

INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S FORUM FORO INTERNACIONAL DE MUJERES INDÍGENAS



“Monitoring MDGs through an indigenous peoples’ perspective”

1. INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS WOMEN’S FORUM

The 1995 UN World Conference on Women in Beijing was a historic moment as indigenous women from all over the world drew attention to the unique concerns and identity as women from an indigenous perspective. The Beijing Platform for Action was groundbreaking in that it recognized the strengths and particularities of indigenous women by explaining “the distinct interests and concerns of indigenous women, whose identity, cultural traditions and forms of social organization enhance and strengthen the communities in which they live. Indigenous women often face barriers both as women and as members of Indigenous communities.”¹

Five years after, indigenous women leaders from around the world convened to create the *International Indigenous Women’s Forum/Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas* (FIMI) at the Beijing +5. This event coincided with the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly in which States reaffirmed their dedication to women’s rights.

When the Second Forum of Indigenous Women was organized in 2005 for Beijing +10, indigenous women issued a declaration demanding sustainable development and economic justice for indigenous communities. Indigenous activists also celebrated the adoption of a resolution by the Commission on the Status of Women to “ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous women in the implementation, follow-up work and monitoring of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals” (E/CN.6/2005/L.10).²

¹ The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. Platform for Action. September 1995. Section 32. See <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm#framework>

² Indigenous women beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Commission on the Status of Women. Feb-March 2005. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N05/258/37/PDF/N0525837.pdf?OpenElement>

Fifteen years after Beijing, indigenous women are still struggling for individual rights and collective rights of their communities. Step by step, FIMI has been strengthened as an international reference, positioning the perspectives and priorities of indigenous peoples. Partnership with the United Nations system has increased and the approach to the States has worked steadily. Today, FIMI has accumulated extensive experience in lobbying and advocacy strategies.

Furthermore, FIMI has improved its participation in international arenas and has begun to play a role of monitoring the achievements of international instruments for rights and development programs. It is important to emphasize that indigenous women have actively participated in the negotiations on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was finally adopted in September 2007 by the General Assembly³. The Declaration is considered to be a key instrument in the establishment of a regulatory framework for the recognition and exercise of indigenous peoples human rights.

Similarly, FIMI has been actively participating in the annual sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) as well as discussions regarding the UN reform process, positioning itself with a perspective of indigenous women and the development of strong partnerships with the United Nations system. In these processes, FIMI has developed important capacity for work and partnership with other social movements, such as the women's movement, and the movement of African descendants. It should be noted that during this journey, intergenerational dialogue and the provision of spaces for indigenous youth participation was prioritized.

Today, FIMI is internationally recognized for its leadership and innovation within indigenous people's movements. Through the regional networks in Asia, Africa and the Americas, FIMI continues to emphasize that gender equality, increased political participation and promotion of indigenous women's leadership at local, national and international levels that are essential components in achieving indigenous peoples collective rights.

FIMI's Mission

FIMI's mission is to bring together indigenous women leaders and human rights activists from different parts of the world to coordinate agendas, capacity-build, and develop leadership roles in international decision-making processes by ensuring the consistent and serious inclusion of indigenous women's perspectives in all discussions regarding human rights.

FIMI's Vision

FIMI envisions a world free of all forms of discrimination in which Indigenous Peoples can exercise their human rights, access economic justice and participate fully and effectively in all decision-making processes that affect their lives at local, national and international levels. FIMI fights for a new paradigm that overcomes racism, social exclusion and inequality so that

³ Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. September 2007.
<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/en/drip.html>

indigenous women can fully enjoy all fundamental human rights. FIMI works for a future where indigenous girls can achieve their dreams and indigenous women can participate in equal conditions regarding the development of their communities.

2. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights

The International Indigenous Women's Forum relies on two foundational principles of the human rights framework as a basis for our work: the *universality* and the *indivisibility* of rights. The universality of human rights entitles each woman to exercise her rights, without exception. At the same time, FIMI believes that indigenous women's rights are dependant on securing the recognition of collective rights. As indigenous women most commonly experience human rights violations at the crossroads of these identities, this indivisibility must be recognized. Likewise, it is necessary to address the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples through the development of Indigenous women's capacity to exercise control with respect to bodies, families, and communities.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Collective Rights and Individual Rights

Collective rights of indigenous peoples include:

- The right to full recognition as peoples with our own worldview and traditions, territories, and modes of organization within nation-states;
- The right to self-determination through our own systems of autonomy or self-government based on a communal property framework;
- The rights to control, develop, and utilize our own natural resources.

