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**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF
THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR EAST AND
CENTRAL AFRICA**

15 - 16 December 2015, Yaoundé, Cameroon

I. Introduction

1. A Regional Workshop on the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples for East and Central Africa (the Workshop) was organised by the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities (the WGIP or the Working Group) in collaboration with the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA) in Yaoundé, the Republic of Cameroon, from 15 to 16 December 2015.
2. The Workshop brought together a total of 35 participants representing states, national human rights institutions, civil society organisations, media professionals as well as members of the Working Group and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN SRIP). Eight Central and Eastern African States were represented, including Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. (See Annex I for a complete list of participants).

II. Objectives of the Workshop

3. The objectives of the workshop were to:
 - Inform and raise awareness among participants on the content of the Outcome Document, and other relevant international legal instruments on the rights of indigenous peoples;
 - Promote ownership of the Outcome Document for broader dissemination at national and local levels;
 - Initiate dialogue among various stakeholders in order to make the Outcome Document operational at national and local levels.

III. Items on the Agenda

4. The participants exchanged views on various issues relating to the rights of indigenous peoples in Central and East Africa. The discussions focused particularly on the following issues: the presentation of the various aspects of the Outcome Document; the rights guaranteed and commitments made under the UNDRIP and ILO Convention No. 169; the principle of free, prior and informed consent as contained in the Outcome Document; indigenous women

and children vis-à-vis the Outcome Document; good practices in Africa in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples; the role of various stakeholders in awareness raising and the ratification of relevant human rights instruments and the adoption of laws, policies and programmes aimed at recognising, promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples as well as the role of various interested parties in the follow-up and monitoring of implementation (see Annex 2 for the agenda of the Regional Workshop).

IV. Methodology

5. The workshop was conducted in French and English with simultaneous interpretations. Presentations by experts in plenary sessions were made followed by discussions with and among participants in order to have a better understanding of the various themes and to facilitate the sharing of experiences.
6. The plenaries were followed by break away sessions where two working groups had lengthy discussions on the following themes: the identification of stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities including opportunities for the implementation of the Outcome Document in the respective countries; how to strengthen advocacy campaigns for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 and other relevant international instruments as well as monitoring the commitment of State Parties and other stakeholders in the implementation of these instruments.
7. The Workshop was concluded with the adoption of a Final Communiqué and a Declaration on the Implementation in Africa of the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

V. Opening Ceremony

8. The opening ceremony of the workshop was graced by the presence of several dignitaries. It was moderated by Mr. Samuel Tilahun, Assistant to the Working Group. Opening remarks were made by the President of MBOSCUDA, Mr. Jaji Manu Gidado; the Vice-Chairperson of the African Commission and Chairperson of the Working Group, Commissioner Soyata Maiga; and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Madam Victoria Tauli-Corpuz. The Workshop was officially declared opened by the Honourable Ambassador Mr. Guillaume Nseke, representative of the Ministry of External Relations of Cameroon.

Speech by Mr Jaji Manu Gidado, President of MBOSCUDA

9. In his opening remark, Mr. Gidado welcomed participants and emphasized that the choice of Cameroon to host the Workshop is a demonstration of the renewed confidence reposed in his country.
10. He recalled that the deliberations of the Workshop were within the framework of promoting the rights of indigenous peoples through the instruments of rights developed both at the global and continental level. Therefore, he underscored, that Africa need to own the Outcome Document of the WCIP in order to promote and defend the rights of indigenous peoples.
11. In addition, Mr. Gidado presented a brief overview of the indigenous movement in Cameroon and identified the achievements attained by the various indigenous associations. He also highlighted measures taken by the Cameroonian Government that have benefited indigenous peoples, in particular, the projects planned and implemented by various Ministries of the government.
12. Despite the significant achievements noted, he deplored with concern the abuses to which indigenous peoples are subjected, notably the lack of recognition of their civil and political rights; the enormous pressures they face regarding their environment and natural resources often exploited for the benefit of vested economic or short-term interests.
13. Mr. Gidado concluded his speech by expressing his hope that the Workshop would help strengthen the existing judiciary mechanisms and allow participants to formulate strong recommendations for governments, international and national organisations engaged in the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights in Africa.

Speech by Madam Soyata Maiga, Vice-Chairperson of the African Commission and Chairperson of the Working Group

14. In her speech, Commissioner Maiga, on behalf of the Working Group, the African Commission and on her own behalf, expressed her gratitude to all who contributed in one way or another in the planning and organization of the Workshop, in particular the Government of Cameroon for accepting to host the Workshop and for facilitating entry visas to participants; to MBOSCUDA,

which is also the focal point of the Working Group, for the devotion and efficiency demonstrated by its members in organising the workshop; to IWGIA for its technical and financial assistance to the Working Group to enable it to execute its mandate; to members of the Working Group for their commitment, devotion and dynamism; and to participants for having accepted to take part in the workshop.

15. She especially expressed her gratitude to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Madam Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, who agreed to attend the Workshop in spite of her busy schedule.
16. She indicated that the choice of Cameroon as host country for the Workshop on the Outcome Document, which she said is the first of its kind in Africa, or even in the world, is not by coincidence since Cameroon, as a country, has exhibited an avowed openness by its Government regarding the issue of indigenous peoples including the will and determination to bring on board all parties concerned with the issue.
17. She reminded participants about the objective of the Workshop and the importance of the Outcome Document of the WCIP in view of the fact that the issue of indigenous peoples has still not received the level of attention it deserves for various reasons, and took the opportunity to clarify the concept of indigenous peoples as understood in the African context by referring to the 2003 African Commission Report on the Concept of Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa.
18. She commended African States which have adopted policies, programmes and/or laws favouring indigenous populations/communities and encouraged them to continue with the laudable efforts to ensure the full realisation of the rights of indigenous populations/communities.
19. Commissioner Maiga noted the challenges which indigenous peoples continue to face, particularly the failure to give legal recognition to their distinct identity, discrimination and stigmatisation, expropriation of their ancestral lands, the disproportionate level of poverty, the school dropout rates due to child marriages and early marriages, and the school programmes that are not suitable to the particular way of life of indigenous populations.
20. Regarding the areas of concern with respect to promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, she mentioned the low ratification of ILO

Convention No. 169 on indigenous peoples' rights which has been ratified only by the Central African Republic; the lack of national laws on the protection of indigenous populations/communities with the exception of the Republic of Congo that enacted a law recognising the rights of indigenous peoples in 2011; the failure to apply the principle of prior, free and informed consent while undertaking development projects that affect indigenous communities as well as the lack of national policies and programmes for indigenous populations/communities.

