

Open-ended Indigenous Peoples' Brainstorming Meeting on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark, 13 – 14 January 2012.

Rapporteur's report

16 March 2012

A. Background

In order to continue the preparatory work undertaken by Indigenous peoples in relation to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 2014 (WCIP 2014), the government of Greenland, the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IGWIA) and the Sami Parliament of Norway jointly hosted an open-ended Indigenous peoples' brainstorming meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, 13 – 14 January 2012 (the Copenhagen meeting).

Indigenous representatives from each of the seven global regions were invited to attend along with representatives of Indigenous women and youth. The three UN mandates that deal specifically with Indigenous peoples' rights - the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PF), and the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples (SR) - also attended¹. An interactive dialogue was also held on the second day with numerous State representatives. There were also some Indigenous media present who filmed and reported on the Copenhagen meeting.

B. Opening remarks

The Premier of Greenland, Mr Kuupik Kleist welcomed the participants to the meeting and confirmed his government's support for the WCIP 2014. He noted the concern raised by many Indigenous peoples of ensuring that their full and effective participation prior to, during, and after the WCIP 2014 must be addressed. He agreed that the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration) should be the underlying normative framework for the WCIP 2014. He also noted that the WCIP 2014 must do more than produce a long list of recommendations; it must also take decisions to strengthen the institutional framework of the UN system so that Indigenous peoples' rights and their coordination within the UN become the responsibility of day to day top management.

Mr Villy Søvndal, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs also addressed the meeting. He spoke of the long and ongoing partnership between his government and the government

¹ A full list of participants is attached as Appendix A.

of Greenland. He also noted his government's support for Indigenous peoples at the international level and confirmed its ongoing support of Indigenous peoples' rights as well as support for the WCIP 2014.

C. Appointments

The meeting appointed Mr Joseph Ole Simel and Ms Tarcila Rivera as co-facilitators. Ms Tracey Castro Whare was appointed the Rapporteur.

D. Summary of discussion

The genesis of the WCIP 2014 is General Assembly resolution A/C.3/65/L.22/Rev.1 (GA resolution) which states:

Decides to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in 2014, in order to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of Indigenous peoples, including to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and invites the President of the General Assembly to conduct open-ended consultations with Member States and with indigenous peoples' representatives in the framework of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur in order to determine the modalities for the meeting, including indigenous peoples' participation at the Conference.

Whilst participants noted their concern that Indigenous peoples had not been involved in the drafting of the GA resolution and that it had been a State initiative, it was accepted that regardless of how the WCIP 2014 came about, Indigenous peoples need to make the most of the opportunity, Indigenous peoples need to shape the WCIP 2014 and play an active role before, during and after the WCIP 2014, and that Indigenous peoples need to act with one mind and passionately to address the issues. Others noted that it is a tremendous opportunity and a good faith initiative that should be welcomed, and that challenges that arise could be solved by constructive dialogue.

It was noted that the wording of the GA resolution refers to a high-level plenary session and that this is different to a World Summit or a World Conference. The latter two require preparatory conferences and regional preparatory meetings that the UN and States fund, whereas a high-level plenary session does not have regional preparatory meetings and is therefore less expensive.

Participants noted that the WCIP 2014 is linked to the 2nd Decade of Indigenous Peoples and the Plan of Action. The WCIP 2014 will coincide with the end of the 2nd Decade and can be used for reflecting on the past as well as looking forward. It was also noted that

not many of the recommendations of the 2nd Decade Plan of Action have been implemented.

It was noted that the WCIP 2014 will not occur in a vacuum, there are many international meetings that will occur prior to and after the WCIP 2014 that Indigenous peoples also need to be aware of and consider in strategic outcomes. For example, the WCIP 2014 must be linked to other global work like the Rio 20+ where Indigenous peoples have already had positive input into key documents, the Millennium Development Goals which will be edited in 2015 and the 3rd international expert meeting on Treaties, Agreements and Other Constructive Arrangements which may be held later this year. Outcomes of meetings prior to the WCIP 2014 can feed into the work *before* the WCIP 2014 whilst key outcomes of the WCIP 2014 could be included in processes occurring *after* the WCIP 2014.

