- Lack of space within the UN system to develop new standards on the rights of indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent) Absence of a Convention on the rights of indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent) Inadequacy of the UN system to receive complains on the violation of indigenous and Aboriginal treaty rights (WEOG respondent) Absence of mechanism to monitor violations of corporations (WEOG/GRULAC organisations)

- Violation of indigenous peoples' right to self-identification and lack of recognition of the indigenous peoples by the Government (Asia-Pacific respondent) Inability of TBs to engage with unrecognized tribes and indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent) Lack of accountability of human rights violations of unrecognized tribes (WEOG respondent)
- Lack of neutrality and complacency of OHCHR Field office (GRULAC respondent)
- Lack of neutrality and collusion of the NHRI with government interest (WEOG respondent) Problematic position of NHRI on indigenous peoples during consultative process for the drafting of reports (WEOG respondent)
- Lack of public awareness about international human rights mechanisms (WEOG respondent), Lack of media outreach on recommendations and lack of general public awareness (WEOG respondent) Disinformation by controlled media (GRULAC respondent)
- Significant under-representation of indigenous peoples in governments' institutions (Asia-Pacific Group respondent), Unequal balance of power (Asia-Pacific Group respondent) Lack of national and international support network (Asia-Pacific respondent) Discrimination (GRULAC respondent).
- Fake representations of indigenous peoples (GRULAC respondent) Internal division within the tribes and lack of collaboration and trust among organisations (GRULAC organisations) Conflict between indigenous and non-indigenous organisations competing for participation in the TBs. (GRULAC respondent).

2.7 Factors Facilitating Follow-up

Respondents were requested to report on factors facilitating following up of the recommendations of the TBs and SRIP. Respondents underlined the following factors:

- Collaboration and coordinated approaches among indigenous peoples networks and coalitions of organisations working on indigenous rights (WEOG respondents) Development of effective models of partnerships with indigenous communities and non-indigenous NGOs and networks including some working on TBs (WEOG, GRULAC, African and Asia Pacific Groups respondents).
- Having a social networks of indigenous organisations and support groups including women alliances (GRULAC and Asian respondents) Working and building solidarity with other indigenous peoples' organisations and advocates in the country as well as international civil society organisations (Asia-Pacific respondent) Being part of networks of human rights defenders at the national and regional levels (Asia-Pacific respondent) Having allies in other organisations, NGOs, Academic institutions and political supporters in Parliament (both at a Federal and State level) (WEOG respondent).
- (WEOG respondent).
- Having knowledge on UN processes, procedures and information sources (WEOG respondent) Having a professional team working on such issues within the organisation (GRULAC and WEOG respondents) Having participated to the OHCHR indigenous fellowship training programme (GRULAC respondent).
- Having the support of both grassroots indigenous community and support groups to push for the implementation of recommendations (WEOG respondent) Organisation of regular and periodic on site visits on the ground (African Group respondent) Having strong tribal values and aspirations (African Group respondent) Having the support of grassroots aboriginal communities (WEOG respondent) Having direct contact with village leaders (GRULAC respondent)
- Opening and maintaining a constructive dialogue with the State via telephone or mail (GRULAC respondent) Maintaining on-going dialogue with the government and constructing real bridges with government officials (GRULAC respondent) Access to government officials during TBs or other UN mechanisms sessions (WEOG respondent) Participation at the PFII (WEOG respondent) Allocation of more funding to travel internationally and domestically to

meet key actors on implementation (WEOG organisation) On-going communication with all stakeholders (African Group respondent).

- Having internet access (African Group and GRULAC respondents) Access to alternative means of communication (GRULAC respondent).
- Having access to primary documents (via the internet) and academic databases to conduct documentary research (WEOG respondent); Online availability of recommendations by treaty body (GRULAC respondent) Being made aware of the State party positions and responses to UN recommendations by UN notices, other CSAs, and even media notices (WEOG respondents).
- Accessibility of media and social media (WEOG and GRULAC respondents) Having opportunities to provide media and journalists with briefings (Asia-Pacific respondent) Having social media disseminating the recommendations (WEOG respondent)
- Organisation of preparatory meetings before each treaty body review (African Group respondent) Organisation of seminars at the grassroots level with NGOs to learn and discuss the overall awareness of human rights and human rights situations inside the country (Asia-Pacific Group respondent).
- Recognition of indigenous peoples right to self-identify as indigenous peoples (Asia-Pacific respondent) Recognition by the international society of the status of indigenous peoples (Asia-Pacific respondent).
- Compatibility of the recommendations with the proposals and priorities of the organisation (GRULAC respondent) Willingness and commitment on the part of members of the organisation (GRULAC respondent).
- Discipline and planning (GRULAC respondent) follow-up

2.8 Recommendations

Respondents were requested to provide recommendations and proposals to raise awareness on the work of the TBs and SRIP amongst indigenous peoples and organisations and to include best practices, lessons learnt in relation to follow-up /implementation of recommendations dealing with the promotion and protection of indigenous people's rights.

2.8.1 Dissemination and awareness raising activities

In relation to dissemination and awareness raising activities, respondents recommended the following:

- Increased communication by OHCHR and direct distribution of information to indigenous peoples and organisations on the ground without relying on Governments, NHRI or national indigenous representative bodies to do so (WEOG and African respondents) Ease access to information on these mechanisms and disseminate information in a more tangible and systematic way than internet (GRULAC respondent) Allocate financial support for publication and dissemination of TBs informative materials (training material, factsheets, leaflets, advocacy materials etc.) by OHCHR in various indigenous local languages (Asia-Pacific Group respondent)
- Make the OHCHR website more accessible to indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent) Ease wording used on OHCHR website, create a simplified centralized web page to explain the work of the UN with regard to indigenous rights and human rights mechanisms which can be used by indigenous peoples including TB, UPR and SRIP and the complaint procedure (WEOG respondent) Put stream lined information on TBs on the UN website (WEOG/GRULAC organisation) Increase publications by the UN on indigenous rights and issues and prepare a particular annual publication that focuses on human rights and indigenous peoples beyond the studies that PFII and EMRIP. (WEOG organisation) Updating of information on SRIP on OHCHR website in Spanish (GRULAC respondent)
- Give advance notice of upcoming sessions and deadlines to enable indigenous peoples to submit alternative reports and other documents to the TBs (WEOG respondent) Provide information on OHCHR website and future country reports in Spanish to allow indigenous

organisations prepare to submit information to the TBs, and prepare for their participation (GRULAC respondent)

- Extend existing TBs Skype briefings with NGOs and indigenous organisations to all TBs (WEOG respondent) Establish direct channels of communication with indigenous peoples and leaders (GRULAC organisations) Set up strong connections and strengthen coordination and engagement with both indigenous organisations and indigenous individuals at the local level (WEOG and Asia – Pacific group respondents), Webcast TBs meetings with NGOs (WEOG respondent).
- Establishment of focal points for indigenous peoples in OHCHR Field Presences to facilitate information at the national level (GRULAC respondent)
- Create a national institution to inform federal, state, and the general public about the UNDRIP and the work of the SRIP and TBs (WEOG organisation)
- Provide information on the recommendations in languages understandable for indigenous peoples which could be delivered in different forms, for instance videos (GRULAC respondent)
- Send links towards follow-up reports of State parties to the organisations who are submitting shadow report (WEOG respondent)
- Raise public awareness of SRIP and TB recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights with national civil servants, congressional representatives, local officials and council members, jurists, and media, public officials (Asia-Pacific Group respondent)
- Organisation of workshops before the examination of the State party to collect inputs of indigenous peoples OHCHR Field Presences (African Group and GRULAC respondents).