21. Commissioner Maiga also provided information to participants about the Commission and its Working Group, its mandate and achievements in the area of promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.
22. She concluded her speech by informing participants that the year 2016 was declared by the ACHPR as African Year of Human Rights with particular emphasis on the rights of women and hoped that the issue of indigenous women would be at the centre-stage of these celebrations.

Speech by Madam Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

23. Madam Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Rights, thanked the organisers of the Workshop for inviting her and indicated that the event marked her first visit to Africa since her appointment in June 2015.
24. She also lauded the Working Group and its Chairperson, Commissioner Soyata Maiga, for the work accomplished at the Commission with regards to the rights of indigenous populations/communities in Africa.
25. She indicated that the workshop had come at a timely moment since it is being organised a year after the adoption of the Outcome Document and immediately after the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015.
26. She emphasised the importance of ownership of the Outcome Document at the national level and the need to establish dialogue which brings on board all stakeholders for its implementation.

27. She recalled that it is impossible to consider the Outcome Document independently of other international instruments and Agenda 2030, while indicating that the seminar would be the platform to consider the decisions taken in Paris in connection with the Outcome Document.

Speech by the Honourable Ambassador Guillaume Nseke representing the Ministry of External Relations of Cameroon

28. Ambassador Nseke welcomed participants and applauded the organization of the workshop on the rights of the indigenous peoples in Cameroon which, he said, was not done by accident.
29. He stressed that the Outcome Document is an important instrument for the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. He further indicated that the most important thing is not to have good documents but their concretisation and implementation at the national and local levels.
30. He expressed the hope that at the end of the deliberations, the issue of developing a concrete Action Plan will become a reality and further steps will be taken to go beyond ownership to its implementation by all the stakeholders, including indigenous peoples themselves. He concluded his speech by declaring the Regional Workshop officially open.

VI. Themes covered on the first day of the workshop.

31. The following section of this report provides a summary of the different presentations made during the workshop.

A. Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples: Commitments made and the role of Stakeholders by Madam Victoria Tauli-Corpuz

32. In her presentation, Madam Corpuz established a connection between the Outcome Document, the Paris Agreement with respect to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
33. In her exposé on the Outcome Document, she recalled that it was adopted at the end of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, dubbed the

World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held on 23 and 24 September 2014 in New York, the United States of America.

34. With regards to the contents of the Outcome Document, she made particular mention of:
- paragraph 30 in which the role of NHRIs is recognised including that of private sector stakeholders, and in which particularly civil society is encouraged to actively participate in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples;
 - paragraphs 7 and 8 touch not only on the commitment of States on the implementation but also the development of national action plans aimed at promoting the implementation of the Outcome Document;
 - paragraph 19 concerning the empowerment of indigenous women;
 - paragraph 21 on the establishment of national mechanisms for the recognition and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples concerning their lands and natural resources, in collaboration with indigenous peoples;
 - paragraph 34 relating to the recognition by governments of the important contribution of indigenous peoples to sustainable development;
 - paragraph 35 relating to the respect of the contribution of indigenous peoples to the management of ecosystems and sustainable development;
 - paragraph 26 on the role that indigenous populations can play in economic, social and environmental development, which is credited to their sustainable traditional agricultural practices;
 - paragraph 23 recognises the role of IPs in getting involved so as to rectify the consequences of huge development projects such as extractive industries;
 - The Outcome Document also provides for the role of the Human Rights Council in considering the causes and consequences of violence perpetrated against indigenous women and girls.
35. Regarding the Paris Agreement on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement), she recalled that the Paris Agreement was adopted on the occasion of the 21st Session of the Conference of Parties (COP) held from 30 November to 11 December 2015 in Paris, France. She stressed that there was a significant presence of indigenous peoples who had an impact on the Paris Agreements.
36. Concerning the relevant provisions on indigenous peoples, she indicated that the Preamble of the Paris Agreement uses the same language as the Outcome Document as far as indigenous populations are concerned.

37. She indicated that the Paris Agreements' preamble which underscores the decisions of the Paris Agreements also recognises that Climate Change is a subject of concern to humanity as a whole and that the Parties should take into consideration their respective human rights obligations, including the rights of indigenous peoples.
38. Furthermore, she indicated that IPs appear several times in the Paris Agreement as a result of the advocacy campaigns of organisations and institutions working in the area of the human rights of indigenous peoples. Prior to the Paris Agreement, she said, they did not appear anywhere such as in the Kyoto Protocol.
39. The Paris decisions recognise the role of IPs and their contribution to the protection of ecosystems, which are useful for mitigating climate change.
40. Regarding Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, another framework which influences the fate of IPs, she deplored the fact that IPs were not mentioned in the objectives. However, she emphasised that a paragraph on the vision makes reference to indigenous peoples, especially the need to strengthen the rights of IPs as vulnerable people.
41. She also indicated that the SDGs particularly concerns indigenous peoples, particularly pastoralists and farmers, as with regards to Goal Two (Zero Hunger) and particularly with regards to food security and nutrition, which directly addresses the challenges of secure and equal access to land for indigenous peoples.
42. These factors are also found in the Outcome Document under the commitments made by States in relation to their programme to support food security and nutrition, since IPs live by harvesting and hunting.
43. She indicated that some governments blame the livelihood of indigenous peoples as the cause of deforestation while the truth is that it in fact ensures preservation of forests and biodiversity.
44. She concluded her presentation by emphasising that currently there are several texts on protection of the rights of indigenous populations. However, she recalled that the most vital thing is not the formulation of texts but their implementation at the local and national levels.

