



UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Progress on Recommendations concerning Indigenous Children and Youth

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), established in July 2000, is an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council, with a mandate to discuss Indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights. The UNPFII holds one two-week session per year in New York. 16 members, half appointed by Indigenous peoples and half by states, provide expert advice on Indigenous issues through a series of recommendations based on statements and reports presented by participants at the Forum. Participants include United Nations agencies and bodies, states, and Indigenous peoples and organisations.

The UNPFII made an early commitment to include Indigenous children and youth as a focal point of its agenda and has made some valuable contributions on children and youth issues. Accordingly, the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care, on behalf of the Indigenous Sub Group of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ISG), has prepared a summary of the status of UNPFII recommendations concerning children and youth. The summary aims to provide a detailed basis for non-governmental organisations and collectives to lobby UNPFII Members and other UN bodies to follow up key recommendations made over the years. Significant implementation gaps are evident from the summary. While the summary only provides information on implementation of recommendations directed to specific agencies rather than to states, it will be useful for NGOs to follow up with their governments directly on how they are implementing specific recommendations.

The UNPFII recommendations have focused on broad thematic issues, in particular health and education, as well as specific issues connected to the agenda of each annual session. These include studies on issues around migration, the Millennium Development Goals, and violence against women and girls. The Permanent Forum has also consistently urged States and UN bodies to increase their focus on the experiences of Indigenous children and youth, and support Indigenous youth participation, drawing attention to gaps and providing concrete recommendations. In particular, the UNPFII has particularly focused on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as the nodal agency of children, urging it to address the persisting and widening disparities that affect Indigenous children and youth in both developed and developing countries. Strong connections over time by the UNPFII with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has also encouraged the Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure an explicit and clear focus on how the Convention applies to Indigenous children and youth.

This summary highlights key areas which have received UNPFII attention as well as the invisibility of other fundamental human rights concerns impacting Indigenous children and youth. These areas are described in a recent [ISG submission](#) to the UN Secretary General. The summary also tracks UNPFII focus on Indigenous children and youth issues, suggesting that the commitment to ensure consistent focus on this group has wavered in recent years, with for example no recommendations made in 2009. This pattern was reversed in 2012 however with the UNPFII recommending a three-day international expert group meeting on youth: identity, challenges and hope. This summary is a working document that will continue to be developed over time as we gain more information about implementation of recommendations.

Who is the Indigenous Sub Group?

The [NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) is a global network of organisations and individuals committed to ensuring that all children fully enjoy their rights as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. [The Indigenous Sub Group](#) focuses specifically on implementation of the human rights of Indigenous children and young people. It was particularly active in the development of the General Comment of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on Indigenous Children (General Comment 11) and increasing focus of international Indigenous forums on human rights concerns experienced by Indigenous children and youth.



The information in this table was extracted from the annual UNPFII Session Reports.

Permanent Forum Session	Recommendations	Progress
<p>First Session 12 to 24 May 2002</p>	<p>Organisation of two technical seminars to address and plan a system-wide strategy on the health needs and expansion of global programmes for the immunization and vaccination of Indigenous children and women.</p> <p>The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to guarantee Indigenous educational methods, views and psychology in its plan of action and use it to influence Governments in a myriad of ways.</p> <p>The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to prepare a report on policies, guidelines and programmes of UN agencies focusing on the specific needs of Indigenous children.</p> <p>UNICEF to provide information from the multi-indicator cluster survey, disaggregating data on the antenatal health, birth, registration, immunization and early childhood development of Indigenous children.</p> <p>For the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Special Rapporteur and other bodies of the UN to pay special attention to and report on how they address the needs of Indigenous children.</p> <p>The appointment of a special Rapporteur on Indigenous children for a period of three years</p> <p>The Committee on the Rights of the Child to declare Indigenous children as the subject for its theme day in September 2004.</p> <p>See full report on the <i>First Session</i>.</p>	<p>No evidence of these seminars has been identified.</p> <p>UNESCO produced a document titled: 'UNESCO's work on Indigenous education: 2004'.</p> <p>This report is currently incomplete. But, UNICEF produced the Innocenti Digest No. 11 on the rights of Indigenous children.</p> <p>UNICEF produced a report in 2002 titled: 'Birth Registration: Right from the Start'. The Multi-Indicator Survey Cluster 3 (2005-2006) report is available online. However data was provided on most of the areas except on Indigenous children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Committee on the Rights of the Child provided General Comment 11 on the rights of Indigenous children. ▪ The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples requires focus on Indigenous children. <p>A special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples was appointed in 2001 but no evidence of any attempt to have a special Rapporteur on Indigenous children has been identified.</p> <p>The Committee on the Rights of the Child conducted a Day of General Discussion on 'the right of Indigenous children' in 2003.</p>



<p>Second Session 11-23 May 2003</p> <p>THEME: <i>'Indigenous children and youth'</i></p>	<p>UN bodies whose activities have an impact on Indigenous children and youth; such as WHO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, to report regularly to the Forum. The reports should contain detailed information on and assess the progress made within programmes directed at, affecting and relating to Indigenous adolescents.</p> <p>UNICEF to provide a comprehensive annual report to the Forum on a range of areas relating to Indigenous children at international, regional and country level.</p> <p>UNICEF to provide information from the multi-indicator cluster survey on the antenatal health, birth, registration, immunization and early childhood development of Indigenous children.</p> <p>The Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to inform the next meeting of the Chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies of the results of the high-level panel and dialogue and that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights transmit the results of the discussion of the Committee to the Forum at its third session.</p> <p>Inter-Agency Support Group to discuss how to promote cross-cutting issue of children and youth.</p> <p>UNICEF to conduct country-specific situation analyses on Indigenous children and youth in countries with Indigenous communities.</p> <p>UNICEF to develop new indicators for Indigenous children and youth in the areas of education, health, culture, extreme poverty, mortality, incarceration, labour and other relevant areas.</p> <p>UNICEF to develop an ongoing digest on Indigenous children.</p> <p>UNICEF to work in collaboration with ILO, UNESCO and UNHCR on how UN systems can assist in capacity-building and report to the fourth session of the Forum.</p>	<p>WHO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, have been reporting at each UNPFII session. In some cases their work focused on Indigenous children and youth whilst at other times, the invisibility of their work on Indigenous children and youth was noted.</p> <p>No evidence of this report has been identified.</p> <p>Multi-cluster survey conducted but no data was found specifically on Indigenous children.</p> <p>The Committee on the Right of the Child held a General Day of Discussion in 2003 on 'the right of Indigenous children'.</p> <p>No document identified.</p> <p>Country-specific analyses are available but include no clear review on the situation of Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>New indicators have been developed by UNICEF but with no clear data or focus on Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>The development of the digest has been an ongoing work by UNICEF.</p> <p>This did not take place at the fourth session.</p>