It was noted that there have been three clear Indigenous responses to the GA resolution, the first being the offer of the Sami Parliament of Norway to host a global preparatory meeting of Indigenous peoples in June 2013, in Alta, Norway. The second was the drafting of a concept paper by Indigenous peoples to assist Indigenous peoples to communicate globally and facilitate discussion and lastly, the Copenhagen meeting itself which is an opportunity to kick start the process of Indigenous peoples' participation in the WCIP 2014. There was general agreement that the Copenhagen meeting is timely and has an important function to play in bringing participants together to generate as many ideas, issues and suggestions as possible.

It was noted that the GA resolution throws up a number of issues and challenges that Indigenous peoples need to address. Responding to these issues and challenges can be solved with constructive dialogue, and it was emphasized that Indigenous peoples should think beyond the current limitations of the UN system, to not accept existing rules and to be innovative in creating new solutions. The WCIP 2014 can also be used as an opportunity to confront issues head on and could advance Indigenous peoples' rights and objectives, for example, the lack of recognition of Indigenous peoples by many African States, or the right of free, prior and informed consent. These and other issues could be put forward to generate clarity that could lead to a high level of consensus. It was also noted that there are dangers in opening these discussions as States could try to limit Indigenous peoples' rights.

There was agreement that there are two broad areas that Indigenous peoples need to address. The first relates to the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples in UN processes leading up to, during, and after the WCIP 2014. The second area is the substantive content of the WCIP 2014.

D1. Full and effective participation

A number of issues were canvassed such as the ongoing meetings between States and the President of the General Assembly in New York. The next meeting is to be held the week after the Copenhagen meeting and the question was raised as to how Indigenous peoples can make concrete proposals to these meetings. It is clear that there are times when Indigenous peoples need to engage with the UN and States in the lead up to the WCIP 2014. Ensuring this happens is an issue that needs to be addressed. One idea was to nominate an Indigenous co-facilitator to work alongside the State-nominated facilitator that the President of the General Assembly will appoint. Another idea was to create an Indigenous global coordinating group to act as a focal point so that information can be disseminated. This group could also work on the modalities of the WCIP 2014. Another idea was to lobby for the adoption of a further GA resolution that clearly defines Indigenous peoples participation in the WCIP 2014 process (a resolution of this type has the support of Mexico). Another idea was that further GA resolutions to define the modalities of the WCIP 2014 could also be adopted.

It was noted that any further GA resolutions should be endorsed by the EMRIP and the PF, and that Indigenous peoples' participation at the WCIP 2014 could be defined by looking at how Indigenous peoples participate in the PF, and that consideration should also be given to how previous World Conferences and World Summits addressed issues of participation by non State organizations. It was agreed that Indigenous peoples' participation is crucial if the WCIP 2014 is going to reflect Indigenous concerns and initiatives. It was also agreed that the recognition and status of Indigenous peoples at the UN must continue in an organized and deliberate way in order to develop the status of Indigenous peoples' organizations beyond the current limits of only having the same status as non-governmental organisations.

The 3 UN mandates explained how they see their involvement in the WCIP 2014. The EMRIP has included a new agenda item – the WCIP 2014 – in their next session. The PF noted it has a leading role to play given its mandate – to provide advice and coordination to the UN – and the fact that it is based in New York. The SR saw his role as more tangential to the WCIP 2014. Participants questioned how these three UN mandates could leverage their parent bodies to a greater degree in order to have them adopt resolutions that support the WCIP 2014.