2.8.2 Capacity Building

In relation to capacity building activities, respondents recommended the following:

- Ensure that indigenous peoples understand the different opportunities for advocacy within the UN human rights system (WEOG respondent) Organize seminars, trainings and workshop on how to engage with the TBs and the SRIP to build the capacity of indigenous peoples and leaders and contribute to their knowledge, expertise, concerns and perspectives (GRULAC and WEOG respondents) especially by the Cameroon OHCHR Office and Presence (African Group respondent) Continue organising the “How to Use the TBs and/or the SRIP” workshops during EMRIP and PFII sessions (Asia –Pacific Group respondent) Strengthen the capacity of local indigenous peoples organisations (WEOG respondent) Consider indigenous peoples as agents having capacity and authority (GRULAC respondent) Allocate financial support/scholarships for attending human rights courses (WEOG respondent) Explain how indigenous peoples can contribute on follow up (WEOG and GRULAC respondents)
- Use indigenous fellows to provide education and organise workshops (WEOG respondent) Create a network of experienced organisations to mentor the less experimented organisations (WEOG respondent) Train members of grassroots indigenous organisations and not only those of national organisations (GRULAC respondent)
- Build the capacity of public officials and civil servants, governmental institutions, academics and peoples and any other key players involved in implementation of recommendations (WEOG and GRULAC organisation)

2.8.3 Follow-up and Implementation

In relation to follow-up and implementation, respondents recommended the following:

- Create formal mechanism to follow-up, streamline and track the recommendations made by UN human rights bodies (WEOG/GRULAC organisation) Create a more accessible database to search recommendations – by country, issue, keyword, etc. (WEOG respondent)
- Establishment of a clear national mechanism to follow up on implementation (WEOG/GRULAC organisation) Allocate more financial resources to follow-up the

recommendations at country levels and to monitor the work of implementation of the TBs' recommendations by the State party (GRULAC, African and Asia- Pacific Group respondents) Request regular feedback from the Government federal and provincial governments as well as private sector entities on the implementation of these recommendations, (African Group and WEOG respondents) Undertake studies focused on implementation and designing a proper strategy so they become organic (GRULAC respondent)

- Organise collaborative workshops to support follow-up and implementation with all stake holders and senior level decision makers to avoid empty dialogue (GRULAC and African Group respondents) Organise training for judges, civil services, lawyers and National Human Rights Institutions on the implementation of recommendations (WEOG respondent) Maintenance of an active communication with the Government and dialogue among the indigenous organisations on implementation should be facilitated by OHCHR Human Rights Office and UNDP (Asia-Pacific respondent)
- Develop a proper strategy for implementation of human rights recommendations including conditioning or restricting States parties access to UN agencies funding (GRULAC respondent) Exert more effort in monitoring compliance and issue formal reports on State parties compliance or lack of compliance with TB and SRIP recommendations (WEOG respondent) Taking sanctions against States parties violating TBs provisions and recommendations (WEOG respondent) Use of the mechanism "name and shame for governments that not implement the recommendations (GRULAC respondent) Put pressure on State parties in order to enforce recommendations effectively (Asia organisations)
- Set up a fund for the promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples on the ground (African Group) Increasing the number of international and governmental funding to support indigenous activities; (WEOG respondent) Provide funding to indigenous organisations for raising awareness and develop their shadow reports (GRULAC respondent)
- Put in place mechanisms to get provincial, territorial, municipal authorities to comply with Conventions provisions and Committees recommendations (WEOG respondent)
- Use of the State parties replies to the List of Issues as a monitoring tool (WEOG respondent)
- Lobby for insertion of TBs COBs in UPR reports to increase pressure (WEOG respondent)
- Facilitate greater contact between indigenous peoples and NHRIs (WEOG respondent)

2.8.4 Content of TB and SRIP Recommendations

- Recommendations should be based on the recognition of the collective nature of indigenous rights and their right to self-determination. (Some GRULAC and WEOG respondents underlined that some committees use the UNDRIP in their COBs but without capturing the collective scope of indigenous rights including their quality of peoples and their right to self-determination which would permit them to define their own development. Another WEOG respondent underlined that the CCPR continuously fails to refer to article 1 of the Covenant in relation to indigenous peoples rights)
- Refer to the provisions of the UNDRIP in the COBs in a more coherent manner and make efforts to draft COBs related to indigenous peoples' rights in a language easily understandable by indigenous peoples (WEOG respondent)
- Adopt more recommendations targeting constructive engagement and action, rather than identifying violations (WEOG respondent)

2.8.5 Enhanced Effectiveness and Others

- Coordinate more fully and meaningfully the work of the TBs and SPS to ensure enhanced implementation (WEOG organisation)
- Sending of more communications to governments by the SRIP and taking of a stronger public positions on specific cases and use national media (GRULAC respondent)

-
- Development of country strategies by the SRIP in collaboration with indigenous peoples, identifying obstacles and opportunities as well as defining targets she could pursue throughout her mandate (GRULAC respondent)
 - Harmonize standards of implementation and redress available to indigenous peoples in international treaties and evaluate domestic law in regard to State parties' enforcement of Indian treaties, and enforcement of international treaties (WEOG respondent).
 - Full, meaningful and effective implementation of the UNDRIP at all levels of governance within the state (federal, provincial, territorial, municipal) (WEOG respondent).
 - Consult and work with an independent expert for potential for indigenous peoples to be listed with the Decolonization Committee (WEOG organisations).
 - Provide mechanisms to flag the struggles of unrecognized indigenous peoples or unable to self-identify as indigenous (WEOG organisation).
 - Inform tribal governmental representatives and indigenous peoples about the UN Voluntary Fund to attend UN meeting (WEOG organisation).
 - Inclusion of indigenous statistics as part of the criterion of the UN Human Development Index (WEOG respondent).
 - Use the World Justice Project which examines the judiciary systems in 99 countries as a source of information (WEOG respondent).

3 OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS¹³

As described in section 1 above, TBs and SRIP recommendations for each country were selected based on recurrence, specificity, and measurability. A number of recommendations pertaining to the rights of indigenous peoples were excluded because their state of implementation could not be assessed due to their lack of clarity and specificity. Some recommendations were also excluded because they were only formulated once. For this reason, the assessment of implementation of recommendations is not intended to be comprehensive, but should rather provide an overview of implementation rates for the most recurrent, focused and measurable recommendations addressing indigenous peoples' rights.

Also as described above, and as recognised in other studies, quantitative assessment of recommendation implementation is an imperfect exercise based on limited data.¹⁴ The country researchers and authors have attempted to minimise these deficiencies through supplementary substantive research and independent assessment for each recommendation.¹⁵ Despite these limitations, the quantitative data below provides a useful point of reference for assessing and comparing implementation or non-implementation by rights categories and mechanism and for identifying existing patterns and drawing correlations and lessons learnt. Data also provides for a starting point for the identification of geographic areas, rights categories that may require further attention, and for assessing the potential impact of varying engagement levels with indigenous peoples, organisations and related CSAs. These assessments will be set out in the forthcoming final report.

3.1 By Country

3.1.1 Australia

A total number of 51 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Australia, including 15 from the CERD, 1 of which was from 1994, 4 in 2005, and 10 in 2010; 1 from the CERD EWUA procedure in 2010; 4 from the CESCR in 2009; 12 from the CCPR, 4 in 2000 and 8 in 2009; 6 from the CEDAW, 3 in 2006, and 3 in 2010; and 13 from the SRIP in 2010.

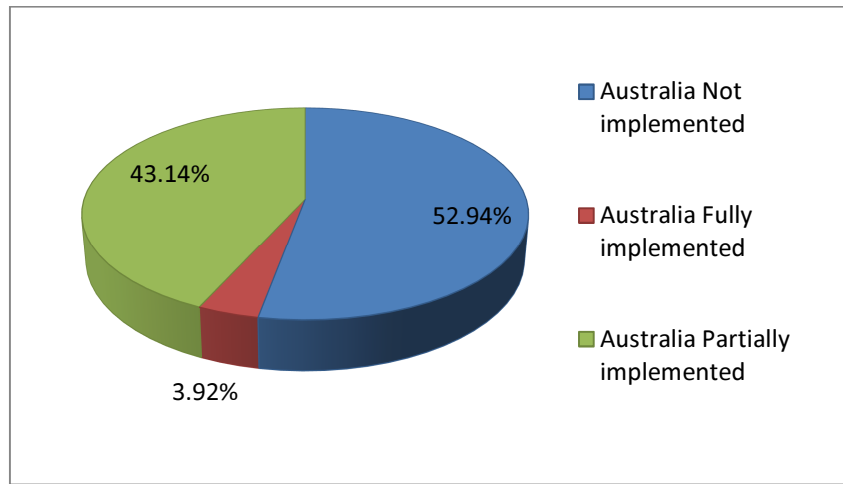
The recommendations were divided into the following categories: Land rights (6 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (7 recommendations); Participation and Representation (6 recommendations); Intellectual property (1 recommendation); Cultural rights (4 recommendations); Access to justice (24 recommendations); Non-discrimination (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 51 recommendations.

¹³ The results of this section only reflects the preliminary findings of the research team, results might be subject to further changes and amendments. Final results will be provided in the final study which will be released in December 2016.

¹⁴ See above, Heyns & Viljoen Study; UPR Study.

¹⁵ See above, Section 1.