Indigenous Women' collective patrimony, which includes territory, land, and natural resources, is the basis of our identities, our cultures, our economies, and our traditions. Indigenous peoples are entitled to these rights *in addition* to the rights guaranteed to all individuals by the full body of internationally recognized human rights laws and standards.

FIMI does not advocate supplanting individual rights with collective rights, but rather strive to overcome the dichotomy between individual and collective rights. For indigenous peoples, the recognition of collective rights is integral to safeguarding the individual rights protected by international human rights law.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent

FIMI aligns its work with the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). FPIC recognizes our inherent and prior right as indigenous peoples to our lands and resources. This recognizes our authority to require third parties to enter into an equal and respectful transactions based on the principle of informed consent regarding any plans, projects, programs, or policies.

3. STATEMENT OF NEED

In September 2000, 189 governments adopted the Millennium Declaration, which reaffirmed the universal values of human rights, equality, mutual respect and shared responsibility for the conditions of all peoples, thus seeking to redress globalization's hugely unequal benefits and Governments' commitments to fulfilling their obligations by 2015.

The MDG summarizes the development goals agreed at international conferences and world summits during the 1990s. These eight time-bound goals provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions. They include goals and targets on income poverty, hunger, maternal and child mortality, disease, inadequate shelter, gender inequality, environmental degradation and the Global Partnership for Development.

Today, 11 years have passed since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration. Yet, participation of indigenous peoples in the MDG process has been limited. In fact, the MDG do not directly address nor do it mention indigenous peoples.

This is a pivotal moment in the indigenous people's movement. While all are reeling from the financial crisis, indigenous peoples, who were already struggling, have been dealt a severe blow. Since the Millennium Declaration in 2000, indigenous peoples have confronted natural disasters, environmental degradation, discrimination, the rise of fundamentalism, and the erosion of human rights. Indigenous women continue to defend local communities against militarization, human trafficking, and threats to indigenous land. The neo-liberal policies, which have impoverished and destabilized indigenous communities, show little sign of weakening even in the face of both a food and financial crisis. The fertility of indigenous farmland is decreasing from climate change and civil wars while crop values fall and diminish indigenous incomes. This global instability increases the likelihood of armed conflict and therefore ensures the continued degradation of indigenous territories.

The growing involvement of indigenous women's organizations and networks across the Americas, Africa and Asia, especially in the International Indigenous Women's Forum, demonstrates the increased need to organize indigenous peoples to collectively address local, regional and international situations of marginalization faced by indigenous women from both the lens as women and as members of indigenous communities and peoples. This increased involvement also reflects the growing capacities of indigenous women to challenge situations of marginalization and engage within communities as well as situations faced at regional and international levels.

As the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) stated during its fourth session, "Indigenous peoples have the right to benefit from the Millennium Development Goals and from other goals and aspirations contained in the Millennium Declaration to the same extent as all others. Indigenous and tribal peoples are lagging behind other parts of the population in the achievement of the goals in most, if not all, the countries

in which they live, and indigenous and tribal women commonly face additional gender-based disadvantages and discrimination⁴.”

The Permanent Forum has devoted a great deal of attention to the Millennium Development Goals. Its fourth session (2005) addressed MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) within the context of indigenous peoples' issues and its fifth session (2006) was devoted to the special theme “The Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: Redefining the Goals.”

In addition, the UN Permanent Forum has expressed its concern that, unless the particular situation of indigenous peoples are adequately taken into account, some Millennium Development Goals' processes may lead to accelerated loss of lands and natural resources. Moreover, it will lead to indigenous peoples' loss of their means of subsistence and their displacement, as well as accelerated assimilation and erosion of their culture. The Forum therefore has called for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in designing, implementing and monitoring MDG-related programs and projects that concern or affect them.