D2. Substantive content

The second broad area of discussion was the substantive content of the WCIP 2014. It was noted that there is overwhelming support for the Declaration to be the normative framework for the WCIP 2014, that the rights that the Declaration contains are not diminished in any way through the WCIP 2014 process and that the Declaration be

acknowledged as the framework that brings Indigenous peoples' rights together. It was also noted that the implementation of the Declaration must be strengthened and enhanced, and that many Indigenous peoples have international documents that guarantee their rights and that those instruments must also be implemented. One idea suggested was that in order to gain support for Indigenous concerns, Indigenous peoples should propose solutions to existing global problems that also address Indigenous concerns, for example, climate change and Indigenous land management practices.

It was also noted that lands and territories must make up one of the key areas that the WCIP 2014 addresses. Other participants were cautious in their aspirations and noted that Indigenous peoples must be realistic and strategic in what the WCIP 2014 can achieve. It was further noted that the outcome document is likely to be drafted in New York following past practice. As such, Indigenous peoples need to strategise how Indigenous peoples can have input into that process. Similarly, a Plan of Action could be the outcome document of the WCIP 2014, that is, a political Declaration. Indigenous input into such a document also needs to be addressed. It was noted that the WCIP 2014 could be used to take stock of the implementation (or lack thereof) of the Declaration. The suggestion was also made that the EMRIP and the PF hold organized dialogue sessions between States and Indigenous peoples prior to the WCIP 2014.

D3. Strategies

There were a number of fundamental overarching strategies that came out of the Copenhagen meeting. It was suggested that the WCIP 2014 include a celebratory aspect which acknowledges the survival of Indigenous peoples despite the ongoing process of colonisation. Such a celebratory focus would also raise awareness of Indigenous peoples' issues globally. It was agreed that Indigenous peoples must raise awareness amongst themselves in relation to the WCIP 2014. This process has begun by the dissemination of the concept paper, and must continue by ensuring that relevant and timely information is disseminated to Indigenous peoples. It was suggested that a media strategy needs to be created to educate mainstream media about Indigenous peoples so that Indigenous stories are recorded and reported correctly, and that the use of social media platforms could be used for raising awareness amongst non-Indigenous as well as Indigenous peoples.

There was agreement that promoting a Convention based on the Declaration should not be included in the WCIP 2014 as a high-level plenary session was not the appropriate place for such an instrument to be drafted. Further, it was agreed that the focus should be on the implementation of the Declaration, not on its content being redefined or limited, and that it is incorrect to say that the Declaration is not binding as parts of the Declaration are already found in existing international law.

It was noted that Indigenous peoples must ensure the development of ideas that will allow for the highest level of participation of Indigenous peoples in all fora.

It was stated that Indigenous peoples need to ensure that national governments work with Indigenous peoples to financially support Indigenous peoples' national and regional preparatory meetings and that such meetings be used to disseminate information, further strategise and create momentum and interest in the WCIP 2014.

One participant relayed their experience at attending the high-level plenary meeting to commemorate the Durban Declaration. Only 10 non-governmental organizations were allowed to speak, security was incredibly tight and speaking time was decreased for non-governmental organizations as more and more States exceeded their speaking times. This experience was shared as a worst case scenario that must not be repeated in relation to the WCIP 2014.

Participants encouraged each other to make sure that Indigenous leaders and chiefs attend the WCIP 2014 as it is a high-level meeting and Indigenous peoples must be represented by their own leaders.

The importance of trying to find consensus was also noted so that Indigenous peoples would have a strong collective position.

There was discussion about the role and mandate of an Indigenous global coordinating group as well as the idea of an Indigenous co-facilitator. Questions such as what is their role and who do they report to were raised. Whilst some preferred to have a longer discussion about these ideas, others preferred to adopt these ideas during the Copenhagen meeting in order to best use the time and people resources that were present.