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	<p>UNICEF to report on the 2003 Ibero-American Summit on its focus on Indigenous children and how the lessons can be learned from the Summit in improving policy approaches for Indigenous children in other parts of the world, specifically Asia and Africa.</p> <p>UNICEF to develop its policy and guidelines regarding Indigenous peoples in time for the third session of the Forum.</p> <p>UNICEF to appoint a goodwill ambassador of Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>The Forum requests the World Bank, the ILO and UNICEF to conduct an in-depth comparative study of legal frameworks and social programmes addressing Indigenous urban youth in selected countries.</p> <p>United Nations system, in particular UNICEF and the World Health Organisation (WHO), in collaboration with Governments and in consultation with Indigenous peoples organizations, and with the participation and input from the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, address issues related to the trafficking and sexual exploitation of Indigenous girls, and urges States to create programmes of rehabilitation.</p>	<p>The 2003 Ibero-American Summit had no focus on Indigenous children.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p> <p>A report was concluded by UNICEF in 2012 titled "children in urban world". There are very few mentions of Indigenous children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF has developed a report titled: "Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation and Other Exploitative Purposes". But, there was no mention of Indigenous girls ▪ UNICEF in Canada has concentrated on protecting children from Trafficking and has included Aboriginal girls. ▪ UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre has produced a summary report titled: "South Asia in Action: Preventing and Responding to Child Trafficking", with no focus on Indigenous girls. ▪ UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre produced "Ensuring the Rights of Indigenous children" and had a section on the right to protection from abuse, violence and exploitation. ▪ UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre produced "Child Trafficking in Europe: A Broad vision to put children first", with no focus on Indigenous girls. ▪ WHO put together a fact sheet on Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation, but no mention of Indigenous girls ▪ The Committee on the rights of the Child Concluding Observations address the issues of trafficking and sexual exploitation of Indigenous girls by providing recommendations to signatory countries ▪ The General Comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2009 was on 'Indigenous children under the convention', where it pinpointed to trafficking and sexual exploitation of Indigenous girls.
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	<p>The Forum will organise an Indigenous youth art competition and facilitate the participation of Indigenous children and present the results to the Forum at its fourth session in 2005.</p> <p>The Economic and Social Council to ensure greater protection and humane treatment to those children and youth (in particular Indigenous children and youth) and youth detention to provide socio-economic measures for their rehabilitation.</p> <p>For the Council to declare an international day or an international year of the Indigenous child, to be celebrated with the awareness-raising activities to honour the cultural identity of Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>That UN (more specifically- UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, the ILO, UNIFEM, UNDP and other UN bodies) in collaboration with governments and in close coordination with Indigenous peoples prepare a Latin American Conference of Indigenous children and youth in 2004.</p> <p>States and Indigenous peoples organizations to consider the inclusion of youth representatives in their delegations attending the annual session of the Forum.</p> <p>In staffing the secretariat of the Forum, due consideration be given to qualified Indigenous youth applicants.</p> <p>For the CRC at its special discussion on the Indigenous child, to pay special attention to issues related to safeguarding the integrity of Indigenous families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Committee on the Rights of the Child General day of Discussion in 2003 on the Rights of Indigenous children included issues around trafficking and sexual exploitation of Indigenous girls. ▪ The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography pinpointed to the 'vulnerability of Indigenous children to trafficking and sexual exploitation' and paid attention to the rights of Indigenous girls. <p>It is not within the scope of the ISG's work to comment on States' progress on the trafficking and sexual exploitation of Indigenous girls.</p> <p>The youth forum took place in 2006.</p> <p>The work done by the Economic and Social Council- see here.</p> <p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>The UN provides the Young Professionals Programmes (YPP) but no specific criteria have been set for Indigenous youth.</p> <p>Implemented by the CRC in 2003.</p>
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	<p>For the CRC to make recommendations on the situation of the human rights of Indigenous children involved in armed conflict, taking into account the principles and norms contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The International Labour Organization inform the Forum at its third session of the impact of the major ILO technical cooperation programmes, in particular the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, and programmes under the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights.</p> <p>WHO, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Population Fund convene a workshop on Indigenous health, with the goal of addressing a system-wide strategy to address the health needs of Indigenous peoples, with particular emphasis on Indigenous children and women.</p> <p>The Global Alliance For Vaccination Initiatives (GAVI) to sponsor a workshop and also urges UNDP to co-sponsor a workshop to expand global programmes for immunization and vaccination of Indigenous women and children and to assess the need for safety protocols relating thereto.</p> <p>UNICEF to prepare a report on Indigenous children who have limited or no access to direct health-care services, including recommendations to improve health-care access.</p> <p>UNICEF, the lead United Nations agency on children, to adopt a policy relating to Indigenous children and to designate an agency focal point on Indigenous children.</p> <p>UNICEF to include questions on ethnicity, cultural and tribal affiliation and language in its Demographic and Health and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, in order to obtain disaggregated data on the goals set forth at the World Summit for Children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Committee on the Rights of the Child general comments No.13 on 'the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence' concentrated on the impact of armed conflict on Indigenous children ▪ The Committee on the Rights of the Child General day of Discussion in 2003 on the Rights of Indigenous children included the impact of armed conflict on Indigenous children. ▪ This was addressed by CRC General Comment No.11 (2009), a few years later. <p>No evidence of this identified.</p> <p>This was proposed in the first session but still remained unaddressed.</p> <p>This was proposed in first session but still remained unaddressed.</p> <p>UNICEF launched the Innocenti Digest No. 11: Ensuring the Rights of Indigenous Children in 2004 where the issue was addressed. See full report.</p> <p>No evidence of this policy has been identified.</p> <p>Multi-cluster survey conducted but no data was found specifically on Indigenous children.</p>