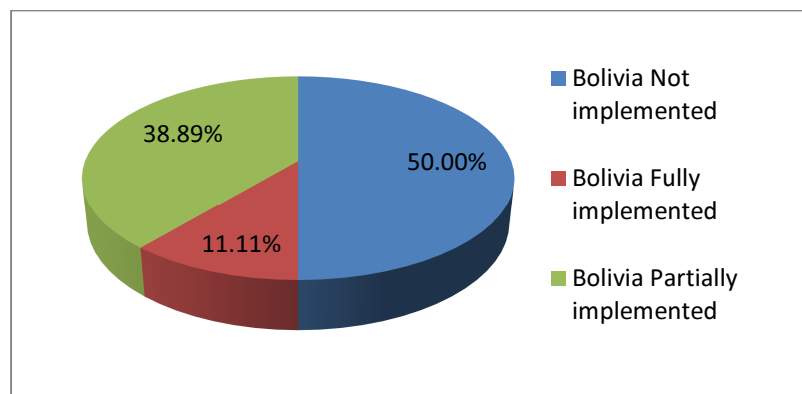


3.1.2 Bolivia

A total number of 36 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Bolivia, including 12 from the CERD, 1 of which was in 1996, 3 in 2003, and 8 in 2011; 9 from the CESCR, 3 in 2001, and 6 in 2008; 6 from the CCPR, 1 in 1997, and 5 in 2013; 1 was from the CEDAW in 2008; and 8 from the SRIP in 2009.

The recommendations were divided into the following categories: General protection (2 recommendations); Land rights (10 recommendations); Participation and representation (2 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior, informed consent (2 recommendation); Non-discrimination (4 recommendations); Access to justice (4 recommendations); Intellectual property (1 recommendation); Forced labour and exploitation of children (4 recommendations); Protection from violence (3 recommendations); Access to public services (1 recommendations); and Standard of living (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 36 recommendations.

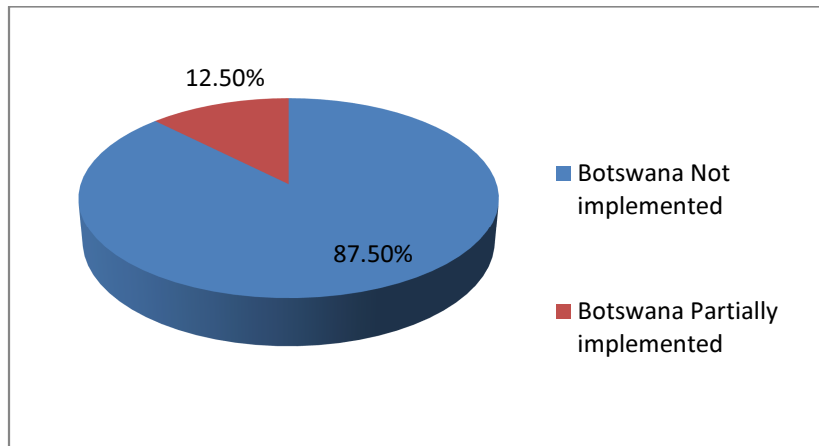


3.1.3 Botswana

A total number of 24 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Botswana, including 11 from the CERD, 4 in 2002, and 7 in 2006; 2 from the CCPR in 2008; and 11 from the SRIP in 2010.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: Self-identification (1 recommendation); Participation and Representation (2 recommendations); Non-discrimination (7 recommendations); Land rights (4 recommendations); Consultation and free and prior informed consent (4 recommendations); Access to justice (1 recommendation); and Cultural rights (5 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 24 recommendations.

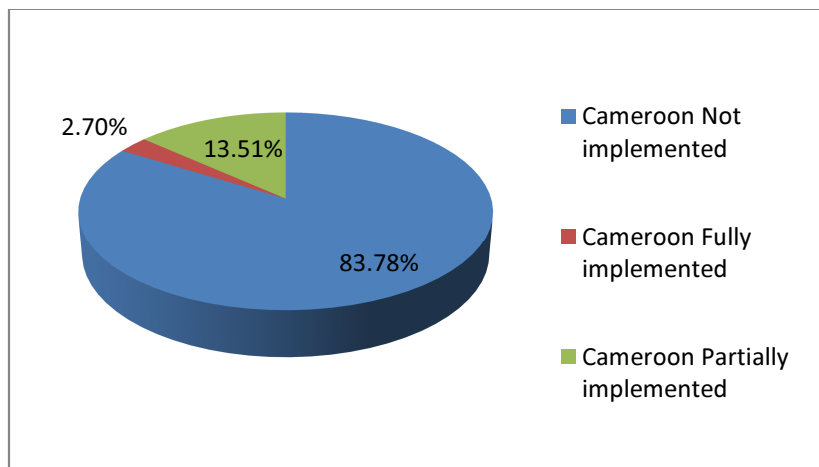


3.1.4 Cameroon

A total number of 37 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Cameroon, 30 from the CERD, 14 in 2010, and 14 in 2014, and 2 from the CERD EWUA procedure in 2013; 4 from the CDESCR, 1 from 1999, 1 in 2010 and two in 2012; and 3 from the CEDAW in 2014.

The recommendations were divided into the following categories: Self-identification (3 recommendations); General protection (4 recommendations); Land Rights (10 recommendations); Consultation and free and prior informed consent (4 recommendations); Cultural rights (6 recommendations); Protection from violence (1 recommendation); Access to justice (4 recommendations); and Standard of living (2 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 37 recommendations.

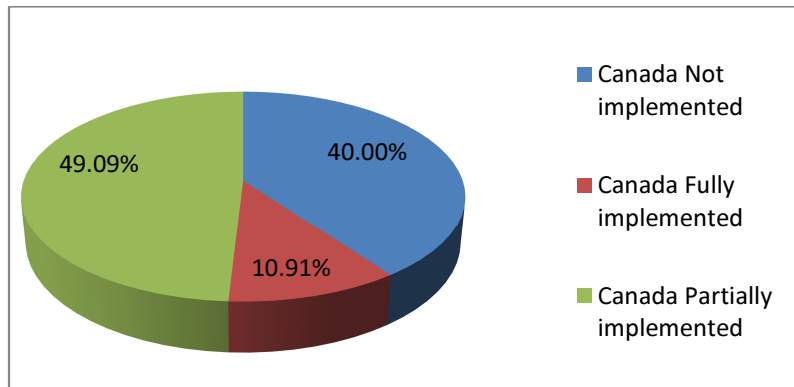


3.1.5 Canada

A total number of 55 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Canada, including 17 from the CERD, 1 in 2002, 6 in 2007, and 9 in 2012; 10 from the CDESCR, 2 in 1998, and 8 in 2006; 12 from the CCPR, 4 in 1999, and 8 in 2006; 5 from the CEDAW in 2008; and 12 from the SRIP, 6 in 2004, and 6 in 2014.

The recommendations were divided into the following categories: Land rights (6 recommendations); Treaty rights (7 recommendations); Access to justice (13 recommendations); Non-discrimination (16 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (3 recommendations); Protection from Violence (5 recommendations); Cultural rights (2 recommendations); and ILO Convention No 169 (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 55 recommendations.

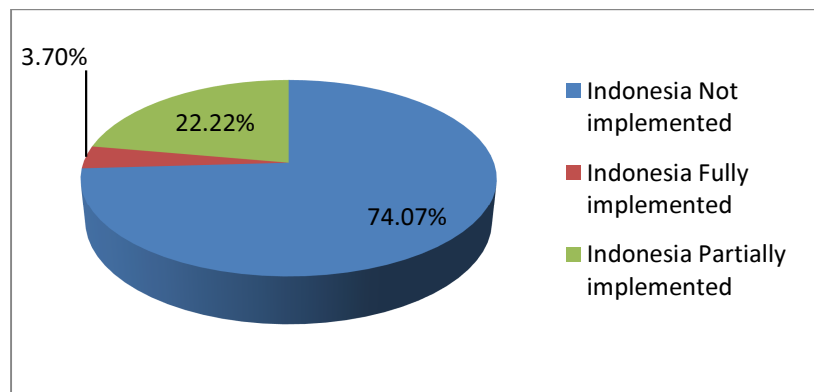


3.1.6 Indonesia

A total number of 27 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Indonesia, including 8 from the CERD, 5 in 2007, and 2 from the CERD the CERD EWUA procedure in 2009; 15 from the CESCRC in 2014; 3 from the CCPR in 2013; and 1 from the CEDAW in 2012.

The recommendations were divided into the following categories: Self-identification (3 recommendations); Land rights (6 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (5 recommendations); Access to justice (5 recommendations); Protection from violence (4 recommendations); Access to public services (1 recommendation); and the ILO Convention No 169 (2 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 27 recommendations.