It was agreed that full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples in the WCIP 2014 was an ongoing issue that needs to be addressed. It was also noted that Indigenous peoples input into the outcome document of the WCIP 2014 was another important issue that must be anticipated and planned for. Previous high-level meetings have followed the process whereby State representatives in New York draft the outcome document. It was suggested that Indigenous peoples need to decide on a number of key issues that can be put forward for the outcome document and that that the process of drafting could start now. It was noted that the two international Decades of the World's Indigenous Peoples have produced a raft of recommendations that could be used. Mention was also made of the specific mandates that now exist within the UN that focus on Indigenous peoples' rights, for example, the PF. Those mandates need to progress their jurisdictions and the WCIP 2014 could be used to achieve that end.

Participants voiced the view that Indigenous peoples need to start somewhere, and that the Copenhagen meeting was a good sized meeting with representatives from all the different regions and that the time should be used as effectively as possible to achieve as much as possible. Many agreed with the idea of a drafting group. There was general

agreement that Indigenous peoples need to get the word out that the WCIP 2014 is happening, as well as give real consideration as to how participation will work.

The suggestion was made that funds should be made available to ensure balanced participation so that all regions could hold their own regional meetings. Those regional meetings could then feed into the global Indigenous preparatory meeting in Norway in 2013 which would be an excellent opportunity to find consensus on issues and recommendations for the WCIP 2014.

There were suggestions that regional and national preparatory meetings need a document of some sort to work with that has input from Indigenous peoples globally and that Indigenous peoples need to collaborate globally as well as take into account national issues. Some participants stated that they had an assumption that in Alta, Norway, a document will be finalized by consensus that will be the document that is presented to the WCIP 2014 on behalf of Indigenous peoples. Further, that in order to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples at the WCIP 2014, a GA resolution should be drafted soon by Indigenous peoples to ensure that Indigenous peoples' governments attend as Indigenous governments or as experts.

The Chair of the PF advised the meeting that the PF members have a preparatory meeting in February and that this year they plan to have a half day discussion during the session on future work that includes the WCIP 2014. During the PF there will also be a high-level plenary session to commemorate the Declaration. These are two good opportunities for the regions to address the content of the WCIP 2014. The Chair also noted that States have indicated that they want a resolution on the modalities of the WCIP 2014 by the end of this year therefore it is important to ensure that the Indigenous peoples' position is put forward soon. Concern was raised that a half day discussion on future work during the PF was not enough time to fully discuss the WCIP 2014 as well as other future work.

It was noted that both the PF and the EMRIP recommendations have addressed the WCIP 2014, and that they need to get their parent bodies to adopt resolutions regarding the WCIP 2014. It was further noted that the PF is the most relevant UN mandate holder to deal with the WCIP 2014. The session of the PF in 2014 is going to be four months prior to the WCIP 2014. The question was raised as to whether the PF in May 2014 ought not to be an entire session on the WCIP 2014. Timing will be a key issue.

Another idea was that the WCIP 2014 ought to have a status report on the situation of Indigenous peoples. This report should be available in 2014, and include the contributions of Indigenous peoples; it could also include all UPR reports and the jurisprudence of treaty bodies. Is this something the PF ought to be resourcing? A further idea was that the PF hold a half day dialogue on the modalities of the WCIP 2014. It was noted that the PF has an important function to play because it can act as co-facilitator between States and Indigenous peoples.

It was noted that preparatory meetings must be officially recognized by the UN so that the results of such meetings are formally included in the WCIP 2014. Such preparatory meetings also need resources.

It was reiterated that the framework of the Declaration is fundamental to the workings of the WCIP 2014.

Another idea that was put forward was that Indigenous peoples need to use caucus meetings at all international meetings to discuss the WCIP 2014 in order to raise awareness and continue with the work that needs to be done.

The Chair of the EMRIP also advised the meeting that the next session of the EMRIP will have a half day discussion on the WCIP 2014.

Another idea was that States should be required to submit a document to the WCIP 2014 outlining what steps they have taken to implement the Declaration.