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	<p>and the health needs of Indigenous children.</p> <p>UNICEF, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Global Fund for AIDS to gather and disaggregate data on Indigenous infants, children and mothers based on criterion relating to ethnicity, cultural and tribal affiliation and language.</p> <p>The CRC to review the compliance of States with article 24, which recognized the basic right of all children to “the provision of adequate and nutritional foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution.”</p> <p>The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste, with the participation of the Committee on the Rights on the Child, UNEP and WHO, conduct a workshop on the impacts of persistent organic pollutants and pesticides on Indigenous peoples, including examining the promotion and use of pesticides by multinational corporations.</p> <p>The Global Fund and UNAIDS to participate in the Inter-Agency Support Group and present a report on the impact of their programs on Indigenous peoples to the Forum at its 2004 session, with specific focus on preventative programmes and activities impacting children and infants.</p> <p>United Nations agencies supporting and promoting the Healthy Environment for children Alliance, namely-The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and UN-HABITAT to include a particular focus on Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>States to undertake and promote the expansion of their national health systems in order to provide holistic health programmes for Indigenous children and address issues of malnutrition of Indigenous children victimized by poverty by adopting special measures to ensure and protect the cultivation of traditional food crops.</p> <p>The Working Group on Indigenous Populations undertake a study on genocidal and ethnocidal practices perpetrated on Indigenous peoples, including programmes for sterilization of Indigenous women and girls, the use of Indigenous communities as</p>	<p>Unclear whether this was implemented.</p> <p>This was discussed in September 2003 during the day of general discussion under the special theme of the right of Indigenous children.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p> <p>The report was not presented in 2004 to the Permanent Forum</p> <p>This was implemented.</p> <p>Not within the scope of ISG's work.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p>
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	<p>subjects for nuclear testing or storage of radioactive waste and the testing of unapproved drugs on Indigenous children and peoples.</p> <p>The World Health Organisation (WHO), in conjunction with Indigenous health providers, undertake a study on the prevalence and causes of suicide among Indigenous youth, and efforts being undertaken, including culturally based approaches, to address suicide prevention and the promotion of mental health and wellness.</p> <p>For the Committee on the Rights of the Child to request States parties to the Convention to include in their reports information pertaining to the situation of Indigenous children under all relevant provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>Governments and the United Nations system, through its country presences, support Indigenous media and promote the engagement of Indigenous youth in Indigenous programmes.</p> <p>UNICEF allocates funding for capacity-building in connection with the Forum and for special outreach to Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p><i>See full report of the Second Session.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WHO developed a resource titled: "Preventing suicide: a resource for teachers and other school staff" but had no mention on Indigenous youth. ▪ WHO put together a fact sheet on the health on Indigenous peoples but no specific mention on Indigenous youth suicide. <p>State parties signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child have been submitting regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. The Concluding Observations to each country from 1993-2012 highlights the concerns, recommendations and gaps in the situation of Indigenous children in specific countries.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p>
<p>Third Session 10-21 May 2004 THEME: 'Indigenous women'</p>	<p>The Commission on Human Rights to appoint or designate a rapporteur to undertake a study on genocidal and ethnocidal practices perpetuated on Indigenous peoples, including programmes for the sterilization of Indigenous women and girls, the use of Indigenous communities as subjects of nuclear testing or for the storage of nuclear waste and as subjects of the testing of unapproved drugs on Indigenous women, children and peoples.</p> <p>Member States to consider the adoption and full implementation of comprehensive national Indigenous education policies based on the effective partnerships amongst Indigenous children, young people, parents, community members and adults in</p>	<p>No evidence of this was identified.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p>



	<p>education. Access to all levels of education should also be ensured.</p> <p>UNICEF, UNESCO and other agencies to continue to support, in cooperation with Indigenous peoples, intercultural and bilingual education programmes for Indigenous children and to promote in particular the right of education for girls.</p> <p>In celebration of the United Nations Year on Education for Sustainable Development (2005), the Secretariat of the Forum, together with the UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO, to explore the possibility of organising a regional workshop in Asia or Africa on the theme “Indigenous children and language education.”</p> <p>States to consider culturally relevant and appropriate education plans, programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A model of intercultural bilingual education for the Amazon has been developed to strengthen the education of 32,000 children from nine nationalities and Indigenous peoples. ▪ An Intercultural Bilingual Education (IBE) has been developed in Belize (North Eastern coast of Central America) in both Indigenous Q’eqchi and English. ▪ UNICEF has also established bilingual-intercultural education in Guatemala with the aim of keeping Indigenous girls and boys in school. ▪ UNICEF prepared a background paper: ‘Reaching the unreached: Indigenous intercultural bilingual education in Latin America’ in 2009 and a number of publications on intercultural and bilingual education. ▪ UNICEF has a program called “United Nations Girls’ education Initiative” which has developed a number of resources on the right to education. ▪ UNICEF has put together a fact sheet on the rights of girls. ▪ UNESCO produced “Enhancing Learning of Children from Diverse Language Backgrounds: Mother tongue-based bilingual or multilingual education in the early years” ▪ UNESCO produced a background paper for the Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010 titled: “Reaching the marginalized-Reaching the unreached: Indigenous intercultural and bilingual education in Latin America” ▪ The UNPFII expert members wrote a paper on “Indigenous Children’s Education and Indigenous Language” ▪ The World Bank produced a paper on Language and Education in Latin America which provides an overview of bilingual education in several Latin American countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. <p>This was implemented. See Workshop report.</p> <p>Not within the scope of ISG’s work.</p>