B. Rights Guaranteed and Commitments made under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Populations (the UNDRIP) and ILO Convention n° 169 (the Convention) by Dr. Albert Barume, member of the WGIP.

45. Dr. Barume gave a presentation on the Rights Guaranteed and Commitments made under UNDRIP and the ILO Convention 169. He gave some background on the UNDRIP and the Convention. He indicated that the two instruments are the only ones we have for now on the rights of indigenous peoples. He also mentioned that these two instruments do not create new category of rights but reassert the right to equality already recognized in other international human rights instruments.
46. Regarding the common rationale of the UNDRIP and the Convention, Dr. Barume indicated that the two instruments' main goal is equality i.e. to facilitate equal enjoyment of rights for indigenous peoples. The UNDRIP is seeking to redress historical injustices grounded in prejudiced views of land-based cultures, ways of life and livelihoods of certain communities or peoples and the Convention is seeking to ensure equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by indigenous peoples on the same footing with the rest of national populations.
47. He said that the UNDRIP is very important as it is a comprehensive instrument, developed in collaboration with indigenous peoples, states, UN agencies, and NGOs for over twenty years.
48. He also indicated that the UNDRIP is considered as setting the minimum standard for the treatment, survival, dignity, and well-being of indigenous peoples. The UNDRIP was adopted in broad consensus by 143 countries and no African State voted against it.
49. He also underlined the fact that African States hallmark is Article 46 regarding the right to self-determination in the context of indigenous peoples. He also underlined articles 5, 19 and 27 as key elements of the UNDRIP.
50. With regard to the Convention, he indicated its status and objectives. He mentioned that it is the only international legally binding Convention on indigenous peoples open for ratification by States which has been ratified by 22 countries (15 Latin America and Caribbean, 4 European, 2 Asian and Pacific, 1 African).

51. He indicated that the Convention has relevance beyond ratifying states as it has influenced key policies and decisions of some non-state actors such as the IFC Note on the Convention, bilateral development policies, regional human rights mechanisms e.g. the African Commission in the Endorois case.
52. He indicated that the Convention is complementary to and reinforces the UNDRIP and is crucial for inclusive development, democracy, good governance, conflict resolution.
53. Regarding the comparative advantages of the Convention, Dr. Barume indicated that it brings monitoring mechanisms for indigenous peoples' rights (States' reporting) and is a legally binding treaty, has flexible implementation that takes into consideration national contexts and makes workers (trade unions) employers (business sector) as stakeholders on indigenous peoples' issues (tripartite nature of the ILO) through social dialogue.
54. On Key Impact of the Convention, he indicated its impact in such as conflict resolution (e.g. in Nepal and Guatemala); political representation of indigenous peoples (e.g. Norway Sami Parliament). The Convention has led to changes in laws and policies on lands, health, education, employment, etc. in many countries, including non-ratifying ones.
55. With regard to the substantive rights guaranteed by the UNDRIP and the Convention he indicated:
 - Equal access to rights: Articles 1 and 2 of UNDRIP and Article 2 of the Convention
 - Right to self-determination: Articles 3, 4 and 46 of UNDRIP
 - Freedom from forced relocation and FPIC: Arts.10, 11 of UNDRIP and Art. 16 of the Convention
 - Right to land and resources: Arts. 25-30 of UNDRIP and Arts. 13-19 of the Convention
 - Reducing socio-economic gaps: Wide ranging throughout in the UNDRIP as well as in the Convention
56. In his concluding remarks, he mentioned the core and enabling roles of the UNDRIP and the Convention. Regarding the core roles, he indicated that the UNDRIP and the Convention together create the strongest legal framework for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights as they are mutually reinforcing and complementary. The UNDRIP provides political space to the Convention

and the Convention provides States' practices, reporting mechanism, jurisprudence and interpretation.

57. He underscored that the two instruments will be critical to a number of international and regional instruments such as Agenda 2063 of the AU, human rights and business, Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, Free Trade, and multilateral lending mechanisms. He also indicated the fact that the Outcome Document and ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) call on States to adopt National Action Plans for implementation of the two instruments - UNDRIP and the Convention.
58. With regard to their enabling roles, he indicated that both the UNDRIP and the Convention will contribute amongst others to fine tuning of legal and policy frameworks for inclusive growth in Africa, and goes in line with African Union's overall policy to build on cultural diversity as stated in numerous African regional treaties such as the African Charter on Democracy, Governance and Elections; and also enables indigenous contribution to national development for instance through their cultural heritage.
59. He concluded by noting that the UNDRIP and the Convention are tools for conflict prevention and enhance dialogue between indigenous peoples and states. It also provides critical tools for the much needed people-centred development in many African States' new constitutions and regional agenda that advocate for development that leaves no-one behind.

C. Sustainable Development in Indigenous Context- prepared by Dr. Melakou Tegegn, member of the WGIP and presented by Mr. Samuel Tilahun, Assistant to the WGIP.

60. Mr. Tilahun presented the paper on behalf of Dr. Melakou Tegegn who was not able to attend the workshop, due to reasons beyond his control.
61. It was indicated that Sustainable Development (SD) can be defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own'. SD in the African context should enable people to live in a state of well-being and

happiness; free from the terror of want and deprivation; and by having a say in matters that affect their lives.

62. He indicated that SD has four dimensions: political, economic, social and natural/inter-generational equity.
63. The political dimension is freedom of individuals and communities to participate in affairs that affect their lives. For this to be realized space for participation should be created, freedom of expression and the right to elect and be elected must be guaranteed. The political dimension of SD is provided in article 3 of UNDRIP and the Outcome Document.
64. The economic dimension entails the capacity to end want and deprivation on sustainable basis, which includes managing and having a say in the management of the means of production and the environment. Articles 19, 23, 25 and 26 of the UNDRIP which have also been reiterated in the Outcome Document clearly lay out these elements.
65. The social dimension is about the ability to live in harmony with others free from all forms of inequality and bigotry and includes, among others, gender equality. Article 22 of the UNDRIP and several paragraphs of the Outcome Document restate these social elements in greater detail.
66. The natural dimension which also includes inter-generational equity is about not infringing on the ability of future generations to meet their needs by, for instance, refraining from destroying the natural environment and depleting resources. The current trend in many African countries to industrialize at any cost should be reconsidered as it is not sustainable.
67. He mentioned that indigenous peoples' livelihood systems are compatible with SD. In this regard, pastoralism is one of the most effective and economically rational ways of sustainably managing dry lands. Pastoral livestock wealth also occupies strategic position in some economies such as Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. Therefore, African governments should acknowledge the contribution of indigenous ways of life to the conservation of nature and the national economy, and promote it. Only then will they fully embrace and achieve SD.