A further idea raised was to create an Indigenous global coordinating group made up of people from the seven global regions, as well as one woman and one youth from the respective caucuses. There was discussion that global coordination could take place with the global coordinating group and that this would standardize and create consistency at the local level. This group would engage with the UN if and when required, however their main objective would be to assist with and have input into the logistics of the WCIP 2014. Questions were raised about the role that this group would play and who they would be accountable to, as well as confirming that this group was not and could not be a representative group. Whilst everyone agreed their primary focus was on logistics, it could not be ruled out that they may at times need to take decisions for their regions. Given it is unclear at this stage what kinds of questions/issues are likely to arise, it was noted that it is difficult to provide any clear guidance as to how these questions/issues will be addressed.

Another suggestion was the call for a document that crystallizes Indigenous issues. Such a document could identify tasks, who would complete them, process issues amongst Indigenous peoples, and Indigenous peoples and States, as well as the substance of the WCIP 2014. The concept paper was considered a good starting point and the following suggestions were made as further content that could be added to the concept paper.

1. Key timelines and dates Indigenous peoples need to be familiar with.
2. What are the key meetings nationally, regionally and internationally?
3. What are the key existing international documents for the WCIP 2014?
4. What are the key Indigenous peoples' documents covering substantive issues?
5. Communications – what are the key messages that Indigenous peoples need to deliver to Indigenous peoples as well as to States and the media?

6. Contact details for key Indigenous peoples who will be part of the global coordinating group.
7. What are the key regional preparatory meetings that will be held and how can they work alongside Indigenous woman and youth caucuses?
8. What are the financial resources available to support preparatory meetings as well as Indigenous peoples' involvement in the WCIP 2014?

Other questions that were raised that could also be included in the concept paper were:

1. Whether the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous populations can have their mandate expanded for the WCIP 2014? If States contribute to the WCIP 2014, what fund do they contribute to?
2. The PF could consider the country and UN organizations status reports with a consistent set of indicators. There ought to be an extensive report re status of Indigenous peoples that could include the outcomes of the UPR process, treaty body work etc.
3. Issues of land and territories are key issues that will need to be addressed. Indigenous peoples need to list and prioritize issues to focus on.
4. The WCIP 2014 will seek to adopt an outcome document. Indigenous peoples could also have a declaration that is drafted and adopted by Indigenous peoples. Such a declaration could focus on Indigenous peoples' relationships with States.
5. Outcomes – there is a tendency to have a Program of Action, Indigenous peoples need to avoid a “shopping list” of recommendations. Indigenous peoples need to remember what past World Conferences have achieved for example, the Vienna Declaration led to the establishment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Indigenous peoples have a number of mechanisms at the UN already and do not need more.
6. There is some interest in looking at what article 73 of the Charter means for Indigenous peoples. The wording is very relevant to Indigenous peoples.
7. Bring the media on board especially in relation to exhibitions at the time of the WCIP 2014.
8. Work towards a resolution that the Copenhagen meeting can adopt.

D4. Local and regional Indigenous preparatory meetings

Given that the UN and States will not be holding regional preparatory meetings in preparation for the WCIP 2014, it falls upon Indigenous peoples to organize their own preparatory meetings within their countries and regions. Participants noted that due to limited financial support, it is imperative to use whatever opportunities were available to meet and discuss the WCIP 2014, for example, using existing meetings and adding a further day to discuss the WCIP 2014, or placing the WCIP 2014 on the agendas of

existing meetings. Each region advised the meeting of current developments in their regions regarding the WCIP 2014.

Africa – There is a meeting in Kenya in February for IFAD and Rio+ 20, this is an opportunity that can be used. Given the size of Africa, there needs to be at least two regional meetings - one in the south, the other in the east. If these meetings can come up with good ideas, they can form the basis of the African Indigenous peoples' position which will mean that not everyone needs to go to the WCIP 2014.

Arctic – Ever since the announcement of the Sami Parliament in Norway to hold a preparatory meeting, the Sami people have been trying to coordinate their efforts. John Henriksen has been appointed as the representative of the three Sami Parliaments and resources have been allocated to this process. The Sami Council is also involved. The Sami are cooperating with other Arctic peoples such as the Inuit, the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) and the government of Greenland. They plan to use UN meetings as venues to have discussions on the WCIP 2014. The ICC is the coordinator for the WCIP 2014 to disseminate information to the region. A human rights group has been established in Greenland who will also work on preparations and their next meeting will be in February. There is contact with the Greenland and Danish government.