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	<p>and policies for indigenous girls, boys and women in detention.</p> <p>Governments to respect the fundamental rights of Indigenous peoples, in particular women and children, and ensure that they are able to exercise these rights in accordance with international human rights standards.</p> <p>The special rapporteurs, as well as other mechanisms relevant to the Commission on Human Rights, are encouraged to study the effects of armed conflict on the fundamental rights of Indigenous peoples, especially on women and children.</p> <p>A workshop on armed conflict to be convened with the framework of the 10-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to formulate strategies to protect vulnerable groups, such as Indigenous peoples, especially taking into account the vulnerabilities of Indigenous women and children.</p> <p>United Nations system and member States develop and disseminate information about innovative strategies in health services for Indigenous women and girl children, and make available adequate financial and technical support for comprehensive, community-based, primary health services and health education, incorporating traditional Indigenous components;</p> <p><i>See Third Session report</i></p>	<p>Not within the scope of ISG's work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innocenti Digest No. 11 had a section on the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest on Indigenous children. ▪ A report titled 'Violence And Discrimination Against Women In The Armed Conflict In Colombia' was written based on the findings of Ms Susana Villarán, former Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) during her on-site visit to Colombia between June 20-25, 2005. <p>10 year review will be in 2014.</p> <p>Not within the scope of ISG's work.</p>
<p>Fourth Session 16-27 May 2005 SPECIAL THEME: '<i>Millennium Development Goals</i></p>	<p>Governments should adopt special measures to achieve equitable educational outcomes for Indigenous children, especially Indigenous girls, and that special emphasis is required for headstart and early childhood programmes for Indigenous children.</p> <p>Member States should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorse intercultural education as national policy priority to ensure equal 	<p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p>



<p><i>and Indigenous Peoples with a focus on Goal 1 to Eradicate Poverty & Extreme Hunger, and Goal 2 to achieve universal primary education'</i></p>	<p>access for Indigenous children to quality and culturally appropriate primary education, as stipulated in the Convention on the Right of the Child;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase substantially State budgetary allocations in order to meet Millennium Development Goal 2 for Indigenous children; • Increase funding for Goal 2 for Indigenous children through bilateral and multilateral cooperation; • Establish effective arrangements for the participation of Indigenous parents and community members in decisions regarding the planning, delivery and evaluation of education services for their children, including in the designing and implementation of their own education at all levels, including developing appropriate teaching materials and methods; • Ensure that Indigenous children have access to free primary quality education; • Eliminate national policies and practices that create further difficulties for Indigenous children to enjoy their right to education, such as the request for birth certificates for the enrolment of children and the refusal to accept Indigenous names and traditional dress in schools; • Develop bilingual and culturally appropriate primary education for Indigenous children to reduce dropout rates. The mother tongue must be the first learning language and the national language the second language; curricula should reflect Indigenous peoples' holistic worldviews, knowledge systems, histories, spiritual values and physical activities, physical education and sports; • Develop monitoring guidelines and indicators for achieving Goal 2 regarding Indigenous children and set benchmarks in that regard. <p>The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other agencies should continue to promote in particular the right to education, with emphasis on Indigenous children.</p>	<p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF produced Innocenti Digest 'Ensuring the Rights of Indigenous children' ▪ The CRC General Day of Discussion in 2003 addressed the right to education for Indigenous children and reiterated that Indigenous children must participate in all decisions regarding their right to education and UNICEF produced a statement on this day of discussion. ▪ UNESCO produced a concept paper titled: "Inclusive Dimensions of the right to Education: Normative Bases" where the right to education for
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	<p>Indigenous children was addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF and UNESCO produced a document titled: “A Human Rights-Based Approach to EDUCATION FOR ALL” where Indigenous children were included. ▪ UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education in collaboration with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education produced a “Manual on Rights-Based Education: Global Human Rights Requirements Made Simple” ▪ UNESCO produced “Right to Education: scope and Implementation – General Comment 13 on the right to education (Art. 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)” ▪ UNESCO produced a background paper for the Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2011 on “The hidden crisis: Armed conflict and education: The right to education for children in violent conflict.” ▪ The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous people conducted a thematic study on lessons learned and challenges to achieve the implementation of the right of Indigenous peoples to education ▪ The State of the World’s Minorities and Indigenous Peoples 2009 had a section on “Fulfilling the right to education for minority and Indigenous children: where are we in international legal standards?” <p>This was implemented. See statement by UNICEF at the fifth session in relation to “25 by 2005” initiative</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG’s work.</p> <p>Unsure</p>	<p>UNICEF is invited to report to the Forum at its fifth session on the result of the “25 by 2005” initiative on maximizing Indigenous girls’ education programmes.</p> <p>Indigenous communities and organizations are urged to establish effective arrangements for the participation of Indigenous parents and community members in decision-making regarding the planning, delivery and evaluation of education services for their children</p> <p>The Forum invites the Commission on Human Rights to recommend that the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and their families incorporate in her report the situation of Indigenous migrants, especially Indigenous women and children.</p>
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	<p>The Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to organise a workshop on policies and best practices of engaging Indigenous youth and children on prevention of suicide and report to the Forum at its next session (2006).</p> <p>United Nations agencies to provide incentives and funding opportunities for Indigenous youth organizations to initiate non-formal education activities targeting girls and women. Where initiatives already exist, they should develop replication strategies and scale up existing initiatives.</p> <p>The Millennium Campaign should raise awareness about the Millennium Development Goals and Indigenous peoples, providing space for Indigenous youth to express their views and share experiences related to Millennium Development Goals issues.</p> <p>The United Nations Children's Fund should initiate country-specific situation analyses of Indigenous youth and children through field offices in countries with Indigenous communities and transmit such situation analyses to the Forum.</p> <p>Youth employment poverty-reduction strategies of States and the intergovernmental system to especially focus on Indigenous youth, women and men, who are among the most marginalized within the current economic system.</p> <p>States to consider the involvement of city and local government authorities in engaging and supporting young Indigenous people to achieve the MDGs at the local level.</p> <p>The Forum urges States and United Nations agencies to support the attendance and participation of Indigenous youth at future sessions of the Permanent Forum.</p> <p>Members of the Advisory Council for the Voluntary Fund for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People to allocate funds to Indigenous youth-initiated projects and activities.</p> <p>See Fourth Session report.</p>	<p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Financial assistance is provided by the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations. Government donors and cooperation agencies also provide financial aid</p> <p>A paper on youth participation was developed, including how youth are directly affected by each Goal, how young people are contributing to the MDGs, and to provide 'Options for Action' for various stakeholders to support young people in making contributions to achieving the MDGs.</p> <p>Country-specific analyses are available but include no clear review on the situation of Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>Financial assistance is provided by the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations. Government donors and cooperation agencies also provide financial aid</p> <p>The guidelines give special attention to Indigenous youth.</p>