Although there is little data on indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals, a few figures illustrate the situation faced by approximately 300 to 370 million indigenous peoples around the world. While they constitute approximately 5% of the world's population, indigenous peoples make up 15% of the world's poor. Furthermore, indigenous peoples make up about one third of the world's 900 million extremely poor rural people. Indigenous peoples face huge disparities in terms of access to and quality of education and health. In Guatemala, for example, 53.5% of indigenous young people aged 15-19 have not completed primary education, as compared to 32.2% of non-indigenous youth. In Bolivia, the infant mortality rate among the indigenous population is close to 75/1000, as compared to 50/1000 for the non-indigenous population⁵.

Now is the time to pause and reflect on the MDG gain while considering the current state of the indigenous peoples' movement. Without the diverse perspectives and opinions raised by indigenous peoples' voices, the review of the MDG implementation and the surrounding international discussions will be incomplete and inaccurate. Considering an analysis of progress helps to inform the tone and direction of development work across the world.

FIMI recognizes the unique contributions made by indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women, to the efforts made by the States to achieving MDGs by promoting sustainable and equitable development and proper management of natural resources.

Given the fact that the time frame for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals is the same as that of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, there is a distinct need for multiple and diverse indigenous voices to monitor and evaluate the processes to achieve MDGs.

⁴ E/2005/43

⁵ <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/>

FIMI values the efforts made by United Nations Agencies and National and local governments, to achieve MDGs. The MDG Achievement Fund is an example on how the international cooperation could accelerate progress on the MDGs worldwide. The MDG-F supports national governments, local authorities and citizen organizations in their efforts to tackle poverty and inequality.

4. FIMI and MDG SUMMIT

As part of its "Participation, monitoring and advocacy" program FIMI promotes monitoring of the compliance of the MDGs, the systematization of best practices and the participation of indigenous peoples in processes affecting them.

In this sense, FIMI promoted and ensured active participation of indigenous peoples, particularly of indigenous women, in the 2010 MDG review.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called on world leaders to attend a summit in 2010 to accelerate progress towards the MDGs. The High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, also known as the "MDG Summit 2010", took place on September 20-22 at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Moreover, in the lead up to the MDG summit, the UN General Assembly convened 'Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with Non-governmental organizations, Civil Society Organizations and the Private sector'⁶.

Thus, as a global network, FIMI developed a position statement concerning indigenous peoples and the inequalities that they are facing in relation to the MDGs. "*No more promises, a call to action*", an advocacy statement was of utmost importance to position indigenous peoples demands, so that these would be taken into consideration by United Nations Member States in the lead up to the MDG Summit's Outcome Document.

The Hearings were attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector, Member States and observers. In addition to 46 official speakers in the meeting, 519 individuals representing 335 non-governmental, civil society and private sector organizations observed the Hearings⁷. FIMI nominated the two indigenous leaders who were selected as active participants in the Hearings.

After the hearings, FIMI prepared a concept paper on "Indigenous Peoples and the MDGs 2010" to report on the specific situation and demands of indigenous peoples, giving account of the disproportionate inequalities indigenous peoples and women are facing, as well as the current challenges and concrete examples of good practices that are being implemented.

Similarly, advocacy was done to ensure indigenous peoples active' participation as speakers at the High Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly:

⁶ The Hearings took place last 14-15 of June at the UN Headquarters in New York, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/184 of 5 February 2010.

⁷ http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=amd10&id_article=2766

It is worth recalling that during the three-day Summit itself, there were only very limited opportunities for civil society to participate in the Plenary Sessions. The Roundtables were the only space for active participation of civil society representatives. Participation of indigenous leaders was enabled in 3 of the six roundtables, enabling to make visible, speak out and position indigenous peoples' views and specific demands with respect to the MDGs and their implementation.

In addition, FIMI in partnership with the Government of Ecuador and the Government of Nicaragua, under the sponsorship of the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the UN MDG Fund, organized the side event entitled "From promise to action: indigenous peoples' proposals to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs". Its aim was to provide a space to raise awareness of inequalities faced by indigenous peoples, exchange experiences, discuss progress and good practices, identify pending challenges and provide recommendations for the achievement of the MDGs by 2015.