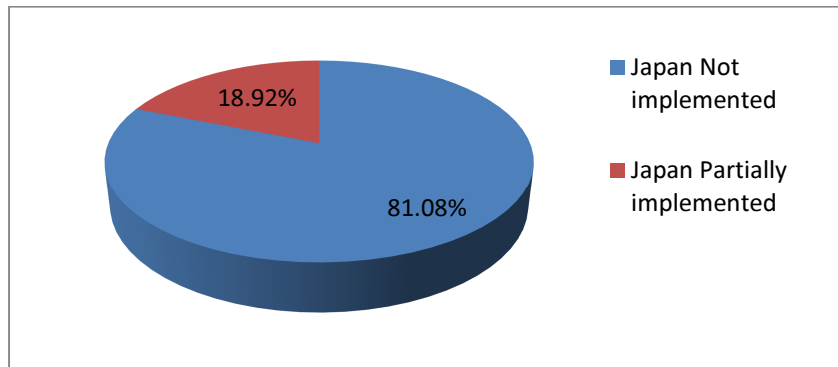


3.1.7 Japan

A total number of 37 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights were selected for Japan, including 23 from the CERD, 2 in 2001, 9 in 2010, 12 in 2014, and 1 from the CERD the CERD EWUA procedure in 2012; 3 from the CESCRC, 2 in 2011, and 1 in 2013; 8 from the CPPR, 5 in 2008, and 3 in 2014; 2 from the CEDAW in 2009.

The recommendations were divided into the following categories: General protection (6 recommendations); Land rights (3 recommendations); Cultural rights (11 recommendations); Participation and representation (2 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (5 recommendations); Standard of living (6 recommendations); and ILO Convention No 169 (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 37 recommendations.

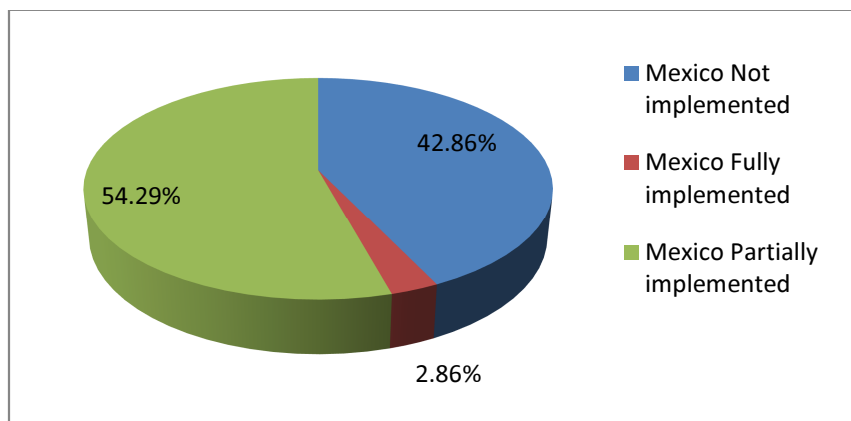


3.1.8 Mexico

A total number of 35 recommendations related to indigenous peoples’ rights were selected for Mexico, including 18 from the CERD, 2 in 1995, 3 in 1997, 5 in 2006, and 8 in 2012; 5 from the CESCR in 2006; and 2 from the CCPR, 1 in 1999, and 1 in 2010; 3 from the CEDAW in 2012; and 7 from the SRIP in 2007.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: General protection (2 recommendations); Land rights (6 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (4 recommendations); Participation and representation (5 recommendations); Access to justice (12 recommendations); Protection from violence (3 recommendations); Access to public services (2 recommendations); and Intellectual property rights (1 recommendation).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 35 recommendations.

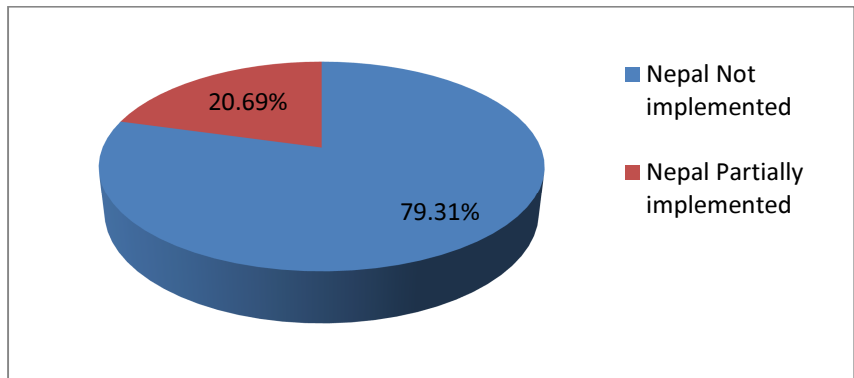


3.1.9 Nepal

A total number of 29 recommendations related to indigenous peoples’ rights were selected for Nepal, including 3 from the CERD, 1 in 2004, and 2 in from the CERD EWUA procedure in 2009; 10 from the CESCR, 1 in 2001, 3 in 2007, and 6 in 2014; and 15 from the SRIP in 2009.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: General protection (2 recommendations); Self-identification (2 recommendations); Land rights (5 recommendations); Participation and Representation (10 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (2 recommendations); Standard of Living (3 recommendations); Cultural rights (2 recommendations); and ILO Convention no 169 (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 29 recommendations.

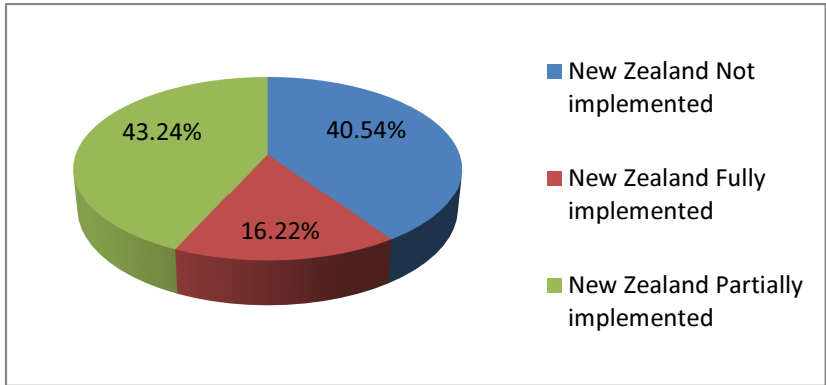


3.1.10 New Zealand

A total number of 37 recommendations related to indigenous peoples’ rights were selected for New Zealand, including 14 from the CERD, 7 in 2007, 6 in 2013, and 1 from the CERD EWUA procedure in 2005; 5 from the CESCR, 2 in 2003, and 3 in 2012; 3 from the CCPR in 2010; 5 from the CEDAW, 2 in 2007, and 3 in 2012; and 8 from the SRIP, 5 in 2006, 2 in 2011, and 1 in 2012.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: Treaty rights (11 recommendations); Land rights (6 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (2 recommendations); Participation and representation (2 recommendations); Cultural rights (5 recommendations); Standard of living (2 recommendations); Access to justice (6 recommendations); and ILO Convention No 169 (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 37 recommendations.

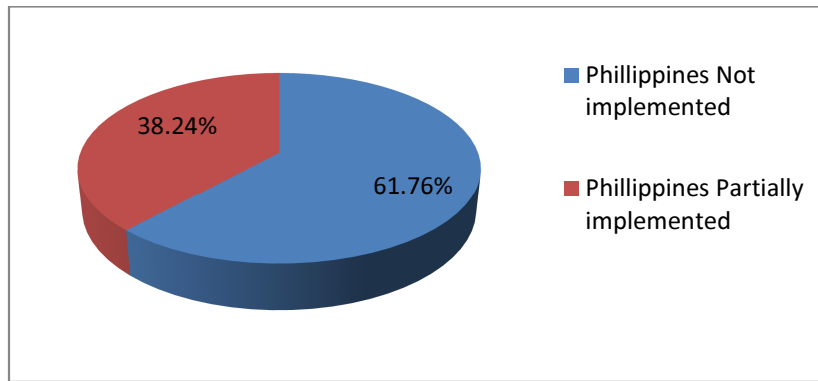


3.1.11 Philippines

A total number of 34 recommendations related to indigenous peoples’ rights were selected for Philippines, including 12 from the CERD, 1 in 1997, 1 in 2008, 8 in 2009, and 2 from the CERD EWUA, which includes 1 in 2010, and 1 in 2012; 4 from the CESCR in 2004; 5 from the CCPR, 2 in 2003, 1 in 2008, and 2 in 2012; 2 from the CEDAW in 2006; and 11 from the SRIP in 2003.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: General protection (10 recommendations); Land rights (3 recommendations); Protection from violence (4 recommendation); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent 96 recommendations); Access to justice (5 recommendations); Access to public services (2 recommendations); Participation and representation (2 recommendations); and ILO Convention No 169 (3 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 34 recommendations.