68. He concluded by calling on states parties to take into consideration the issue of SD while implementing the Outcome Document.

D. Presentation on Indigenous Women and Children in the Outcome Document of the WCIP, by Dr. Naomi Kipuri, member of the WGIP

69. Dr. Kipuri began her presentation by indicating that indigenous women and children's issues are cross-cutting so all concerns of indigenous populations are of similar concern to them, which makes it not easy to isolate issues relevant to them alone.

70. She indicated that some paragraphs in the outcome document e.g. Articles 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 contain issues that specifically address the issue of indigenous women and children.

71. In terms of the support to children and women in the Outcome Document, she indicated that the support for children and the youth includes issues such as empowerment, capacity building, co-operation with indigenous peoples, causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls and enjoyment of language, culture and religion.

72. She mentioned that the support areas include also health, education, employment, transmission of traditional knowledge, language and to take measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights.

73. As an example, she mentioned that according to paragraph 13, the UN commits itself to support the empowerment and capacity building of indigenous youth including their full and effective participation in decision-making processes in matters that affect them. The commitment includes developing consultations with indigenous peoples' policies, programmes and resources targeted at the well-being of indigenous youth.

74. Regarding the support to women in the Outcome Document she mentioned that the UN commits itself to:

- support the empowerment of indigenous women and to formulate and implement in collaboration with indigenous populations, particularly indigenous women and their organizations policies and programmes designed to promote capacity building and strengthen their leadership as well;

- take measures which will facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas;
 - Eliminate barriers for their participation in political, economic, social and cultural life;
 - Intensify efforts in co-operation with indigenous peoples, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous peoples and individuals and in particular women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities by strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks.
75. With regards to international human rights instruments relevant to indigenous women and children, she mentioned that human rights concerns relating to indigenous women and children in the outcome document are contained in existing human rights instruments, with commitments by governments to protect them. These include the ILO Convention 169, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on All forms of Discrimination against women, and the UNDRIP.
76. She highlighted that the CRC adopted in 1989 was the first agreement to clearly address the rights of indigenous children. According to CRC governments are to ensure that all children are given equal opportunities with other children to survive, develop and be protected and that the best interests and opinions of the child are taken into account in decision-making affecting them.
77. She also stated that just like other children, indigenous children have the general right to education, health, to be registered at birth and to be protected from violence, abuse and exploitation. Due to indigenous peoples' unique cultures and histories, indigenous children have the right to learn, use and practice their own languages, customs and religions together with other members of their community.
78. Regarding the implementation of the CRC, she indicated that governments are expected to submit regular reports to the committee on the Rights of the Child on what they are doing for all children after which concluding observations are adopted and submitted to governments to improve the situation of all children in countries. The Committee issued General Comments using CRC & UNDRIP to outline important advice to governments on how to protect rights of indigenous children in General Comment 11 on the protection of Indigenous children.

79. With regard to the UNDRIP, she underscored amongst others Article 7 which guarantees indigenous peoples freedom to live freely, be safe and secure and not be exposed to violence; Articles 11,12 & 13 on the right to culture; Articles 14 & 15 which target the establishment of a culturally sensitive education system; Article 17 which protects indigenous children from work that harms them and that is bad for their health and education; Article 18 which refers to participation and decision-making; Article 19 which guarantees a free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect indigenous peoples; Article 22 protecting vulnerable peoples such as indigenous elders, women, children and persons with disabilities from all forms of violence and discrimination; Article 24 refers to a right to health without discrimination and Article 31 which deals with cultural and intellectual property, songs, languages.
80. Speaking about the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) she indicated that it provides protection against any form of discrimination against indigenous women and girl child.
81. She indicated that its content corresponds to that of UNDRIP in relation to the rights of indigenous women and children.
82. She indicated that even though states made commitments to protect indigenous women and children, they are often most vulnerable to insecurity and violence which are a common phenomenon in their lives, and discrimination often prevents indigenous women and children from accessing health services even where such services are available in their areas.
83. As remedy, she indicated that States should ensure that indigenous children have access to information that is relevant and important to their well-being; the media should be encouraged to provide this information in indigenous languages; and education should help all children learn to respect the cultural identities of others.
84. She concluded her presentation with recommendations based on measures included in the Outcome Document including:
- Examining the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls in consultation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other

special procedures of the UN and the African Commission within their respective mandates.

- National and regional Human Rights institutions to take a leading role in the implementation of the rights of indigenous women and children in their respective regions and countries, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders.
- To invite the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the Commission on the status of women “the empowerment of indigenous women as a theme at a future session”.

E. Good Practices in the Promotion and Protection of Indigenous Populations’ Rights: Lessons to be learned - by Samuel Tilahun, assistant to the WGIP

85. In his presentation, Mr. Tilahun indicated that although many African states are still reluctant to recognize indigenous communities within their territories as such, in the past decade there have been some encouraging developments.
86. For instance, in February 2011, the Republic of Congo became the first African country to enact a law that recognizes, promotes and protects indigenous peoples’ rights. This law, which was prepared by the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with civil society and with the involvement of indigenous communities, is the first of its kind in Africa and expectations among indigenous organisations and civil society organisations are high with regards to its impact on diminishing marginalisation and discrimination of indigenous peoples. The Central African Republic also became the first African country to ratify ILO Convention 169, which, under the terms of the ILO Constitution, entered into force on 11 August 2011. Since then, the country has been in the process of implementing it although this has been very challenging given the conflict and political instability that have prevailed in the country since 2012.
87. He also spoke about another central African country, Burundi, which has notable quota system in its parliament reserved for indigenous peoples’ representatives. The 2005 Constitution sets aside three seats in the National Assembly and two seats in the Senate for the Batwa. Kenya and Cameroon also give some level of recognition in their Constitutions to indigenous peoples.
88. Mr. Tilahun mentioned the 2010 Pastoral Code of Niger which recognizes some rights of indigenous communities including mobility as a fundamental right of pastoralists and which puts a ban on the privatization of pastoral spaces.