The Final Outcome Document of the MDG Summit contains six explicit references to indigenous peoples⁸, reaffirming that States should, in accordance with international law, take concerted, positive steps to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination and recognizing the value and diversity of their distinctive identities, cultures and social organization.

Indigenous peoples have stressed that it is necessary to follow up the MDGs review process in order to further develop strategy for indigenous peoples', particularly indigenous women's full and effective participation and inclusion in the MDGs process and projects.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. General Objective:

Increase indigenous peoples' participation in MDGs monitoring processes through the systematization of the MDG FUND projects, the identification of best practices, lessons learned and challenges.

B. Main Strategies:

a. Mapping of experiences supported by the MDG Fund involving indigenous peoples in the regions where the Fund currently works through 128 joint programs (JPs).

Through its focal points in Asia, Africa and America FIMI intends to undertake a mapping effort that will display the types of projects developed up to date, according to their intercultural approach, the degree of participation of indigenous organizations and the degree of progress in relation to the expected results.

⁸ A/65/L.1

The questions that will try to be answered are:

- To what extent indigenous organizations participate in the phases of the programme cycle:
 - Formulation (needs assessment and proposed strategy)
 - Implementation (participatory mechanisms in place, type of partnerships established, accountability).
 - Monitoring and evaluation (development of cultural indicators)
- Is an intercultural perspective in the programme cycle applied?
- Were information and data collected on indigenous issues?

Information will be collected by indigenous women focal points, via information search through the web, at the same time interviews and surveys of staff involved will be conducted. Sources of information will include MDG Fund website (which includes joint programme documents and midterm evaluations) and MDG-Fund on line monitoring system, among others.

b. Identification of 4 best practices for systemization and in-depth analysis.

From information obtained out of the mapping of experiences and with advice from indigenous peoples' organizations that are part of FIMI, 4 MDG Fund-supported projects will be chosen for the regions of America, Asia and Africa and will be analyzed in depth.

For the selection of projects certain key criteria will be defined that may be considered essential in the identification of "best practices", some of these might be:

- Application of a human rights-based approach to development
- Effective participation of indigenous peoples' organizations (Implementation of decentralized/local advisory committees)
- Alignment with the standards and principles of the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Application of an intercultural perspective
- Application of a gender perspective
- Provide adequate and reliable data
- Development specific complementary indicators for indigenous peoples

In order to identify best practices it is possible to include mechanisms or aspects of several Joint programs.

The aim of these studies is to systematize the processes carried out and establish various components that can be identified as "best practices". Recognizing these best practices

involves being able to appreciate and learn from these experiences, evaluate the possibilities of replicating and identify lessons learned that facilitate the implementation of similar processes in other contexts.

FIMI personnel trained in research methodologies will conduct the studies. Surveys, in-depth interviews, meetings with indigenous organizations, community visits, interviews with UN staff, local authorities and other relevant parties will be conducted. The compilation of information will be made in audiovisual format for later editing.

c. Exchange of experiences and international visibility through an event organized in the framework of the 12th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

FIMI will organize a side event at the twelfth session of the Permanent Forum in 2013 with the participation of main indigenous leaders involved in the projects studied, in order to share their experiences, good practices and challenges. UN Agencies, representatives of governments, financial institutions and donors will also be invited. Representatives from the government of Spain will participate in the preparation and implementation of activities during the Forum and linkages with other initiatives will be explored. The development of recommendations to be presented to the members of the Permanent Forum meeting will be able take place.

Likewise, the participation of indigenous leaders will enable exchange information and strengthen partnerships between organizations and other relevant actors.

d. Elaboration of promotional material.

The strategies used to diffuse information on good practices and lessons learnt identified in the project address three levels of incidence.

1. Promote programs financed by the Fund in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Audio spots will be created in order to circulate on radios online and in community radios; information circulation through the list serve, networks associated with FIMI and mass online media.

The target population will be leaders and indigenous communities and other relevant actors at local, national and regional level.

2. Visibilize good practices for the implementation of projects and steps to follow in order to replicate in different context.

A photographic exhibition of indigenous and non-indigenous artists will be presented reflecting the results of implemented projects. This exhibition will be during the 12th period of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The target population will be member Estates, United Nations Agencies as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies.