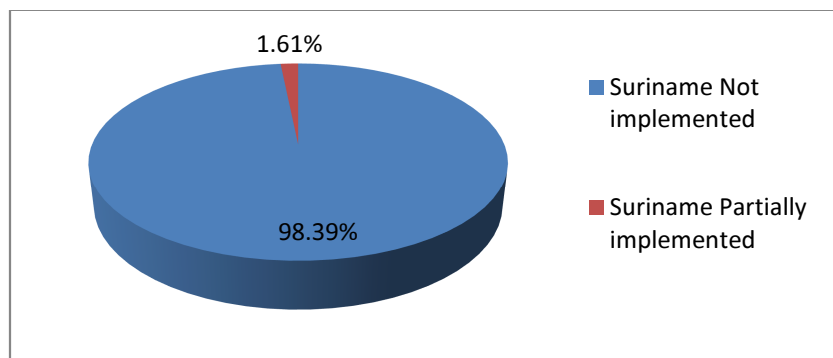


3.1.12 Suriname

A total number of 62 recommendations related to indigenous peoples’ rights were selected for Suriname, including 52 from the CERD, 14 in 2006, 9 in 2009, 2 in 2012, and 27 from the CERD EWUA procedure, which includes 5 in 2005, 6 in 2006, 5 in 2011, 4 in 2012, and 6 in 2013; 1 from the CESCRC in 1995; 4 from the CCPR in 2004; 1 from the CEDAW in 2007; and 4 from the SRIP in 2011.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: General protection (7 recommendations); Land rights (23 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (19 recommendations); Participation and representation (1 recommendation); Access to Justice (8 recommendations); and Cultural rights (4 recommendations).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 62 recommendations.

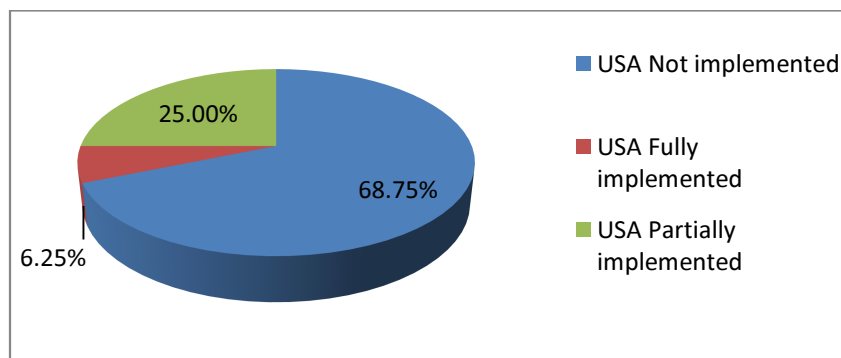


3.1.13 United States of America

A total number of 32 recommendations related to indigenous peoples’ rights were selected for the United States of America, including 23 from the CERD, 2 in 2001, 1 in 2006, 6 in 2008, 11 in 2014, and 3 from the CERD EWUA, which includes 1 in 2011, and 2 in 2012; 4 from the CCPR, 1 in 1995, 2 in 2006, and 1 in 2014; and 5 from the SRIP in 2012.

These recommendations were divided into the following categories: Land rights (14 recommendations); Treaty rights (2 recommendations); General protection (3 recommendations); Participation and representation (4 recommendations); Consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (3 recommendations); Protection from violence (5 recommendations); and Access to justice (1 recommendation).

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the implementation of these 32 recommendations.



3.2 By mechanism

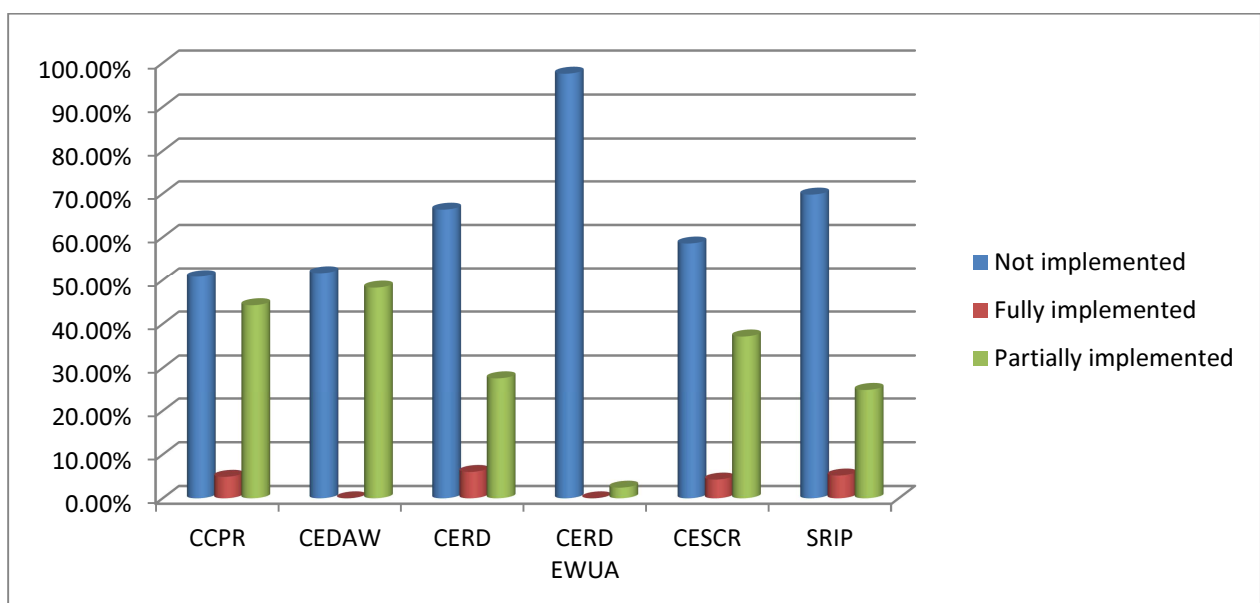
Out of these 496 selected recommendations addressing the rights of indigenous peoples, 61 were formulated by the CCPR, 29 by the CEDAW, 70 by the CESC, 199 by the CERD, 41 by the CERD under the EWUA procedure and 96 by the SRIP.

According to the preliminary findings of the research team, about 65.73% of the overall total of these recommendations can be considered as not implemented, 29.64% as partially implemented and 4.64 % as fully implemented.

Mechanism	Percentage of recommendations considered as not implemented	Percentage of recommendations considered as fully implemented	Percentage of recommendations considered as partially implemented
CCPR	50.82%	4.92%	44.26%
CEDAW	51.72%	0%	48.28%
CERD	66.33%	6.03%	27.64%
CERD (EWUA procedure)	97.56%	0%	2.44%
CESCR	58.57%	4.29%	37.14%
SRIP	69.79%	5.21%	25%
Grand Total	65.73%	4.64%	29.64%

In comparison, according to the UPR info Study on implementation, out of the 305 recommendations related to indigenous peoples' rights made during the first UPR cycle, 56% were considered not implemented, 30% were partially implemented, and 11% were fully implemented at mid-term.¹⁶ As mentioned in the section 1.2, the methodology used in this research project was different to the one used by the UPR Info in their impact Study on UPR recommendations.

¹⁶ Ibid., page 46.

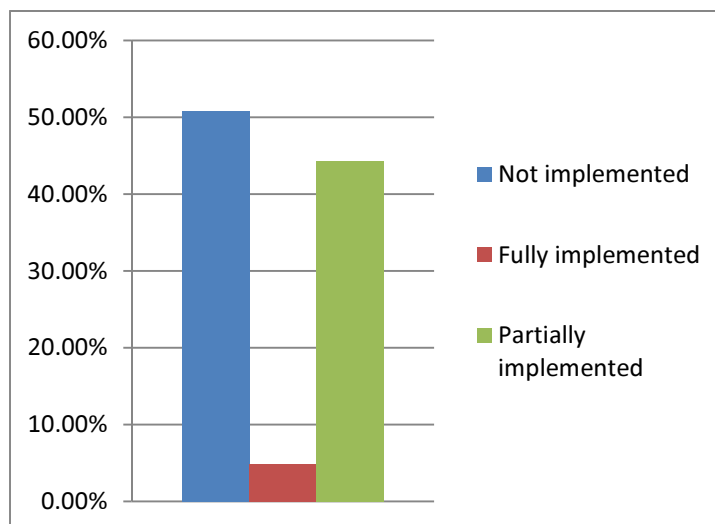


The CEDAW registers the highest rates of partial implementation with 48.28% of its recommendations considered as partially implemented; followed by the CESC with 44.26% of its recommendations considered as partially implemented. The SRIP registers the lowest rates of partial implementation with 25% of its recommendations rated as partially implemented.