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<p>Fifth Session 15-26 May 2006</p> <p>SPECIAL THEME: <i>'The Millennium Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples: redefining the Millennium Development Goals'</i></p>	<p>States, World Health Organisation, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the UNDP and other relevant organisations to adopt targeted policies, programmes, projects and budgets designed to address the staggering prevalence of diabetes among Indigenous children.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples and State agencies to submit data on the mortality rates and injuries among Indigenous children placed in foster care, with special emphasis placed on deaths among infants and children with disabilities and special needs.</p> <p>United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as States, to provide comprehensive reports on violence against Indigenous women and girls, particularly sexual violence and violence in the context of armed conflict.</p> <p>States and UN organisations to develop culturally sensitive policies, programmes and projects that fully incorporate Indigenous children and youth into achieving the</p>	<p>No work could be identified on diabetes by WHO, UNFPA, UNDP and other relevant organisations and the ISG cannot comment on the progress of States in relation to this issue.</p> <p>No evidence of this identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIFEM has produced a document on 'Securing Indigenous Women's Rights and Participation' ▪ UNIFEM has developed its strategy 2008-2012 titled: "A Life Free of Violence: Unleashing the Power of Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality" ▪ Please see here for more information on UNIFEM work on Indigenous girls ▪ UNIFEM produced a document on "Addressing conflict-related sexual violence: An analytical inventory of peacekeeping practice", but had no focus on Indigenous girls ▪ UNIFEM developed a publication titled: "Women, War and Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-building" which had some focus on Indigenous women/girls." ▪ UNICEF produced Innocenti Digest No. 6 on "Domestic violence against women and children", which had no focus on Indigenous girls ▪ The UNPFII held in 2012 launched an "expert study on violence against women", which will have a focus on Indigenous girls ▪ The Committee on the rights of the child General Comment No.13 on "the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence" and General Comment no.11 on "Indigenous children and their right under the Convention" pinpointed to Indigenous girls <p><i>It is not within the scope of the ISG's work to comment on States' progress on the trafficking and sexual exploitation of Indigenous girls.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP has included culturally sensitive policies ▪ UNFPA's work on Indigenous issues pinpoints that it incorporates a
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	<p>Goals.</p> <p>All states to ratify the Convention on the Right of the Child and to report on and speed up the implementation of the Permanent Forum’s recommendations made at its fourth session.</p> <p>The Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to organize a workshop on policies and best practices in engaging Indigenous youth and children on the prevention of suicide among them and to report to the Permanent Forum at its next session (2007).</p> <p>UNICEF as the United Nations central agency on children to speed up the implementation of recommendations made by the Permanent Forum at previous sessions that so far have not been addressed, including its recommendation to adopt a policy relating to Indigenous youth and children.</p>	<p>culturally sensitive approach to the needs and rights of Indigenous peoples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous People’s Issues (2008), has a section on the overview of the culturally sensitive approach to programming. ▪ The document titled: “Indigenous Peoples and the MDGs: Inclusive and Culturally Sensitive Solutions” highlights that United Nations country teams in Bolivia and Kenya have established advisory committees to guide programming on Indigenous peoples’ issues in line with being culturally sensitive. ▪ The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples recommended that Australia include culturally sensitive reform for its Indigenous peoples in 2009. ▪ UNICEF Innocenti Digest on “Ensuring the Rights of Indigenous Children” notes culturally sensitive protection and support. <p>It is not within the scope of the ISG’s work to comment on States’ progress towards sensitive policies, programmes and projects that fully incorporate Indigenous children and youth into achieving the Goals.</p> <p>Only two countries, Somalia and the United States, have not ratified this celebrated agreement. Somalia is currently unable to proceed to ratification as it has no recognized government. By signing the Convention, the United States has signalled its intention to ratify—but has yet to do so. The State Party Reports highlight the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>This has not been implemented.</p> <p>See statement by UNICEF at its fifth session</p>
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	<p>UNICEF appoint a goodwill ambassador for Indigenous children and youth to raise awareness of their precarious situation.</p> <p>States and United Nations organizations to take concrete actions to implement the issues proclaimed in the declaration made by Indigenous children and adolescents during the Ibero-American Meeting on the Rights of Indigenous Children and Adolescents, held on 7 and 8 July 2005 in Madrid.</p> <p>United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations, States and other supportive organizations to facilitate, support and fund local, regional and international youth activities and other upcoming training workshops and forums.</p> <p>The Permanent Forum supports the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its current effort to draft a general comment on the status of Indigenous children worldwide, supports the Committee's effort to secure broad input from Indigenous peoples and encourages wide dissemination of the final report to Indigenous peoples, States and United Nations bodies and agencies.</p> <p>See Fifth Session Report</p>	<p>This has not been implemented.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>Financial assistance is provided by the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations. Government donors and cooperation agencies also provide financial aid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Committee on the Rights of the Child has finalised the General Comment no.11 on "Indigenous children and their right under the Convention" and many states have to report on their implementation, which is provided through the Concluding observations. ▪ UN bodies such as UNICEF, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous children have also grounded their work around Comment No.11
<p>Sixth Session 14-25 May 2007 SPECIAL THEME: <i>'Territories, lands and natural resources'</i></p>	<p>The Permanent Forum is requested to support the planning and development of a world Indigenous forum on the right to water, including the cultural and spiritual dimensions of water and peace with the collaboration with the the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Water Education, the World Water Assessment Programme and UNICEF.</p> <p>UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), incorporate Indigenous issues into their health programming at the country and regional levels and apply culturally sensitive approaches to health delivery.</p> <p>UNICEF and WHO to convene a meeting on Indigenous youth suicide.</p> <p>States, UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations</p>	<p>UNICEF prepared a document titled: "The Human Right to Water and Sanitation in Emergency Situations: The legal framework and guide to Advocacy".</p> <p>Unable to confirm extent of implementation.</p> <p>No evidence of implementation identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF has supported free birth registration of Indigenous children in