Consultation with regional organizations.					X	X	X															
Compilation of information for the development of the in depth studies.								X	X	X	X											
Information Processing.											X	X	X	X								
Editing and creation of audiovisual material.											X	X	X	X	X	X						
Presentation of Final Studies																X						
Preparation of photographic presentation.																X	X	X				
Logistical arrangements for participation in the UNPFII																	X	X	X	X		
Side Event																				X	X	
Report of the event.																						X
Dissemination of audiovisual material.																	X	X	X	X	X	X

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The International Indigenous Women Forum (FIMI) understands the need to monitor the processes implemented in favor of strengthening the indigenous women's movement and in this regard a Monitoring System has been established since 2008, Monitoring and Evaluation based on performance indicators, which contribute to determine and understand the level of success in institutional management. Each program manager at FIMI addresses and monitors this system.

The system includes the following operational stages:

Internal Monitoring

The project coordinator will prepare a monthly report explaining the progress in achieving results, pending issues and difficulties.

Monitoring

Monitoring is designed in a participatory manner and is about making small evaluations that are conducted with the participation of indigenous leaders who attend and contribute in the activities planned by FIMI. Monitoring includes the application of a format (questionnaire, survey, interview form, etc.), that allows indigenous representatives and the institution itself to evaluate the activity and the progress in obtaining results. The monitoring conducted generates a report that reflects the consolidated perception of leaders on the implementation of the project.

Progress Reports

FIMI will elaborate narrative and financial progress reports according to given requirements.

F. FIMI Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chair: Tarcila Rivera Zea, Executive Director of CHIRAPAQ in Peru

Co-Chair: Lucy Mullenkei, Executive Director of the Indigenous Information Network in Kenya

Lea MacKenzie, Senior Policy Advisor at the Assembly of First Nations in Canada

Victoria Tauli Corpuz, Executive Director of Tebtebba Foundation in the Philippines

ADVISORS

June Spence, Representative of the Assembly of First Nations Indigenous Women of the Americas, Canadian Committee

Myrna Cunningham, Director of the Center for Indigenous People's Autonomy and Development in Nicaragua and Chair of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Celeste McKay, Representative of the Native Women's Association of Canada.

Otilia Lux de Coti, Maya Kiche, parliamentarian from Guatemala, representative of Political Association of Maya Women (MOLOJ)



INTERNATIONAL INDIGEOUS WOMEN'S FORUM
FORO INTERNACIONAL DE MUJERES INDIGENAS
PROPOSAL: "Monitoring MDGs through an Indigenous Peoples' perspective"

Category	Item	Unit cost	Amount	Days	Months
<i>Mapping of experiences supported by the MDG Fund involving indigenous peoples in the regions where the Fund currently works through 128 joining programs</i>					
Indigenous Women Focal point (2 per region)	Preparation of methodology, conducting the mapping, final report by region	\$ 1.000,00	6		4
Communication Expenses		\$ 300,00	6		4
Final Document on MDGs Experiences		\$ 2.500,00	1		1
					<i>Subtotal</i>
<i>Identification of 4 best practices for systematization and in-depth analysis</i>					
Indigenous Women Focal point (1 from Asia, 1 from Africa and 2 from America)	Coordination of site visits, community meetings	\$ 1.000,00	4		8
<i>Site visits to Indigenous communities</i>					
Travel expenses - FIMI Coordinator	Air ticket	\$ 2.100,00	4		
	Visa	\$ 100,00	4		
	Airport transportation	\$ 200,00	4		
Food and Lodging	Accomodation	\$ 100,00	4	15	
	Per diem	\$ 35,00	4	15	
Community Visits	Local transportation	\$ 30,00	4	15	
	Consultations at Indigenous communities	\$ 3.000,00	4		
Equipment	Digital Camera	\$ 500,00	1		
	Video camera	\$ 500,00	1		
MDGs and Indigenous Peoples Good Practices on the ground: Final Report 4 best practices documented	Preparation of final document	\$ 5.000,00	1		
					<i>Subtotal</i>
<i>Elaboration of promotional material</i>					
Elaboration of Visual material	Design and editing	\$ 2.000,00	2		6
Reproduction of Visual material	Audio material	\$ 5,00	1.000		
	Video	\$ 10,00	1.000		
	Photographs	\$ 15,00	35		
	Printed material	\$ 5,00	1.500		