Amongst the four Committees, the CERD registers the highest rates of non-implementation with 66.33% of its recommendations rated as not implemented and 97.56% of the recommendations made under its EWUA procedure rated as not implemented. The SRIP also registers one of the highest rates of non-implementation with 69.79% of its recommendations rated as not implemented.

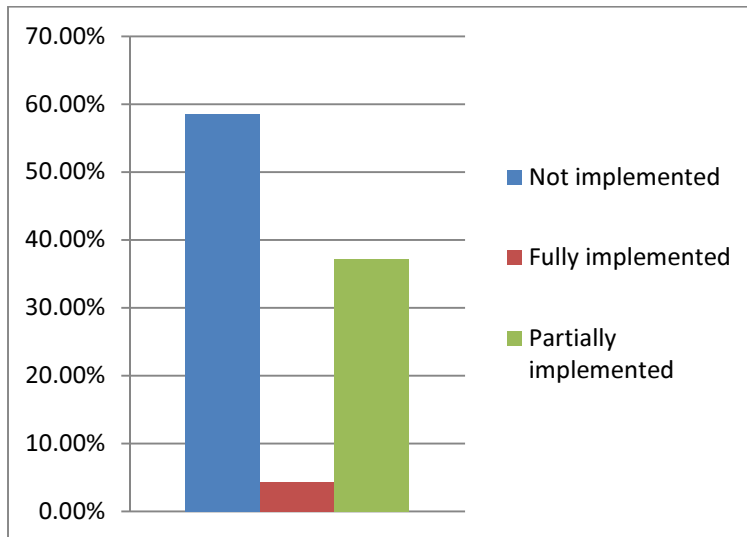
3.2.1 Human Rights Committee

Out of the 61 recommendations formulated by the CCPR, about 44.26% can be considered as partially implemented, 4.92% as fully implemented and 50.82% as not implemented.



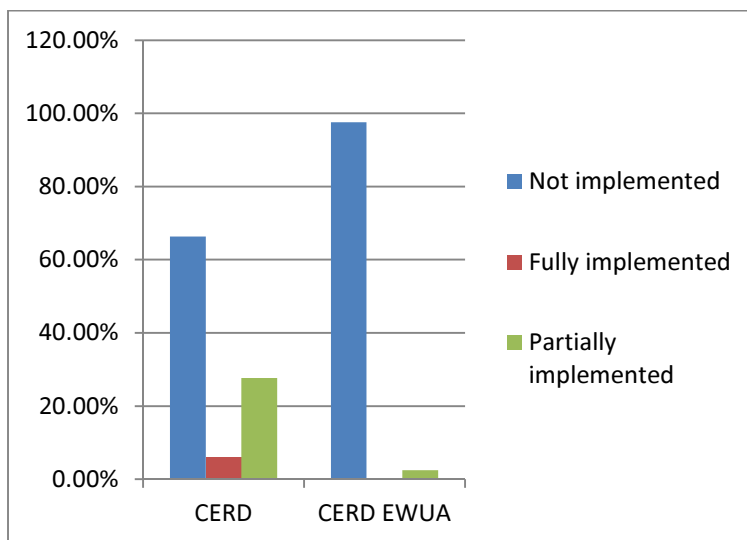
3.2.2 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Out of the 70 recommendations formulated by the CESC, about 37.14% can be considered as partially implemented, 58.57% as not implemented and 4.29% as fully implemented.



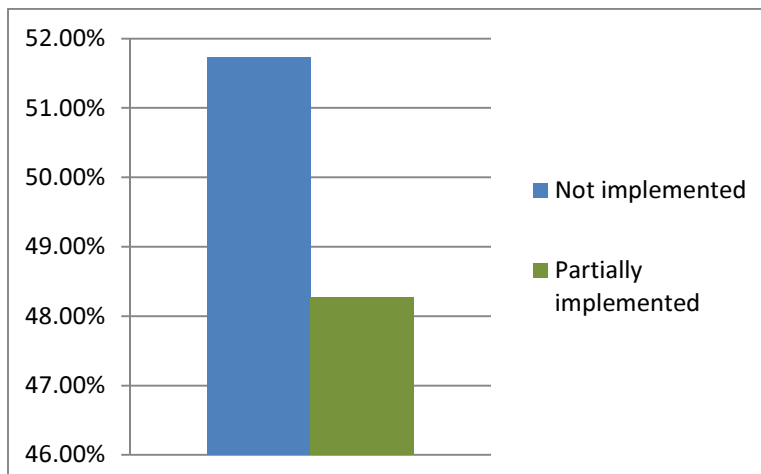
3.2.3 Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Out of the 199 selected CERD recommendations, about 27.64% can be considered as partially implemented, 66.33% as not implemented and 6.03% can be considered as fully implemented. Out of the selected 41 recommendations made by the CERD under the EWUA, about 97.56% can be considered as not been implemented and 2.44% as partially implemented.



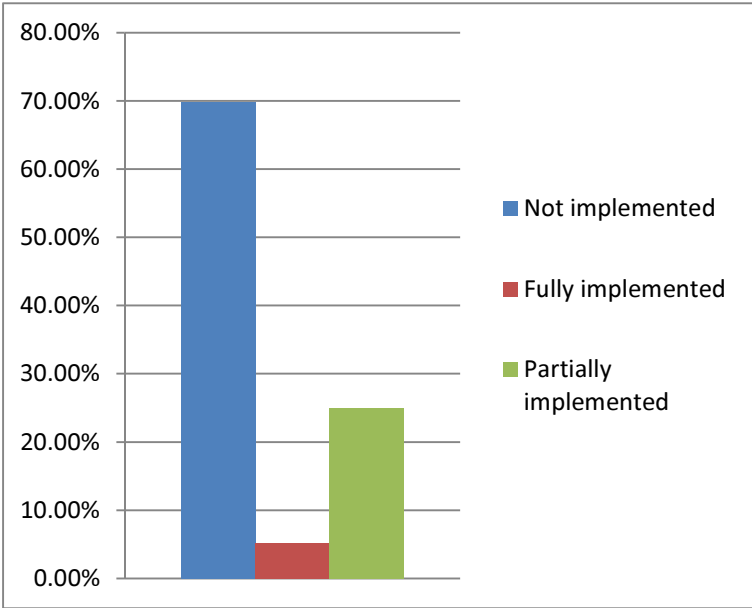
3.2.4 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

Out of the 29 selected CEDAW, about 48.82% can be considered as partially implemented, 51.72% as not implemented and 0% as fully implemented.



3.2.5 Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples

Out of the 96 selected SRIP recommendations, about 25% can be considered as partially implemented, 69.79% as not implemented and 5.21% as fully implemented.