	<p>Population Fund (UNFPA) support free and universal civil registration on the basis of free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, WFP and FAO to develop joint strategies to address the problem of diabetes and related non-communicable lifestyle illnesses (such as diabetes, hypertension, heart kidney failure and blindness).</p> <p>United Nations agencies (IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, UNFPA, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNDP and WHO) and African States urgently convene a general meeting on health in order to evaluate the negative effects of these conflicts on the health of Indigenous peoples and to find appropriate solutions to address the issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mexico. UNICEF provides financial and technical support to the inter-institutional Commission for the Right to a Name and a Nationality, headed by the National Children and Youth Council (CONANI), which has carried out a series of activities in coordination with several public and private entities. These activities include the launching and diffusion of an education and communications campaign on Timely Registration and the steps that need to be followed for a late birth registration. ▪ UNICEF has compiled a working paper titled: “UNICEF good practices in integrating birth registration into health system (2000-2009): case studies from Bangladesh, Brazil, The Gambia and Delhi, India.” This has a focus on Indigenous children. ▪ UNICEF drafted a fact sheet on birth registration but had no inclusion of Indigenous children. ▪ UNICEF Innocenti Insight had a focus on “Birth registration and Armed Conflict” and included Indigenous children. ▪ UNICEF Innocenti Digest No.9 titled: “Birth Registration: Right from the Start” had a focus on Indigenous children. ▪ The Inter-American Development Bank support free and universal registration on the basis of free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples. <p>The ISG is unable to comment on States support for free and universal registration.</p> <p>No work could be identified on this issue by WHO, UNFPA, UNDP and other relevant organisations and the ISG is not in a position to comment on the progress of States in relation to this issue.</p> <p>No evidence of this has been identified.</p>
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	<p>An expert member to conduct an in-depth comprehensive and comparative case study on the role of boarding schools for Indigenous children with a focus on best practices.</p> <p>UNICEF to conduct a comprehensive study on the effects of remittances and the psychosocial and cultural impact of migrations.</p> <p>UNICEF promote programmes to ensure continuity between countries of origin and destination in order to ensure continuity in Indigenous children's relationships with their migrant parents and the protection of migrant children;</p> <p>UNICEF and UNIFEM to include urban and migrant Indigenous women and their children in their relevant studies on violence against women.</p> <p>States to provide funds for Indigenous youth for language training courses to enable their full and effective participation in United Nations meetings.</p> <p>The Permanent Forum intends to develop a working practice for its next session that will engage the Youth Caucus more actively in its work.</p> <p>See Sixth Session report</p>	<p>This was completed in 2009.</p> <p>Studies were completed in 2008: The impact of migration and Remittances on Communities, Families and Children in Moldova; The impact of migration of children in Moldova and Remittances and children right's: an overview of academic and policy literature. A paper was also written on Remittances, migration and Social Development.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>The following have been produced by UNICEF but with limited focus on Indigenous children: Innocenti Digest No. 6 focusing on domestic violence against women and children; and A study on violence against girls: Report on the International Girl Child Conference.</p> <p>The UNIFEM website has a special section on Indigenous issues but no evidence can be found on relevant studies on violence against Indigenous women and children.</p> <p>Government donors and cooperation agencies also provide financial aid</p> <p>This was implemented.</p>
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<p>Seventh Session</p> <p>21 April-2 May 2008</p> <p>SPECIAL THEME: <i>'Climate Change, bio-cultural diversity & livelihoods: the stewardships role of Indigenous peoples and new challenges</i></p>	<p>The Forum encourages dialogue and cooperation among indigenous peoples, particularly Indigenous women and youth, States, conservation and development organizations and donors in order to strengthen the participation of Indigenous peoples in dialogue on climate change.</p> <p>States to consider their obligations on the right to education according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conventions No. 138 (Minimum Age Convention) and No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention) in regarding the extensive child-labour practices.</p> <p>UNICEF to continue to raise awareness of the impact of climate change on Indigenous children and youth, and ensure the effective participation of Indigenous children and youth in the discussions on and solutions to environmental issues in accordance with article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The Forum calls for the Indigenous youth Caucus continued and effective participation in the sessions of the Forum and decision-making processes concerning Indigenous people's rights.</p> <p>Members of the North American Indigenous caucus to invite members of the Forum, Government representatives and youth representatives to discuss model programmes and effective measures to address the disproportional representation of Indigenous children and youth in detention, custody, adoption and foster care.</p> <p>See <i>Seventh Session Report</i></p>	<p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>UNICEF completed various reports and resources, as listed below, however they have limited or no focus on Indigenous children and youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An educator guide, Climate Change, Children and Youth: Local Connections to Global Issues; ▪ Children's vulnerability to climate change and disaster impacts in East Asia and the Pacific; ▪ Climate change and children: a human security challenge; and ▪ Global Climate Change and Child Health: A review pathways, impacts and measures to improve the evidence base. <p>A conference was also held ' Children and Youth Forum on Climate change' in 2011.</p> <p>The youngest generation of Indigenous people from around the world came together as one body to highlight the problems they face at the 7th session.</p> <p>An international expert group meeting took place in Vancouver from 4-5 March 2010 titled: 'Indigenous children and youth in detention, custody, adoption and foster care'. Further work has been undertaken by the Economic and Social Council- see here</p>
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<p>Eighth Session: 18-29 May 2009 <i>Review Year</i></p>	<p>States to financially resource, empower and support local Arctic Indigenous communities in order to give Indigenous youth and women, together with other members of the communities, the opportunity to secure and develop their cultures.</p> <p>All States apply the principles of General Comment No. 11 (2009) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, "Indigenous children and their rights under the Convention".</p> <p>See Eighth Session Report</p>	<p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>The Concluding Observation provides an in-depth analysis of countries implementation of the CRC and the committee's concern and its conclusions and recommendations.</p>