Asia – Indigenous peoples have an annual meeting in February in Indonesia. There will be time to discuss the WCIP 2014 and they plan to hold a regional meeting by the end of this year. The meeting could be held back to back with the IFAD regional meeting to optimize available funds. In terms of logistics, numerous translators are required and sufficient time must be set aside for travel document requirements. This is being raised now so that the Sami Parliament is aware of these logistical issues for Asian Indigenous peoples. Logistics should not be a limitation for the participation of grass roots Indigenous peoples.

Latin America – plan to host a meeting in 2013. The Andean Council would like to organize the preparatory meeting, yet to be confirmed. There is a meeting of COICA on 22 January in preparation for the Rio+ 20 meeting where the WCIP 2014 will be discussed.

North America – In February or March there is an annual preparatory meeting for the PF. Part of the agenda will be at least a half day to discuss the WCIP 2014 and Rio+ 20.

Pacific – In Australia, the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples will hold a Pacific regional meeting in early 2013. The Pacific is looking to AusAid and NZ Aid to contribute funds. Australia has been responsive to recent calls for financial assistance, for example, to the Voluntary Fund of WIPO. There has been no discussion regarding content yet. The Pacific has good email networks that can be used, so far basic information about the WCIP as well as guidance and focus as to what is discussed has

been provided. In Hawaii, some Indigenous peoples have a strong distrust of the UN system and it will be difficult to engage them in this process.

Russia – RAIPON hosted its council meeting in November 2011 and undertook a brainstorming session. They raised four critical issues, the implementation of the Declaration at the national level, lands and territorial rights, natural resources, and relationships between corporations and Indigenous peoples.

Women – The UN is prepared to hold a world conference for Indigenous women before the end of this year. There is also an expert meeting of the PF regarding violence against Indigenous women and girls. Both these fora can be used to raise awareness.

Youth – the youth caucus is going to have a meeting to discuss the WCIP 2014. The caucus wants to have synergy with regional meetings and use the same resources.

Global preparatory meeting in Alta, Norway

A presentation was made by a representative of the Norway Parliament to explain what steps they had taken towards planning for a global Indigenous preparatory meeting in Alta, Norway, in 2013. Alta has the capacity to cater for 1600 people and bookings have already been tentatively made. The Sami Parliament needs confirmation that Indigenous peoples want a global preparatory meeting. The Copenhagen meeting noted their appreciation of the Sami proposal which was endorsed. The meeting also noted that the Sami should work closely with any established global coordinating group in order to progress matters forward.

E. Resolution

As a result of the discussions during the Copenhagen meeting, a resolution was adopted by consensus.²

F. Interactive Dialogue

A number of State representatives were invited to meet with the participants of the Copenhagen meeting. A summary of the discussions of the Copenhagen meeting was given to the State representatives.

Norway fully supported the GA resolution to hold the WCIP 2014. They are also supporting members of the Sami Parliament in their desire to hold a global Indigenous preparatory meeting. Whilst they were unable to make specific comments on issues and questions raised from the Copenhagen meeting they could communicate ideas and proposals to their government for consideration.

² See Appendix B.

Guatemala noted that they support the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples at all levels of the UN. They considered the issue of land, territories, natural resources and consultation to be important. They agreed to take note of Indigenous peoples' issues and concerns and relay them to the government.

Mexico noted the Copenhagen meeting was a great initiative for discussion and consultation. They noted it was important to listen to the views and concerns of Indigenous peoples and analyze what they have to say. As the Ambassador of Mexico has said previously, Mexico is in favour of Indigenous participation in all stages of the WCIP 2014. Mexico noted there are technical issues to address in the elaboration of a resolution regarding the modalities of the WCIP 2014. Next week there is a meeting in New York with the President of the GA, Indigenous peoples and State representatives about the WCIP 2014. Mexico supports all Indigenous efforts and agrees that the Declaration is the framework.

