



***Side Event: Vision and Contributions of Indigenous Peoples to the Montevideo Consensus
from an Intercultural Approach to 2050***

Format: Space for intercultural dialogue based on questions

Date: Noviembre 13th

Time: 11:00-12:30

Duration: 90 minutes

Place: Salón 2 - ECLAC

Moderation: Dali Angel - Youth and Gender responsible - FILAC

Panelists:

- **Mirna Cunningham**, First Vice-President of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean - FILAC
- **Susana Sottoli**, Regional Director of the United Nations Population Fund UNFPA
- **Antonio Mullisaca Díaz**, Vice-Minister of Public Investment and External Financing of the Plurinational State of Bolivia
- **Otilia Lux de Cotí**, Advisor to the MILAC-FILAC Emblematic Program
- **Maya Poqomchi'-K'iche'**. Youth and Children Commission of the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas - ECMIA
- **Dayana Domicó**, Indigenous Youth Network of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- **Dominga Cucul**, Mayan indigenous people of Belize.
- **Vanessa Souza Ferreira**, Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon COIAB.
- **Olga Montufar**, President of the Network of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Women with Disabilities of Latin America and the Caribbean (REMIAD).
- **Fabiana del Popolo**, Chief of the Demography and Population Information Area ECLAC-CELADE.
- **Alberto Pizarro Chañilao**, Technical Secretary of FILAC.

Resource persons: Lilian Landau (UNFPA LACRO)

Rapporteur:

Santiago Farjat (UNFPA Bolivia)

Emilie Filmer- Wilson (UNFPA HQ)

I. Background

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 under the auspices of the United Nations. At this conference, the States adopted a Program of



Action as a guide for national and international action in the area of population and development with a 20-years projection.

Through resolution 536(XXV), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) adopted in 1994 the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, by virtue of which the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was created, with the final responsibility for the follow-up and review of population and development issues.

In 2012 in Santiago, Chile, through ECLAC resolution 670, it was decided that the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development would be renamed the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its objective is to follow up on issues related to population and development, international migration, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant populations, and aging.

The First Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled Full integration of population and population dynamics in sustainable development with equality and a rights-based approach: key to the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014, was organized by ECLAC and the Government of Uruguay in Montevideo from August 12 to 15, 2013, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Within this framework, the Montevideo Consensus was approved, which constitutes a powerful commitment by governments to ensure the full integration of population and demographic dynamics in sustainable development with equality and in full guarantee of Human Rights.

In the Montevideo Consensus, the States adopted 10 chapters that constitute the regional population and development agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean after 2014, including: A. Full integration of the population and its dynamics in sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights B. Rights, needs, responsibilities and demands of children, adolescents and young people C. Aging, social protection and socioeconomic challenges D. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services E. Children, adolescents and youths Rights, needs, responsibilities and demands of children, adolescents and young people C. Aging, social protection and socioeconomic challenges D. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services E. Gender equality F. Migration and the role of women and men in the development process Gender equality F. International migration and the protection of the human rights of all migrants G. Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability H. Indigenous peoples: interculturality and rights I. Afro-descendants: rights and rights of indigenous peoples Afro-descendants: rights and the fight against racism and racial discrimination J. Frameworks for the implementation of the future regional agenda on population and development.

It is important to note that all of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus are relevant to Indigenous Peoples, and specifically Chapter H on Indigenous Peoples: interculturality and rights, in which the following priority measures are agreed upon: 1) respect for and promotion of the



territorial rights of indigenous peoples, as a necessary requirement for the development of their identity and autonomy, including indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact, paying special attention to the challenges posed by extractive industries and other large investments on a global scale; 2) the development of policies that guarantee free, prior and informed consultation in matters that affect them; 3) the reduction of the high rates of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality that still prevail among indigenous peoples, particularly among women, girls and adolescents residing in rural areas; 4) the need for protection against all forms of violence against children, adolescents and youth, indigenous women and indigenous elders; 5) the guarantee of the highest standards in health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, respecting traditional medicines and knowledge; 6) ensuring that national statistics respect the principle of self-identification, as well as the generation of reliable and timely knowledge and information on indigenous peoples; and 7) the need to ensure that indigenous peoples' rights are respected in all aspects of their lives.

It is very important for indigenous peoples that national norms and public policies, as well as global and regional agendas on Population and Development, take into account their worldviews and their effective participation.

In this regard, the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples for Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Government of Bolivia, co-organize the side event: Vision and Contributions of Indigenous Peoples to the Montevideo Consensus from an Intercultural Approach towards 2050, with the aim of opening the space for reflection from Indigenous Peoples on the progress and challenges in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus 10 years after its adoption.