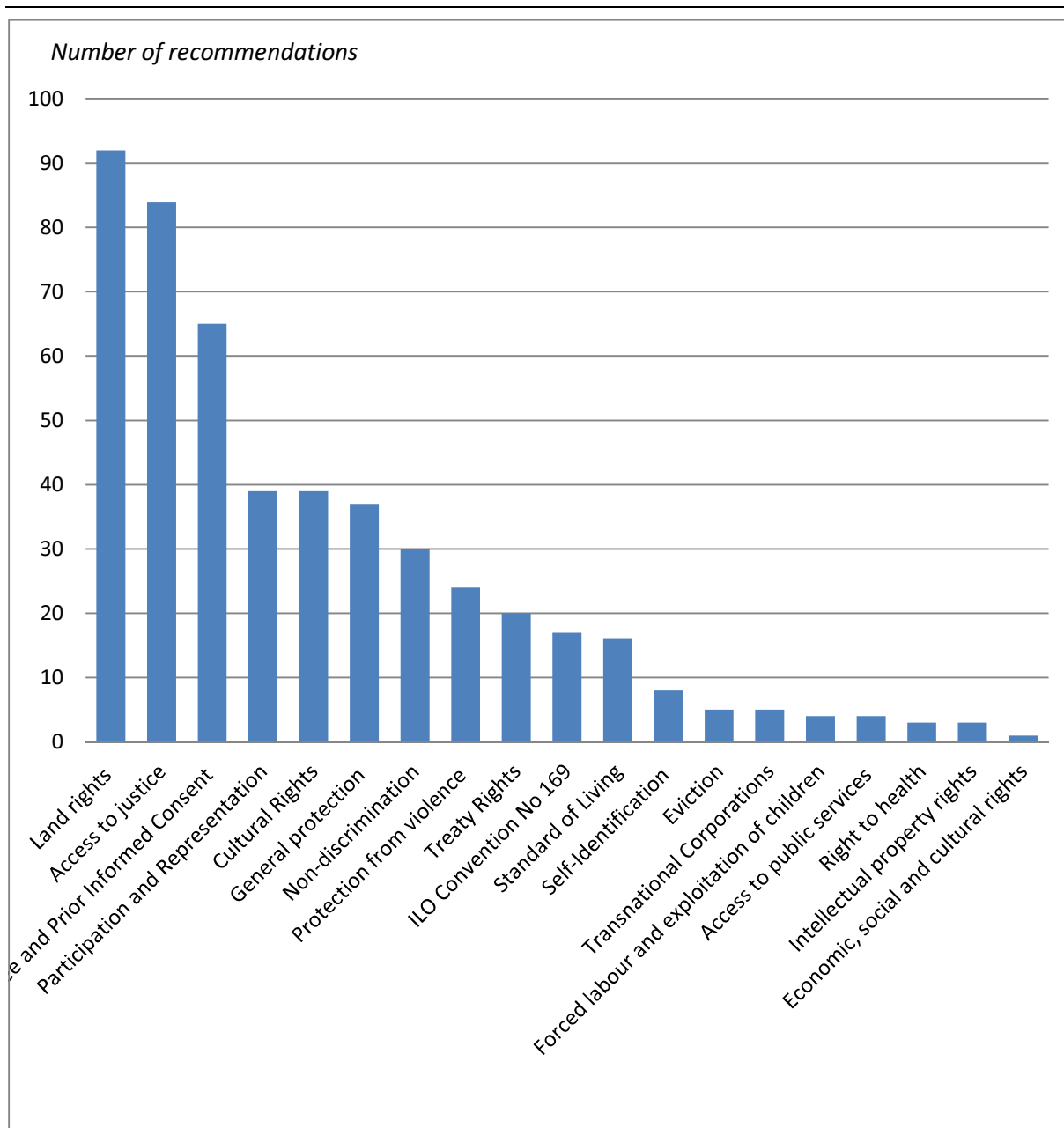


3.3 By Category of Rights

About half of the selected recommendations addressed land rights, access to justice as well as consultation and free and prior informed consent related issues. Precisely, out of the overall 496 selected recommendations, 92 recommendations were related to land rights, 84 were related to access to justice and 65 to consultation and free and prior informed consent.

The rest of the recommendations addressed cultural rights (39), right to participation and representation (39), general human rights protection (37), right to non-discrimination (30), protection from violence (25), treaty rights (20), ratification and implementation of the ILO Convention no 169 (17), right to adequate standards of living (16), right to self-identification (8), access to public services (6), forced labour and exploitation of children (4) and intellectual property rights (3).

The graph below details the specific number of recommendations by category of rights.



3.3.1 Implementation Rate by Category of Rights

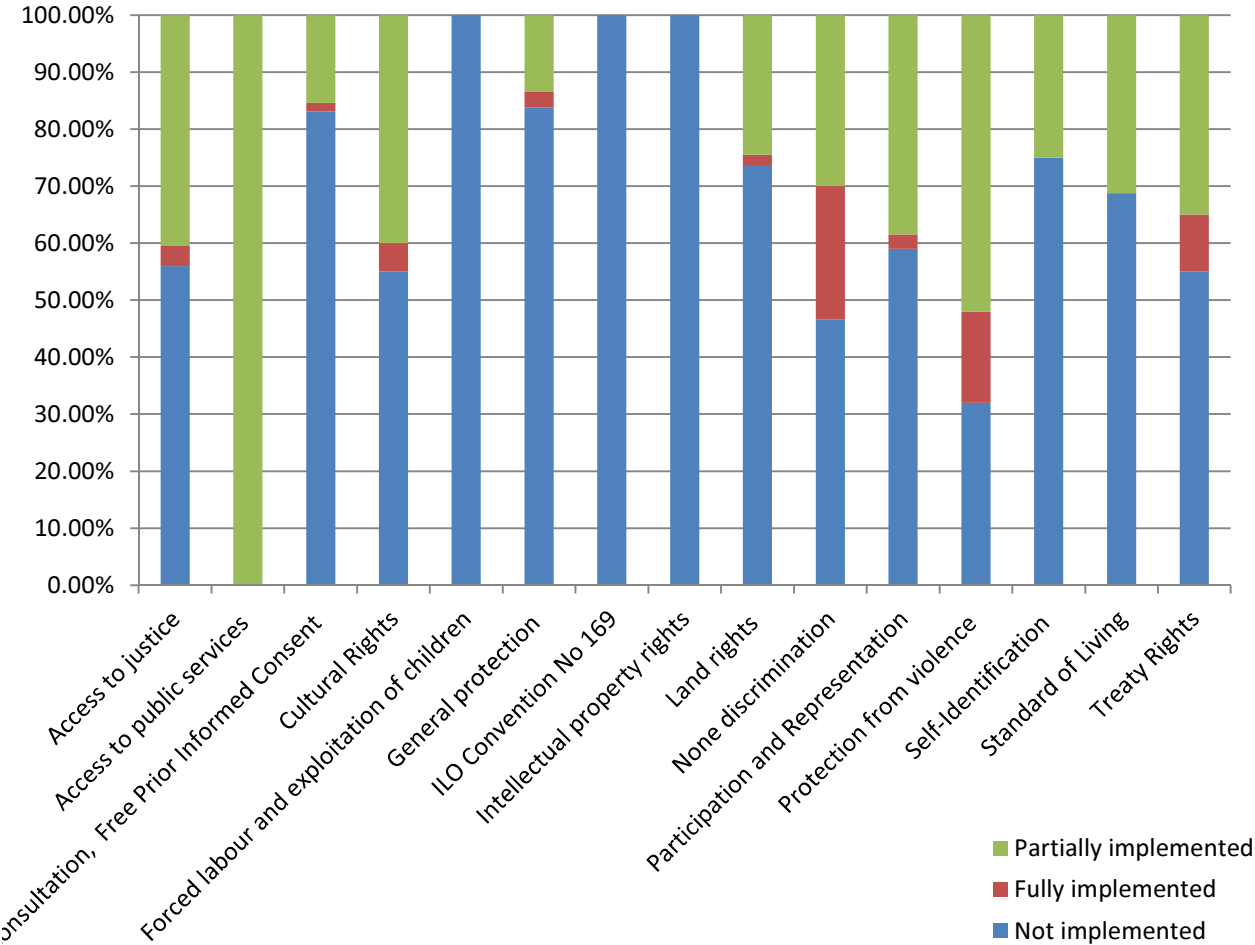
According to the preliminary findings of the research team, recommendations pertaining to the categories of cultural rights (39 recommendations), access to justice (84 recommendations), protection from violence (24 recommendations) and access to public services (6 recommendations) registered the highest rates of partial implementation and triggered some action (above 40%), but the issues with the highest percentage of full implementation (above 15%) were protection from violence (24 recommendations) and right to non-discrimination (30 recommendations).

Conversely, the highest rate of non-implementation (above 70%) applied to recommendations pertaining to land rights (92 recommendations), right to self-identification (8 recommendations), right to consultation and free and prior informed consent (65 recommendations), general human rights protection (37 recommendations), forced labour and exploitation of children (4 recommendations), ratification and implementation of the ILO Convention no 169 (17 recommendations) and intellectual property rights (3 recommendations).

All recommendations related to cultural rights, treaty rights, access to justice, participation and representation, standard of living, land rights, self-identification, consultation and free and prior informed consent, general human rights protection, forced labour and exploitation of children forced

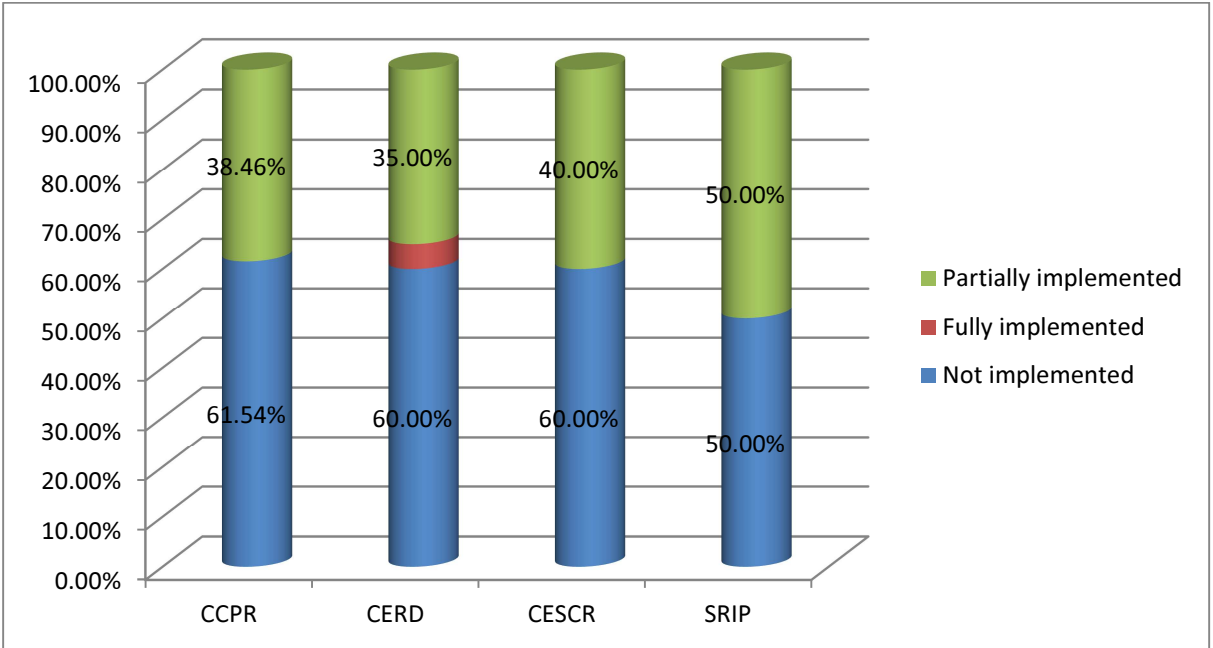
labour and exploitation of children, ratification and implementation of the ILO Convention no 169 and intellectual property rights registered rates of non-implementation above 55%.