Bolivia also noted that the Copenhagen meeting and meetings like it were required to continue the work towards the WCIP 2014.

Not all people present during the interactive dialogue were State representatives. A retired Danish participant, who has worked for many years on Indigenous issues, noted that the Secretariat should draft a background document regarding what has been achieved in the last two decades. He noted there is a lack of awareness amongst the UN and the public at large about Indigenous peoples. The document would raise awareness, and could address the question of where we should go from here? Whilst much has been achieved internationally there is still an implementation gap. The timing of the WCIP 2014 is important, 9 August would not be good because States are not in New York, 13 September would be better or a date in December.

Denmark noted that the coordination and facilitation of meetings is an important part of this process. The WCIP 2014 is a high priority in Denmark. Denmark will work in collaboration with the Government of Greenland in making the preparatory work as good as it should be. It is obvious that Indigenous peoples should be involved in all stages of the WCIP 2014. If the WCIP 2014 is a success, it could be a perfect ending of the 2nd decade. Participation with dignity could be accomplished and the WCIP 2014 is a golden opportunity to make it happen.

Canada noted that it supports the objective of the WCIP 2014. They are in the early stages of planning their participation and welcome the views of Indigenous peoples and UN mechanisms that will be reported back to Canada.

The Greenland representative in the Danish Parliament raised the question of how to secure the recognition of Indigenous peoples' own meetings as part of the WCIP 2014 process. They also noted that attending Indigenous caucus meetings is critical and that it

will be very important to be well prepared and that the co-chairs of the caucus give priority to this.

Another Danish participant noted the implementation of the Declaration was important and that the WCIP 2014 was an opportunity to take stock of this. The Millennium Development Goals were also another opportunity to review progress of the implementation of Indigenous peoples' rights.

Another Danish participant raised the question of what kind of commitments can come out of the WCIP 2014, and what are the accountability mechanisms. In their experience, Indigenous issues were regarded as being difficult and were therefore not operationalized. There needs to be a commitment to Indigenous peoples' rights within the current development paradigm. There needs to be institutional policies that set a minimum standard, as well as monitoring mechanisms at the institutional level.

Appendix A

List of participants

Pacific	Les Malezer Tracey Castro Whare Leon Siu	Australia New Zealand Hawaii
North America	Ed John Kenneth Deer Andrea Carmen Kent Lebsack	Canada Canada USA USA
Latin America South America/Amazon region Central America South Cone/Argentina	Diego Ivan Escobar Guzman, Colombia Gilberto Solano, Panama Veronica Huilipan, Argentina	Foro de Abya Yala El Consejo indígena Mesoamericano (CIMA) Confederación Mapuche
Africa	Joram Useb, Namibia/South Africa Joseph Ole Simel, Kenya Saoudata Aboubacrine, Burkina Faso	Southern Africa East Africa Western Africa
Arctic	John Henriksen Hjalmar Dahl Ronald Barnes	Sámi Parliamentarian Council ICC, Greenland Alaska
Russian Fed.	Rodion Sulyandziga Anastasia Chukhman	RAIPON Information Center Lach, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky
Asia	Joan Carling Rukka Sombolinggi Vicky Tauli-Corpuz	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact / Philippines-Thailand AMAN / Indonesia Tebtebba / Philippines
Indigenous women	Tarcila Rivera	Red Intercontinental de mujeres
Indigenous youth	Alancay Morales	Indigenous youth caucus
UN Mandates	James Anaya Mirna Cunningham Vital Bambanze	Special Rapporteur Chair-PF Chair- EMRIP
UN support staff	Sonia Smallacombe Maia Campbell	PF SR
Other participants		