<p>Ninth Session 19-30 April 2010</p> <p>SPECIAL THEME: <i>'Indigenous peoples: development and culture and identity: article 3 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples'</i></p>	<p>No recommendations on Indigenous children and youth.</p>	
<p>Tenth Session: 16-27 May 2011 <i>Review Year</i></p>	<p>The Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues to compile a database on case studies showing the progress made by Member States and organisations regarding Indigenous youth rights in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Declaration).</p> <p>Member States, UN agencies and indigenous organisations to respond to the annual UNPFII Secretariat questionnaire on reliable practices that lead to the full implementation of the Declaration, with questions on Indigenous children and youth.</p>	<p>In its 2011 meeting, the Inter-Agency Support Group provided insights on the rights of Indigenous children. But, no evidence has been found on a database of progress in achieving Indigenous youth rights drawn from the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>The questionnaire has been distributed but there are still many countries and Indigenous organizations who have not responded to the Permanent Forum Secretariat questionnaire.</p>



	<p>The Secretariat of the UNPFII, UNICEF the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNDP and the United Nations Programme on Youth cooperate closely with the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus to conduct and support regional and international human rights training programmes to build the capacity and advocacy skills of Indigenous youth.</p> <p>The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to report on the situation of Indigenous children to the Forum at its eleventh session.</p> <p>UNICEF, in developing its Indigenous peoples policy, should consider the standards set out in the Declaration for food security, shelter, health and education of Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>A dialogue was held between the UNPFII and UNICEF, with a range of questions addressed to UNICEF on issues concerning Indigenous children and youth. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do UNICEF projects outside Latin America ensure participation of Indigenous organisations, authorities, communities and youth? • How do UNICEF projects focused on Indigenous children differ from projects directed at children in general? • Does UNICEF have a specific budget to fulfill its mandate with regard to Indigenous children? • What degree of importance does UNICEF attached to guaranteeing access to medicines and treatments for Indigenous children living with HIV and AIDS? 	<p>No evidence found.</p> <p>No evidence found.</p> <p>UNICEF is working in partnership with UN bodies to launch the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP). The partnership serves as a catalyst for implementing the Declaration, and its guiding principles require special consideration to Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>UNICEF mentioned it is in the process of developing a report on the situation of Indigenous children in Latin America and the Caribbean. But, no evidence was found on its focus on Indigenous youth outside Latin America.</p> <p>UNICEF's Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) Investing in Children: the UNICEF contribution to poverty reduction and the Millennium Agenda (2006-2013) seeks to address the need for access to basic services for Indigenous children and redress of the root causes of discrimination against Indigenous children.</p> <p>This was not specified by UNICEF.</p> <p>Within the five focus areas of the MTSP, UNICEF has identified HIV, AIDS and children as important in promoting the rights of Indigenous children.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does UNICEF address the problem of Indigenous child soldiers? • What type of policy UNICEF applied to carrying out bilingual and intercultural education in communities with a majority Indigenous population? • Does UNICEF have information regarding child pornography and the illegal trafficking of Indigenous children, and how is it addressing those problems? • Does UNICEF work with Indigenous children differ for boys and girls? • What measures are UNICEF taking to empower and involve Indigenous youth in developing its policies for them? • What efforts are UNICEF making to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous children in industrialized countries? • How is UNICEF addressing the impact of migration on Indigenous children? • What advances are UNICEF making in the development of its organisational framework for work with Indigenous children. <p>UNICEF to operationalise and implement its strategic framework on Indigenous and minority children and report on measures taken to the Forum in 2012.</p> <p>UNICEF, when completing its strategic policy framework on Indigenous peoples, to include Indigenous youth in the design of the policy, ensuring attention to the</p>	<p>This was not addressed by UNICEF.</p> <p>UNICEF-supported bilingual and intercultural education interventions are based on the needs and priorities identified in consultation with local Indigenous organizations and local governments, and refer to a wide range of interventions such as: textbook development in Indigenous languages, teacher training and Indigenous alphabets and dictionaries.</p> <p>This was not addressed by UNICEF.</p> <p>UNICEF pinpointed to accelerated work on the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting and violence against girls.</p> <p>UNICEF has explored the fellowship for young Indigenous people, ongoing participation of Indigenous youth in high-level meeting on youth and different employment options for Indigenous youth at UNICEF.</p> <p>This was not addressed by UNICEF.</p> <p>This was not addressed by UNICEF.</p> <p>UNICEF is developing its programme strategy focusing on Indigenous issues. It has to date developed draft principles and programme guidance which will operate within a broader effort to improve programming and strategies for marginalised and excluded children.</p> <p>The Strategic Framework is still in draft format.</p> <p>An Advisory team consisting of Indigenous youth has been established but no mention has been made on the representational diversity of the youth group.</p>
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	<p>diversity among Indigenous children and different vulnerable groups.</p> <p>UNICEF and UNFPA to undertake a study on the social, cultural, legal and spiritual institutions of Indigenous peoples and how these affect the rights of women and children as laid out in local, regional and global frameworks.</p> <p>UNICEF to prepare a State of the World's Children Report, with a thematic focus on Indigenous children, giving special attention to the implementation of the Declaration, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and General Comment No. 11 (2009) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on Indigenous children.</p> <p>UNICEF to begin to disaggregate data on Indigenous children, including from its existing database.</p> <p>UNICEF to allocate at least one fellowship to an Indigenous young person from each region every year for at least three months, with financial support, to empower Indigenous youth and promote knowledge of the United Nations system and UNICEF.</p> <p>UNICEF to consider developing projects to benefit Indigenous children in developed countries as required, taking into consideration that many Indigenous children in such countries, mainly those living in rural areas, face the same problems as Indigenous children in developing countries.</p> <p>UNICEF to coordinate its activities and operations with the United Nations Programme on Youth, the UNPFI and the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus to ensure the participation of Indigenous youth in the upcoming high-level meeting on youth.</p> <p>UNICEF recognize and respect the right of free, prior and informed consent in the preparation and implementation of its strategic policy framework Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>UNICEF to continue to gather data on children and migration, and its impacts, recognising in particular Indigenous children.</p>	<p>UNICEF, together with UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and WHO, is undertaking a study on sociocultural and legal institutions of Indigenous peoples and their impact on the rights of children and women in Congo Brazzaville. The study is expected to be launched in February 2013.</p> <p>UNICEF has developed a frame of reference that will guide the development of a global analysis on the situation of Indigenous and minority children in the preparation of the State of the World's Children Report with a thematic focus on Indigenous children. The report is expected to be launched in late 2013/2014.</p> <p>No evidence identified.</p> <p>UNICEF is exploring possibilities of a fellowship program for young Indigenous people subject to availability of financial resources.</p> <p>This is currently being explored by UNICEF and has resulted in a strategic approach to address gaps between rich and poor Indigenous children in both industrialised and developing countries.</p> <p>Indigenous youth voices were heard in a meeting on 25-26 July 2011 in New York.</p> <p>The Strategic Framework is still in draft format.</p> <p>No evidence identified that this has been addressed by UNICEF.</p>