89. He also indicated that Algeria recognizes the Amazigh language as an official language. In conclusion he remarked that these are few examples of good practices in the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights that can and should be emulated by other African countries.

VI. Working Groups

90. The second day of the workshop started with a summary of the deliberations of the first day presented by the WGIP assistants, Mr. Samuel Tilahun and Madam Anita Bagona. The summary was enriched with observations and comments from the participants.
91. The summary was followed by group work. The participants were divided into two groups; the Francophone and Anglophone Groups.
92. The two groups were tasked to identify all stakeholders, the role of each of them and the opportunities and the avenues that could be used at the national level for the following three actions:
- Implementation of the Outcome Document in Africa;
 - Advocacy Campaigns for the Ratification of International Conventions and favourable laws and policies at the national level;
 - Strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation in respect of the Implementation of the Outcome Document and other instruments for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.
93. The outcomes of the two group discussions were presented at the plenary session and the participants enriched them with different contributions. The recommendations made by the Francophone and Anglophone groups are summarized in the press release (see annex 3) and declaration (see annex 4).

Closing Ceremony

94. The closing ceremony was marked by speeches of the national President of MBOSCUA, by the Special Rapporteur and the Chairperson of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities.

Closing Statement by the National President of MBOSCUA

95. The President of MBOSCUDA, Mr Gidado, expressed his satisfaction with the organisation of the regional workshop and its outcome. He indicated how pleased he was that the first visit of Madam Corpuz, the United Nations Special Rapporteur to Africa started with MBOSCUDA, and he took the opportunity to thank her for her devotion and determination towards the cause of indigenous peoples.
96. He also expressed his deep appreciation to the Chairperson of the Working Group, Commissioner Maiga, for her unflinching commitment to the indigenous cause and wished her courage in her noble assignment.
97. Mr. Gidado further thanked the Government of Cameroon for its initiatives towards indigenous peoples. He ended his speech by urging the WGIP to record the hosting of the Workshop by Cameroon as one of the good practices by States in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

Statement by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

98. Madam Corpuz on her own behalf and on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) thanked MBOSCUDA, the African Commission and its Working Group and Cameroon for inviting her to the Regional Workshop on the Outcome Document.
99. Furthermore, she requested the participants to assist her with an invitation by their countries of origin to initiate dialogues with the authorities for the implementation of the Outcome document. She once again emphasised the close link that exists between the Outcome Document and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, indicating further the need for States to implement them since indigenous peoples are confronted with a lot of challenges.
100. Finally, she emphasised that she hopes to participate in the session of the Commission where she will be in a position to meet a broader representation of stakeholders working to protect the rights of indigenous peoples.

Statement by the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission and Chairperson of the Working Group

101. Commissioner Soyata Maiga expressed her satisfaction with all the various aspects of the organisation of the workshop, particularly the quality of the discussions and the logistics put in place by the MBOSCUDA team, headed by Madam Bouba.
102. She thanked all the participants for having played their part towards the successful outcome of the workshop: the members of the Working Group for involving themselves in an organised manner for the holding and conduct of the workshop; IWGIA for its constant support to the Working Group and for having facilitated the participation of the WG in the process of the World Conference and the COP 21; the Special Rapporteur for the value she added through her participation; the Government of Cameroon for having facilitated the issuance of visas.
103. She also thanked the indigenous peoples' representatives for their participation and urged them to be vigilant and maintain the link with the people at the grassroots they represent in order to make an impact on their lives. She urged the decision-making bodies to involve indigenous peoples in development programmes that concern them.
104. She further expressed her gratitude to all the participants, Government representatives, national institutions and civil society organisations for the quality of their contributions and encouraged them to undertake a broad popularisation of the results of the workshop in order to facilitate their dissemination.
105. Commissioner Maiga further urged participants to support the Commission and the whole of Africa in celebrating the year 2016 which has been declared a year of human rights with particular emphasis on the rights of women, by disseminating the Outcome Document.
106. She expressed her solidarity with the participants of Burundi as the country is confronted with such a difficult situation. She concluded her statement by wishing participants a festive holiday season and a very happy new year.
107. The closing ceremony of the regional workshop was enlivened with songs by a young artist from the Mbororo community.

ANNEX 1: List of participants

Regional Workshop on the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples for Eastern and Central Africa

15-16 December 2015, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

i. MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS/COMMUNITIES

Name	Institution	Contact details
Commissioner Soyata Maiga	ACHPR / WGIP	Mali Email: soyatam@yahoo.fr
Commissioner Jamesina King	ACHPR / WGIP	Sierra Leone Email: jamesinaking@yahoo.com
Dr. Naomi Kipuri	ACHPR / WGIP	Kenya Email: kipuri3000@yahoo.com
Dr. Albert Barume	ACHPR / WGIP	Congo Email: nmkra@hotmail.com
Ms. Hawe Bouba	ACHPR / WGIP	Cameroon Email: hawebouba@yahoo.com

ii. INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS

Name	Institution	Contact details
Victoria Tauli Corpuz	UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Philippines Email: unsr@vtaulicorpuz.org indigenous@ohchr.org vicky@tebtebba.org

iii. STATE DELEGATES

Country	Name of participant	Contact details
Burundi	Sindayigaya J. Baptiste	Commission Nationale Foncière
Cameroon	Nguillaume Nseke	Ministry of External Relations Email: nsekeguy@yahoo.fr
Cameroon	Mbotto Hance Remie	Ministry of Justice: Tel n° 699245730
Cameroon	M'be Pierre	Directorate for National Security (DGSN/DRG) Tel n° 677594147.
Cameroon	Ngo Tonye Monique	Ministry of Social Affairs. Tel n°: 696525624
Cameroon	Endalle Djemea Gaelle V	Ministry of Forest and the Fauna Tel n°: 694302422
Cameroon	Messengue François D	Ministry of Secondary Education Email: messenguefd@yahoo.fr
Kenya	Peter Ngumi	Office of the Attorney General