	Megan Alvanna-Stimpfle	Alaska - Arcticimperative.com
	Grace Gao	Academic from University of Helsinki
Co-organisers	Tove Søvn Dahl Pedersen	Greenland Representation Denmark
	Susan Frydendahl	Greenland Representation Denmark
	Mira Kleist	Greenland Representation Denmark
	Marianne Lykke Thomsen	Government of Greenland
	Hege Fjellheim Sarre	Sámi Parliament in Norway
	Jon Petter Gintal	Sámi Parliament in Norway
	Inger Johanne Mudenia	Sámi Parliament in Norway
	Lola García-Alix	IWGIA
	Kathrin Wessendorf	IWGIA
	Käthe Jepsen	IWGIA
Interpreters / resource people	Patricia Borraz / Spanish><English	Almáciga - Madrid, Spain
	Mònica Castell / French><Spanish	Barcelona, Spain
	Micheal Martina / Spanish><English	Comunicando, Copenhagen
	Michael J.H. Davies / French><English	MJD Translating, Roskilde
	Daria Morgounova / Russian><English	Copenhagen
	Svetlana Klimenko / Russian><English	Copenhagen
	Helene Gjerding / Spanish><English	Copenhagen
	Alona Yefimenko / Social interpreter Rus<>Eng	Indigenous Peoples Secretariat Arctic Council, Copenhagen.
Opening session - Friday 13 January		
Denmark	Villy Søvn Dahl	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Greenland	Kuupik Kleist	Premier
Interactive dialogue - Saturday 14 January		
Norway	Ambassador Jørg Willy Bronebakk	Norway's Embassy in Denmark
Bolivia	Ambassador Eugenio Poma	Bolivia's Embassy in Denmark and Nordic countries
Guatemala	Ambassador Juan Leon Cultural Attaché and Cooperation Issues	Guatemala's Embassy in Denmark and Nordic countries
Mexico	Mariana Olivera West	Mexico's Embassy in Denmark
Denmark	Ambassador Tyge Lehmann	
Canada	Political Councillor Kim Girtel	Canada's Embassy in Denmark
Denmark	Ida Nicolaisen	Former member of UN PF
Denmark	Birgitte Feiring	Consultant
Denmark	Rune Hørby	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Greenland/Danish Parliament	Sara Olsvig	Member of the Danish Parliament

Appendix B

The participants at the open-ended Indigenous Peoples' Brainstorming Meeting on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 2014, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 13 – 14 January 2012 (the meeting) decide by consensus³ on the following arrangements which must be adopted for the purpose of ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 2014 (the World Conference) as established by resolution A/C.3/65/L.22/rev.1 of the United Nations General Assembly.

In making this decision we affirm that the World Conference must be consistent with the standards established by the United Nations for acknowledging and respecting the rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the world, and being no less than the standards established in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

We set out the following requirements which we believe are the minimum terms for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the World Conference.

1. An indigenous nominated co-facilitator be appointed alongside the facilitator that the President of the General Assembly will appoint to work on the modalities of the World Conference. The meeting nominated John Henriksen, the Representative of the Sámi Parliamentarian Council, to be appointed as the indigenous co-facilitator.
2. An indigenous global coordinating group of nine members has been established comprising Indigenous representatives from each of the seven Indigenous regions being Africa, Arctic, Asia, Latin America, North America, Pacific and Russia plus one Indigenous woman and one Indigenous youth.
3. Indigenous Peoples delegations must be able to fairly achieve accreditation to the World Conference and any of the relevant preparatory meetings.
4. Indigenous Peoples governing institutions, including nations, councils, parliaments and governments, including traditional governments, should be acknowledged as governments and accredited to participate as peers with States.
5. Where Indigenous Peoples decide to convene local, national, regional and global preparatory processes leading up to the World Conference then those meetings should be officially recognized as part of the preparatory process of the World Conference.

We call upon States and agencies of the United Nations to provide funds for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the World Conference, taking due account of the preparatory processes.

³ Ronald Barnes did not support the resolution.