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	<p>UNICEF to design in partnership with other agencies, a protocol for emergency situations resulting from natural disasters to ensure there are no violations of the human rights of Indigenous peoples, especially Indigenous youth, children and women, owing to forced relocation.</p> <p>UNICEF to establish a particular budget and strengthen programmes and projects for Indigenous children and youth.</p> <p>UNICEF and UNESCO to support intercultural and bilingual education programmes in conjunction with the Indigenous peoples concerned, paying special attention to the right of girls to primary and secondary education.</p> <p>UNICEF and UNDP to continue their effort to combat female genital mutilation with Indigenous peoples and their communities.</p> <p>UNPFII Members, Myrna Cunningham and Alvaro Pop, to prepare jointly with UNICEF a report on the situation of Indigenous children in Latin America and the Caribbean and to present it to the Forum at its eleventh session.</p> <p>United Nations agencies, in particular UN-Women, UNFPA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP and UNICEF, to cooperate with and, if necessary, support the creation and consolidation of a global watch mechanism (observatory) led by Indigenous women and focusing on collecting, organizing and monitoring information on violence against Indigenous women and girls to provide greater visibility of and enhance advocacy for political action on the issue.</p> <p>Member States to ratify United Nations and regional instruments combating trafficking in human beings, and to establish transparent self monitoring mechanisms to gather information on human trafficking, including the situation of Indigenous women and children.</p> <p>See Tenth Session Report</p>	<p>No evidence identified that this has been addressed by UNICEF.</p> <p>UNICEF has not specified a particular budget.</p> <p>UNICEF pinpointed to its policy on bilingual education but did not mention anything specific to the right of girls to primary and secondary education.</p> <p>UNICEF has confirmed its commitment to combat female genital mutilation.</p> <p>A Terms of Reference has been developed and report in progress.</p> <p>UNFPA provided a statement at the UNPFII 11th session on combating violence against Indigenous children and girls: Article 22 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Not within the scope of the ISG's work.</p> <p>See UNICEF contribution to the 11th session</p>
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<p>Eleventh Session:</p> <p>7-18 May 2012</p> <p>SPECIAL THEME: <i>'@The Doctrine of Discovery: its enduring impact on Indigenous peoples and the right to redress for past conquests (articles 28 and 37 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)'</i></p>	<p>Permanent Forum to hold a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous youth: identity, challenges and hope: articles 14, 17, 21 and 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples."</p> <p>States and UN system, in particular UNICEF and WHO to introduce Indigenous youth perspectives into existing youth policies and plans, including the five-year action agenda of the Secretary-General to address health issues; and improve participation of youth in decision-making. There should also be a distinct focus on Indigenous youth by improving participation in decision-making and by introducing and including mental health services for young people, with particular efforts to address suicide among Indigenous youth.</p> <p>Relevant United Nations agencies and Member States with reindeer herding peoples to support training and education programmes for Indigenous reindeer herding youth to secure the future sustainability and resilience of the Arctic and sub-Arctic Indigenous pastoral reindeer herding societies and cultures in the face of climate change, land-use and globalization.</p> <p>In relation to violence against Indigenous girls, States, UN agencies, bodies and other entities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement and strengthen national censuses and data collection on socioeconomic and well-being indicators and include data disaggregation; ▪ States should implement Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010); ▪ Consider creating and supporting initiatives to monitor and assess the situation of violence against Indigenous girls; ▪ Present regular reports to the Permanent Forum on violence against Indigenous women and girls; and ▪ Support the development of protocol templates for police practices involving missing persons cases of Indigenous women and girls, and to work in partnership to increase their effectiveness consistent with international human rights laws, norms and standards. <p>All States to install gender-sensitive action plans and independent self-reporting mechanisms that give particular attention to Indigenous peoples, with the aim of protecting victims, prosecuting perpetrators and preventing human trafficking and</p>
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	<p>related serious exploitation in all its forms, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>States to accede to the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which provides for a communications (complaints) procedure, to allow children in the most vulnerable situations, many of whom are Indigenous, to recourse and redress.</p> <p>The Permanent Forum invites members of all United Nations human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to attend the annual sessions of the Permanent Forum, as observers, with the objective of increasing awareness about the distinct human rights and cultural contexts of Indigenous peoples so as to enhance their work in relation to Indigenous peoples and the Declaration.</p> <p>States that have ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination to comprehensively review the civil rights of Indigenous children who are victims of sexual violence, in order to ensure that they have fair, non-discriminatory access to justice.</p> <p>UN agencies and funds to conduct and support regional and international human rights training programmes aimed at building the capacity and advocacy skills of Indigenous youth and the use of social media, youth forums and other popular cultural forms of communication to disseminate information and training material on the rights of Indigenous youth and to facilitate consultation processes at the national and international levels.</p> <p>States in Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia to take measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education by Indigenous youth.</p> <p>The Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its 67th session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child, including a focus on Indigenous children and include the Forum participation in preparing the report.</p>
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	<p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to work closely with the UNPFII members to prepare a section on the situation of Indigenous children in the Special Representative's annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.</p> <p>UNPFII Member, Eva Biaudet, to undertake a study on the right to participation in decision-making processes of Indigenous youth in the Nordic countries, to be submitted to the Forum at its twelfth session.</p> <p>Member States, UN-Women and UNICEF to provide financial support for the UNDP Global Programme for Electoral Cycle Support initiative for Indigenous youth.</p> <p>See <i>Eleventh Session Report</i></p>	
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