II. Objective of the event

To analyze the progress of the Montevideo Consensus a decade after its implementation, and to make recommendations to accelerate the implementation of priority measures and indicators related to the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

III. Methodology

The event will begin with a spiritual invocation by the indigenous youth network. The opening panel will be in charge of FILAC, UNFPA and the Government of Bolivia. Afterwards, there will be a discussion with a moderator who will guide the different panelists with specific questions, which must be answered in 5 minutes. Finally, there will be closing remarks by FILAC's Technical Secretary.

IV. Agenda and run of the show



FONDO PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE



Side Event: Vision and Contributions of Indigenous Peoples to the Montevideo Consensus from an Intercultural Approach to 2050 ROOM 2 11:00 - 12:30	
Time	Detail
11:00 - 11:10 <i>Ceremonial opening by the indigenous youth network (10 minutes)</i>	The indigenous youth network of Latin America and the Caribbean will open the event with a spiritual invocation ceremony based on indigenous cosmovisions.
11:10 - 11:30 <i>Each panelist will have 5 minutes to speak + moderation time.</i> (20 minutes)	Opening Panel: The moderator introduces the following panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Freddy Mamani Machaca, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. ● Mirna Cunningham, First Vice President of the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. ● Susana Sottoli, Regional Director of the United Nations Population Fund, UNFPA.
11:30 - 12:15 Each panelist will have 5 minutes to speak + moderation time. (45 minutes)	Discussion: Progress and challenges of the Montevideo Consensus 10 years after its adoption, from the intergenerational and intercultural perspectives of indigenous peoples. Moderation: Dali Angel, Coordinator of the Women and Youth Program (FILAC), the moderator will ask questions as interviews to each of the panelists. Each panelist has 5 minutes to answer the questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Taking into account chapter C on aging and social protection, how have indigenous women ensured the transfer of knowledge and know-how to the new generations, and how can these practices be recognized and included in policies and legislation as a contribution of indigenous peoples towards a dignified aging? Otilia Lux de Cotí, Advisor to the MILAC-FILAC Emblematic Program

- In the Consensus we have a chapter on **Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services**, where the importance of protecting and guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health and rights is mentioned. What have been the experiences and practices of Indigenous Women to achieve Sexual and Reproductive Justice and close the existing gaps? **Dominga Cucul**, young Mayan woman from Belize.
- Promoting parity between men and women in **decision-making spaces and promoting the social and political participation of women**, as a determining condition of democracy and a goal to eradicate the structural exclusion of women in society, is one of the priority measures found in chapter E of the Consensus. What have been the experiences of your organization to ensure that this measure is fulfilled? **Guillermina Kuno Huanca**, Executive Secretary of the National Confederation of Indigenous Peasant Women of Bolivia "Bartolina Sisa".
- Considering chapter B on **Children, adolescents and youth**, where they are recognized as subjects of rights, what would be your suggestions and recommendations, so that the rights of indigenous girls are fulfilled? **Mádeli Melissa Chá Sontay Maya Poqomchi'- K'iche'**. Member of the Mayan Youth Movement of the National Coordinator of Widows of Guatemala (CONAVIGUA).
- One of the priority measures found in Chapter H on indigenous peoples is the **restitution of rights and protection against all forms of violence**. From your experience in the peace process, what have been the measures to ensure the restitution of rights, including indigenous women, youth and children. **Dayana Domico**, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia ONIC-Red de Jóvenes Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe.
- One of the priority measures in the chapter on **territoriality** is the mention of the promotion of the inclusive use of **natural resources, avoiding the social and environmental damage** that their exploitation may cause. What have been the contributions of indigenous peoples and youth in

	<p>climate action and sustainable management and how do we transform them into public policies through the Montevideo Consensus? Vanessa Souza Ferreira, Member of the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon COIAB - Indigenous Youth Network LAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the challenges and obstacles faced by Indigenous Peoples, especially women and girls, what actions are women taking at the territorial level to combat all forms of violence and multiple discriminations, considering their situated experiences? Olga Montufar, President of the Network of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Women with Disabilities of Latin America and the Caribbean (REMIAD). • What have been the advances and challenges of Indigenous Peoples in Latin American population censuses and why is it important to generate disaggregated statistical data and information for public policies? Fabiana del Popolo, Head of the Demography and Population Information Area ECLAC-CELADE.
<p>12:20 - 12:30</p> <p>Final reflexions</p> <p>(5 minutes).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing: <p>Final reflections and next steps in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.</p> <p>Alberto Pizarro Chañilao, Technical Secretary of FILAC</p>