		Email: peter-noah@kenya.go.ke
Uganda	Mr. Bisereko Kyomuhendo	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Email: kbisereko@yahoo.com

i. **PARLIAMENT:**

Country	Name of Participants	Contact details
Cameroon	Hon. Zam Jacques	National Assembly
Cameroon	Kwendi N Grace	National Assembly

iv. **NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS**

Country	Name of participant	Contact details
Cameroon	Commissioner Rev. Philippe Nguete	National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms Email: revnguète@hotmail.com
Cameroon	Ndi Martina B	National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms Email: tina-fox08@yahoo.fr
Kenya	Commissioner Jedidah Wakonyo Warumhiu	National Human Rights Commission Email : haki@knchr.org / jwarumhiu@knchr.org
Tanzania	Mr. Francis K. Nzuki	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance: chragg@chragg.go.tz

v. **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

Country	Name of participant	Contact details
Burundi	Mr. Bambanze Vital	Unissons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA) Email: uniproba@yahoo.fr / vbambanze@hotmail.com
Burundi	Habimana Léonard	Unissons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA) Email : lhabimana2002@yahoo.fr
Cameroon	Mr. Messe Venant	Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion des Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale (REPALEAC)/Okani Email : messe_venant@yahoo.fr
Cameroon	Mr. Jaji Manu Gidado	MBOSCUDA Email: mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Sali Moussa	MBOSCUDA Email: mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Hassoumi Abdoulaye	MBOSCUDA

		Email: mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Yahya Aboubakar	MBOSCUDA Email: mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Sanda H. Oumarou	MBOSCUDA mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Mohamadou Bello	MBOSCUDA mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Akpakoua Njema valere	ASBAK/RACOPY Email : asbaklomie@yahoo.fr
Cameroon	Jeanne Biloa	BACUDA Tel n° : 679118935
Cameroon	Fadimatou Dahirou	MBOSCUDA mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Jaji Manu	National president of MBOSCUDA mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Salif Haman	MBOSCUDA Email: mboscudanec@yahoo.com
Cameroon	Ndi Mballa Marie Odile	Parliamentary Network for the promotion and protection of Ecosystem in Central Africa. (REPAR)
Cameroon	Koumtounga	CARREX Email: jephko-cm@yahoo.fr
Central African Republic	Mr. Jean Jacque Mathamale	Centre pour l'information Environnementale et le Développement Durable (CIEDD) Email: mathamale05@yahoo.fr
Congo-Brazzaville	Mr. Moke Loamba	Association pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carceral (ADHUC) B.P. 2161 Brazzaville Tel: +242 - 521 5407 Fax: +242 - 81 18 28 Email: adhuc_congo@yahoo.fr adhuc95@gmail.com
Kenya	Mr. Bernard Obora	Endorois Welfare Council (EWC) Email : obraben@gmail.com
Tanzania	Mr. Gideon Sanago	PINGOs Forum Email: olesanago@yahoo.com
Tanzania	Mr. Adam Ole Mwarabu	PAICODEO Email: paicodeo@gmail.com / olpurkani@yahoo.co.uk

vi. **OTHERS - MEDIA**

Country	Name of participant	Contact details
Cameroon	Irene Ayane	CR TV-Radio
Cameroon	Nicole D.	CR TV-Radio
Cameroon	Awah Miranda	CR TV-Television
Cameroon	Alice Giselle Leki	CR TV- Television
Cameroon	Kongopi Gillers	Canal 24TV
Cameroon	Alix Minton	Canal 2

vii. **SUPPORT STAFF**

Name	Institution	Contact details
Mr. Samuel Tilahun	ACHPR / WGIP	Ethiopia Email: samiazab2005@yahoo.com
Anita Bagona	ACHPR	Gambia Email: bagonaa@africa-union.org

Total number of participants at the Regional Workshop in Cameroon was 48.

ANNEX 2: Agenda of the Regional Workshop on the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples for East and Central Africa

15-16 December 2015 Yaoundé, Cameroon

15 December

Master of Ceremony: Samuel Tilahun (Assistant to the WGIP)

- 08:30 – 09:00 A.M. Registration of Participants
- 09:00 – 09:10 A.M. Welcome Address by the President of MBOSCUDA (Mr. Jaji Manu Gidado)
- 09:11 – 09:30A.M. Remarks by Commissioner Soyata Maiga (Chairperson of the WGIP and Vice-Chairperson of the ACHPR)
- 09:31 – 09:45A.M. Remarks by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)
- 09:46 – 10:00A.M. Opening Statement by a Government Representative from Cameroon
- 10:01 – 10:15A.M. Tea break and Family Photo

Moderator: Commissioner Soyata Maiga (Chairperson of the WGIP and Vice-Chairperson of the ACHPR)

- 10:16 – 10:30A.M. Participants introduce themselves (Name, country, organization and position)
- 10:31 – 11:00A.M. The WCIP Outcome Document: Commitments made and Role of relevant stakeholders (international organizations, human rights treaty bodies, civil society and IPs) – Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)
- 11:01 – 11:45A.M. Discussion
- 11:46 – 12:15P.M. Rights Guaranteed and Commitments made under UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 – Dr. Albert Barume (member of the WGIP and the EMRIP)
- 12:16 – 12:30P.M. Discussion
- 12:31 – 1:30P.M. Lunch

Moderator: Ms. Hawe Boubba (member of the WGIP)

- 1:30 – 2:15P.M. Development and Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the Outcome Document – Dr. Melakou Tegegn (member of the