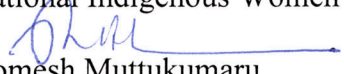
Publication of Visual material	publication	\$ 1.500,00	1		6
Dissemination		\$ 1.000,00	1		
					<i>Subtotal</i>
<i>Participation at the 12session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - 2013</i>					
Travel expenses	Air ticket (FIMI Coordinator)	\$ 1.600,00	1		
	Air ticket (Latin America Indigenous Leaders)	\$ 1.400,00	5		
	Air ticket (Asia Indigenous Leaders)	\$ 2.600,00	5		
	Air ticket (Africa Indigenous Leaders)	\$ 2.600,00	5		
	Visa	\$ 100,00	5		
	Airport transportation	\$ 100,00	16		
Food and lodging	Accomodation (double room)	\$ 150,00	8	7	
	Per diem	\$ 35,00	16	7	
Meeting expenses	Room rental	\$ 400,00	1		
	Interpretation services	\$ 500,00	6		
	Translation Equipment rental	\$ 300,00	1		
	Catering costs	\$ 300,00	1		
	Reproduction of materials	\$ 300,00	1		
NYC Photo Exhibition - MDGs and Indigenous Peoples	Space rental, installation	\$ 5.000,00			
					<i>Subtotal</i>
<i>Project Coordination</i>					
Responsible of the Project	FIMI Project Coordinator	\$ 2.000,00	1		24
Annual External Audit	2 Audits	\$ 16.000,00	1		
Administration expenses		\$ 500,00			24
Incidentals		\$ 2.000,00	1		
					<i>Subtotal</i>
					TOTAL USD

Total USD dollars	
\$	24.000,00
\$	7.200,00
\$	2.500,00
\$	33.700,00
\$	32.000,00
\$	8.400,00
\$	400,00
\$	800,00
\$	6.000,00
\$	2.100,00
\$	1.800,00
\$	12.000,00
\$	500,00
\$	500,00
\$	5.000,00
\$	69.500,00
\$	24.000,00
\$	5.000,00
\$	10.000,00
\$	525,00
\$	7.500,00

\$	9.000,00
\$	1.000,00
\$	57.025,00
\$	1.600,00
\$	7.000,00
\$	13.000,00
\$	13.000,00
\$	500,00
\$	1.600,00
\$	8.400,00
\$	3.920,00
\$	400,00
\$	3.000,00
\$	300,00
\$	300,00
\$	300,00
\$	5.000,00
\$	58.320,00
\$	48.000,00
\$	16.000,00
\$	12.000,00
\$	2.000,00
\$	78.000,00
\$	296.545,00

To: Ms. Tarcila Rivera Zea
President
International Indigenous Women's Forum

Date: 13 December 2011

From: 
Mr. Romesh Muttukumar
Deputy Assistant Administrator
BERA, UNDP

Subject: *Monitoring MDGs through an indigenous people's perspective*
Project Proposal Approval

I. Approval Status

On behalf of the MDG-F Secretariat I am pleased to inform you that your project proposal "*Monitoring MDGs through an indigenous people's perspective*" for a total amount of **USD 296,545** has been approved. In order to proceed, kindly sign the attached grant agreement making sure you provide us with the following data:

- Name of designated programme manager/responsible person for this initiative; and
- Bank account details

II. Design comments

In the final document to be submitted to the Secretariat please consider the following:

- Please note that work plan should be adjusted since activities will start in January 2012.

The MDG-F looks forward to working closely with the IIFW on this exciting initiative. The Secretariat will be in regular contact with you to ensure that this initiative feeds into the Fund's overall strategy on addressing inequalities and that the outcomes of this partnership will be shared with relevant stakeholders such as the UN Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Issues. The Secretariat will also work with you to ensure coherence between the proposed activities and the Fund's communication and advocacy global efforts.

III. Management arrangements and delegation of authority

Upon receipt of the final document and signed Grant agreement, the Secretariat will do a final revision at which time the financial allocation will be transferred according to the payment schedule included in the grant agreement.

With best regards.

cc.: MDG-F Secretariat