The graph below illustrates the preliminary findings of the research team with regard to the rate of implementation of all recommendations by category of rights.



3.4 By decade

3.4.1 Implementation rate of recommendations 1994 – 2003

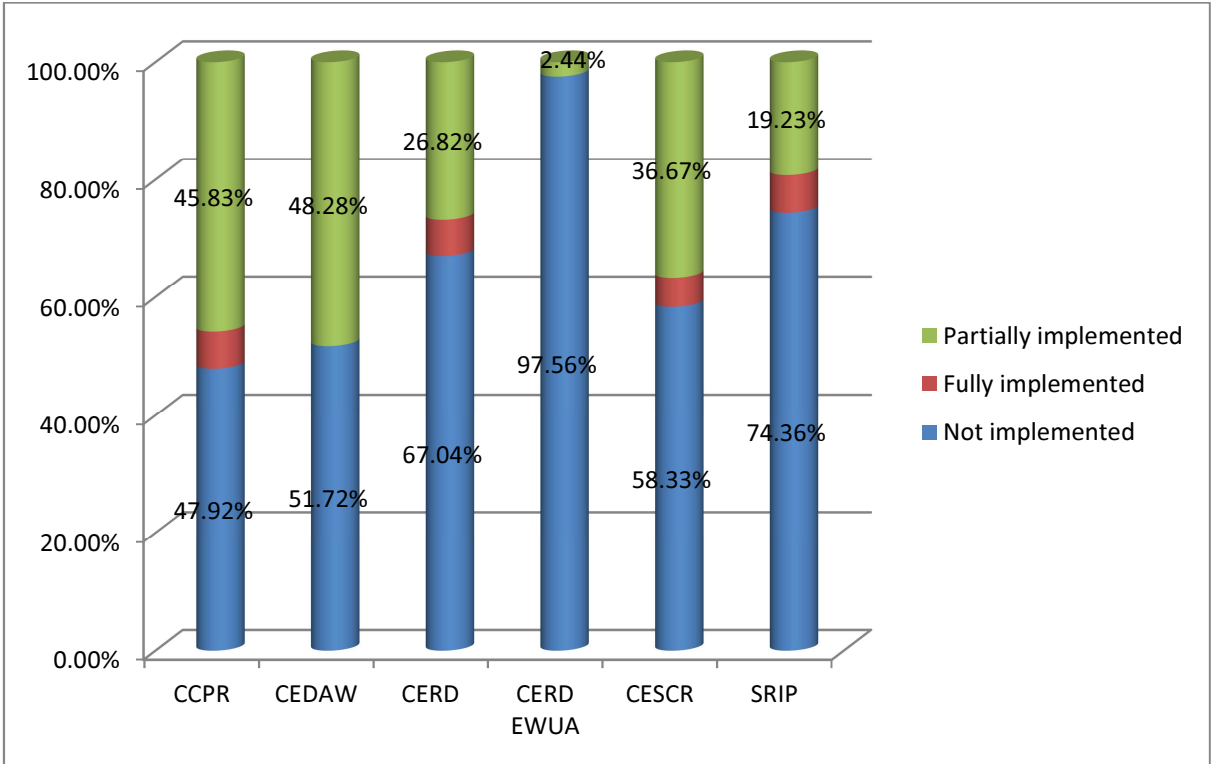


A total number of 61 recommendations were referenced for the period 1994-2003 including 13 recommendations addressed by the CCPR, 20 by the CERD, 10 by the CESCRC and 18 by the SRIP.

According to the preliminary findings of the research team, about 38% of the recommendations made by the CCPR, 35% of the recommendations made by the CERD, 40% of the recommendations made by the CESCRC and 50% of the recommendations made by the SRIP during the period 1994 – 2003, can be considered as partially implemented.

For the same period, about 61% of the recommendations made by the CCPR, 60% of the recommendations made by the CERD, 60% of the recommendations made by the CESCRC and 50% of the recommendations made by the SRIP between 1994 and 2003 can be considered as not implemented. The only recommendations which can be considered as fully implemented are the CERD recommendations (5%).

3.4.2 Implementation rate of recommendations 2004 -2014



A total number of 435 recommendations were referenced for the period 2004-2014 including 48 recommendations addressed by the CCPR, 220 by the CERD (including 41 under the EWUA procedure), 60 by the CESCRC and 78 by the SRIP.

According to the preliminary findings of the research team, about 45% of the recommendations made by the CCPR, 48% of the recommendations made by the CERD, 2.44% of the recommendations made by the CERD under its EWUA procedure, 37% of the recommendations made by the CESCRC and 19% of the recommendations made by the SRIP between 2004 and 2014 can be considered as partially implemented.

For the same period, about 48% of the recommendations made by the CCPR, 52% of the recommendations made by the CEDAW, 67% of the recommendations made by the CERD, 97.56 % of the recommendations made by the CERD under its EWUA procedure 58% of the recommendations made by the CESCRC and 74% of the recommendations made by the SRIP can be considered as not implemented.

About 6% of the CCPR, CERD and SRIP recommendations can be considered as fully implemented while 5% of the CESCRC recommendations can be considered as fully implemented.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Human Rights Council and Treaties Division

- Ensure consistency of COBs addressing indigenous peoples' rights with the provisions of the UNDRIP notably in relation to collective rights, lands rights, FPIC, self-identification, self-determination etc., are in line with paragraph 29 of the Outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples inviting TBs to consider the UNDRIP "in accordance with their respective mandates".
- Systematic inclusion of a specific section on indigenous peoples in the concluding observations of the TBs (as it is already the case for the concluding observations of the CESCR, CRC and CERD).
- Ensure that COBs addressing indigenous peoples' rights are drafted in a language easily understandable by indigenous peoples to enable the targeted rights holders to follow up on the implementation of recommendations addressing their rights.
- When appropriate integration of the recommendations made by the SRIP in its mission reports in the concluding observations of the TBs.
- Reach out indigenous organisations on the ground by extending the use of videoconferencing technologies to all TBs for their NGOs briefings prior to sessions.
- Make informative materials on TBs available in an easily understandable and accessible format adapted to oral cultures and increase dissemination of TBs recommendations to indigenous organisations.

4.2 Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division

- Integration in the visit programme of the SRIP of a list of key COBs on indigenous rights to follow-up / monitor during his/ her field visit.
- Revision of the OHCHR Fellowship programme and trainings organised for the grantees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples to ensure an in-depth and practical understanding of the various human rights mechanisms.
- Creation of a user friendly OHCHR website centralising all information related to human rights mechanisms which can be used by indigenous peoples in an easily understandable and accessible format.

4.3 Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division

- Increase the number of indigenous organisations and other entities in the mailing list of OHCHR Civil Society Newsletter in particular grassroots organisations and other entities
- Organisation of national and regional seminars, workshops and trainings to build the capacity of indigenous peoples to better engage with TBs, SRIP and UPR.
- Create spaces for dialogue at the national level by organising roundtables or workshops with relevant stakeholders including states authorities and indigenous peoples to support follow-up and implementation of key recommendations made by the SRIP, TBs and UPR on indigenous rights.
- Increase the number of focal points for indigenous peoples within OHCHR Field Presences and UNCTs.
- Improve cooperation between OHCHR field presences, UN Country Teams and human rights mechanisms to ensure information sharing, effective monitoring, and technical assistance to support implementation of recommendations addressing indigenous peoples' rights.