	WGIP)
2:16 – 2:45P.M.	Indigenous Women and Children and the Outcome Document – Dr. Naomi Kipuri (member of the WGIP)
2:46 – 3:15P.M	Good Practices in the Promotion and Protection of IPs’ Rights: Lessons to be learned – Samuel Tilahun (Assistant to the WGIP)
3:16 – 3:45P.M.	Discussion
3:46 – 4:00P.M.	Tea break
4:01 – 5:00P.M.	Discussion continued

16 December

Moderator Dr. Albert Barume (member of the WGIP and the EMRIP)

9:00 – 10:00 A.M.	The Role of Relevant Stakeholders in Sensitizing IPs, civil society, legislatures, executives, judiciary and civil servants about the Outcome Document and commitments made therein (presentations by a panel composed of representatives of IPs, civil society, national human rights institutions, government and UN agencies/programs)
10:00 – 11:00A.M.	Discussion
11:01 – 11:15A.M.	Tea break
11:16 – 11:30A.M.	Summary of concrete proposals made – Moderator

Moderator Dr. Melakou Tegegn (member of the WGIP)

11:30 – 12:30P.M.	The Role of Stakeholders in the Ratification of relevant human rights instruments and adoption of laws, polices and programs that recognize, promote and protect IPs rights (presentations by a panel composed of representatives of IPs, civil society, national human rights institutions, government and UN agencies/programs)
12:30 – 1:30P.M.	Lunch
1:31 – 2:30P.M.	Discussion
2:31 – 2:45P.M.	Summary of concrete proposals made - Moderator
2:46 – 3:00P.M.	Tea Break

Moderator: Samuel Tilahun (Assistant to the WGIP)

3:01 – 3:45P.M.	Role of various stakeholders in Monitoring and Reporting Progress (presentations by a panel composed of representatives from IPs, national human rights institutions, government, ACHPR/WGIP and UN agencies/programs)
3:46 – 4:30P.M.	Discussion

- 4:31 – 4:45P.M. Summary of concrete proposals made - Moderator
 4:46 – 5:00P.M. Closing Remarks by Commissioner Soyata Maiga
 (Chairperson of the WGIP and Vice-Chairperson of the
 ACHPR)

ANNEX 3: Press release on the Regional Workshop on “the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples”

AFRICAN UNION		UNION AFRICAINE
الاتحاد الأفريقي African Commission on Human & Peoples' Rights		UNIÃO AFRICANA Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme & des Peuples
<small>31 Bijilo Annex Layout, Kombo North District, Western Region, P. O. Box 673, Banjul, The Gambia; Tel: (220) 4410505 / 4410506; Fax: (220) 4410504; E-mail: au-banjul@africa-union.org; Web www.achpr.org</small>		

Press Release
Regional Workshop on the “Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples”
15 to 16 December 2015, Yaoundé, Cameroon

1. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Commission) through its Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa (the Working Group), organized from 15 to 16 December 2015 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, a Regional Workshop on the “Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (the Outcome Document)”, in collaboration with the Association for the Social and Cultural Development of the Mbororo (MBOSCUDA).
2. The workshop was attended by 48 participants:
 - The Working Group, represented by its Chairperson Ms. Soyata Maiga and the following members: Commissioner Jamesina E. L. King, Dr. Naomi Kipuri, Dr. Barume Albert and Ms. Hawe Bouba, assisted by Mr. Samuel Tilahun and Ms. Anita Bagona;
 - The UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz;
 - Representatives of the Government of Cameroon including the ministries of External Affairs, Justice, Social Affairs, Employment and Vocational Training and Secondary Education;
 - National Assembly members;

- The Representative of the General Directorate of State Security in Cameroon;
 - The National Chairperson and members of MBOSCUDA;
 - Media professionals;
 - Representatives of national human rights institutions and civil society organizations working to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples in the following countries:
 - ✓ Burundi
 - ✓ Cameroon
 - ✓ Congo
 - ✓ Democratic Republic of Congo
 - ✓ Kenya
 - ✓ Uganda
 - ✓ Tanzania
 - ✓ Central African Republic
3. The opening ceremony was attended by several high-ranking officials. Speeches were delivered by the National Chairperson of MBOSCUDA, Mr. Jaji Manu Gidado, the Vice-Chairperson of the African Commission and Working Group Chairperson, Maitre Soyata Maiga, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz and Ambassador Guillaume NSEKE representing the Ministry of External Affairs of Cameroon who declared open the workshop.
 4. The workshop aimed to inform and raise awareness among participants on the contents of the Outcome Document, the cornerstone for implementation of the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (the Declaration) and other relevant international legal instruments; encourage its ownership for a wider dissemination in the various countries; and initiate dialogue between the different stakeholders for the operationalization of the Outcome Document at the national and local levels.
 5. Several themes were extensively discussed, including:
 - The Outcome Document and its relationship with the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2013 Agenda for sustainable development;
 - Commitments made by African States under the UN Declaration and the rights of indigenous peoples guaranteed by ILO Convention No. 169;
 - Sustainable development in the context of the Outcome Document;
 - Protection of the rights of indigenous women and children through the Outcome Document;

- Some examples of best practices from African States in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous populations.
- 6. Presentations were followed by fruitful discussions during which the relevance of the Outcome Document was reaffirmed in terms of immediate actions to be conducted in favour of beneficiary populations as well as capacity-building for NGOs and other stakeholders involved. The mobilization of adequate domestic and external resources for this purpose was also discussed.
- 7. Working groups were formed to discuss the identification of stakeholders as well as their roles and responsibilities in implementing the Outcome Document in their respective countries; consolidation of advocacy efforts for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 and other relevant international instruments; and monitoring the implementation of the Outcome Document and other instruments on the protection of the rights of indigenous populations by civil society and all other stakeholders.
- 8. The following recommendations were made at the conclusion of this Regional Workshop:

To Governments:

- Ratify relevant international and regional instruments, including ILO Convention No. 169;
- Constitutionally recognize the existence of indigenous populations and protect their cultures, traditions, languages, beliefs and lifestyle;
- Adopt a law on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous populations;
- Identify all laws which discriminate against indigenous populations and ensure their harmonization with international instruments;
- Adopt a national action plan for the implementation of the Outcome Document and the Declaration;
- Establish a mechanism to monitor and evaluate implementation of the Outcome Document;
- Guarantee the right to employment as well as the participation and representation of indigenous populations in decision-making bodies at all levels through introduction of a quota or co-optation system, among other alternatives;
- Respect the right to free, prior and informed consent of indigenous populations on projects and programmes which have an impact on their lives;

- Adopt national policies and programmes for the sustainable development of indigenous populations;
- Ensure equal opportunity and implement special measures to combat marginalization and discrimination against indigenous populations;
- Guarantee the rights of indigenous women and children protecting them against various forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices;
- Organize mobile court hearings to guarantee the right of access to judicial public services for indigenous populations;
- Promote greater access for indigenous children to education, in particular by awarding scholarships and other incentive measures;
- Establish a school system adapted to the needs and lifestyle of indigenous populations;
- Translate into national and indigenous languages and disseminate the relevant international and regional instruments on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, and train legal practitioners on the said instruments;
- Organize awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of indigenous populations targeting other segments of society.

To the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights:

- Work in close collaboration with States, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and indigenous populations with a view to providing them with the necessary support for the full realization of the rights of indigenous populations, particularly in 2016 declared Year of human rights with special focus on the rights of women;
- Strengthen research and data collection activities on indigenous populations.

To national human rights institutions and civil society organizations:

- Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for implementation of the Declaration and Outcome Document by Governments;
- Implement capacity-building programmes and raise awareness on the Outcome Document and the Declaration among indigenous populations and other stakeholders working to protect the rights of indigenous peoples;
- Strengthen advocacy actions for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169;
- Strengthen collaboration and working relations with UN mechanisms and the Working Group with the aim of promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous populations, especially through sharing of reports on their activities and on the situation of indigenous populations' rights.

To United Nations agencies and other development partners:

- Support and strengthen the capacities of organizations of indigenous peoples and civil society working on indigenous populations' rights;
- Mobilize sufficient resources for the adoption and implementation by States of action plans, programmes and policies to promote and protect the rights of indigenous populations.

ANNEX 4: Yaoundé Declaration on the Implementation of the WCIP Outcome Document in Africa

AFRICAN UNION		UNION AFRICAINE
الاتحاد الأفريقي African Commission on Human & Peoples' Rights		UNIÃO AFRICANA Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme & des Peuples
31 Bijilo Annex Layout, Kombo North District, Western Region, P. O. Box 673, Banjul, The Gambia; Tel: (220) 4410505 / 4410506; Fax: (220) 4410504; E-mail: au-banjul@africa-union.org ; Web www.achpr.org		

Yaoundé Declaration on the Implementation in Africa of the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

We representatives of indigenous peoples, national human rights institutions, civil society from the East and Central African sub-regions as well as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights meeting in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 15 to 16 December 2015 to deliberate on ways and means of implementing the Outcome Document adopted by the General Assembly Resolution A/Res/692 at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples of September 2014;

Expressing Appreciation to the Government of Cameroon and the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA) for hosting and organizing the 1st Conference on the Outcome Document, in collaboration with the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;

Recalling the commitment of African states in the African Union 2063 Agenda to development that leaves no one behind;

Further recalling the decision of the African Union declaring 2016 African Year of Human Rights with a Focus on Women Rights;

Recalling the leadership and key role played by African states in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) in September 2014 and notably its chairing by the Republic of Uganda and the statement made by the Republic of Congo on behalf of African states;

Affirming that indigenous peoples are entitled to all human rights and freedoms as guaranteed in international, regional and national instruments;

Cognizant of the fact that despite the commitments and guarantees made by states under international and regional instruments in particular the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) 2007, the Outcome Document of the WCIP 2014, International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169, 1989 and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights 2011, indigenous peoples continue to face multiple barriers, discrimination, exclusion, stigmatization, abuse, violations and erosion of their traditional livelihoods and cultures;

Noting that to date only twenty-two (22) countries have ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 including only one African country, the Central African Republic;

Acknowledging the presence of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during this conference who emphasized the indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights as well as their linkages to sustainable development and climate change as substantiated in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015) and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) that uphold the rights of indigenous peoples who are vulnerable to poverty, inequality and discrimination;

Recognizing the significant contribution of indigenous peoples to biodiversity, to the preservation of the ecosystem, national development and cultural diversity;

Recalling that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 21 Decision and the Paris Agreement acknowledge that climate change is a common concern of humankind and calls on Parties, when taking action on climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, the right to development and gender equality and equity, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;

Further recalling that the COP 21 Decision “recognizes the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and

responding to climate change..." and calls for the establishment of a platform for exchange of knowledge and best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.

Agreed to:

- I. Popularize and widely disseminate the Outcome Document and ensure its effective implementation at national and local levels;
- II. Advocate for the ratification of the ILO Convention 169 and domestication of the UNDRIP;
- III. Call for the development of integrated National Action Plans to implement the Outcome Document which will ensure that all national legislations, policies and administrative measures and development programs recognize, promote, fulfil and protect the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples;
- IV. Develop tools for inclusive dialogue and conflict management, and tools for the participatory monitoring of the progress achieved in the implementation of the WCIP Outcome Document and the UNDRIP;
- V. Jointly work with governments to develop indicators which can measure the well-being, respect and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples when the 2030 Development Agenda is being implemented, their participation in implementing, monitoring this Agenda and reporting on it will be ensured;
- VI. Pay particular attention to the specific situation and needs of vulnerable groups within indigenous communities in particular women, children, youth and persons with disabilities;
- VII. Ensure that all measures and actions are undertaken with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples; and
- VIII. Ensure that when climate change policies and actions are being developed and implemented at the national and local levels, indigenous peoples are effectively involved, their rights are respected, protected and fulfilled, and their traditional knowledge related to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and management are recognized, supported and used.

Done on 16 December 2015 Yaoundé, Cameroon