

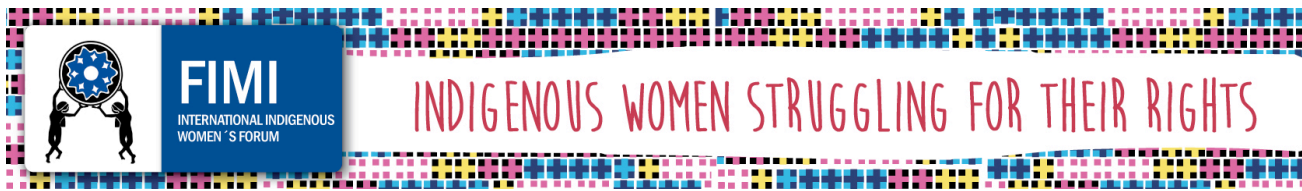
ANNUAL REPORT 2013



INDIGENOUS WOMEN STRUGGLING FOR THEIR RIGHTS

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- **Background information**

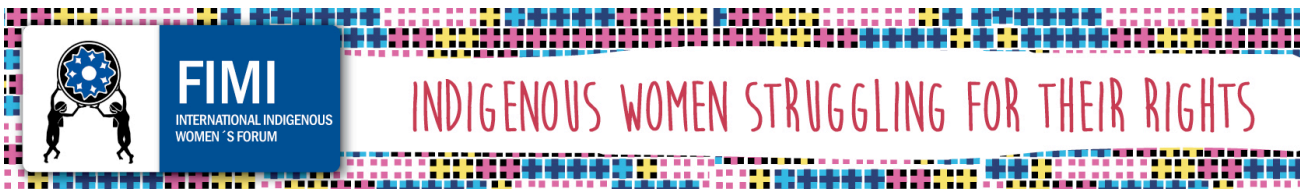
Historically, indigenous women have played a central role as agents of change in their communities. Their influence has been extended to national and international levels by being key players in the fight for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples rights. In the heart of the Indigenous Peoples movement, women are beginning to raise awareness to the fact that similar to the way in which injustices and inequalities affect them as indigenous peoples, they likewise have specific demands as women.

Great indigenous leaders have had and continue to have a fundamental role in seeking to recognize and fully exercise their rights at an international level. Indigenous women's participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) is considered to be a milestone in the creation of the indigenous women's movement. At this conference, indigenous women had the opportunity to articulate their diverse cultures at an international level. In this context, indigenous women approved and signed the Beijing Declaration of Indigenous Women; encompassed in this document are the basis for the claims of their rights as indigenous people and women. Reaching Beijing, at the regional level, also signified that the organizations were able to articulate, define their priorities and build consensus.

Over the years, diverse indigenous organizations across the world were established and consolidated strategic alliances that have been recently strengthened by the use of new communications technologies enabling the creation and maintenance of social networks which transcend geographical borders. In this context, the International Indigenous Women's Forum was established as a global network which links local, national and regional organizations from Asia, Africa and America and advocates for indigenous women's specific issues at an international level.

In this context, the First Forum of Indigenous Women in New York was organized during the session for the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) aimed at the Beijing+5 review in 2000. In 2005, with the objective of the decennial review of Beijing, FIMI organized the participation of indigenous women from around the world, who were able to, for the first time in the history of the CSW, approve a specific resolution on indigenous women.

In the past 15 years, FIMI has grown as a network and as an institution, playing the role of facilitator in areas of dialogue and consensus. The Board has been formed and has established a Secretariat for technical support. They have defined areas and programs of work. In 2005, the first Strategic Plan was produced which concluded in 2010 to make way for the Second Plan. In turn, diverse action plans on the regional level have been built through a process of meetings and consensus building.



Step by step, FIMI has been strengthened as an international reference, positioning the perspectives and priorities of indigenous women. The partnerships with the United Nations system has increased and the approach to the States have worked steadily. Today, FIMI has accumulated extensive experience in lobbying and advocacy strategies.

- **FIMI Institutional Information**

Mission

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

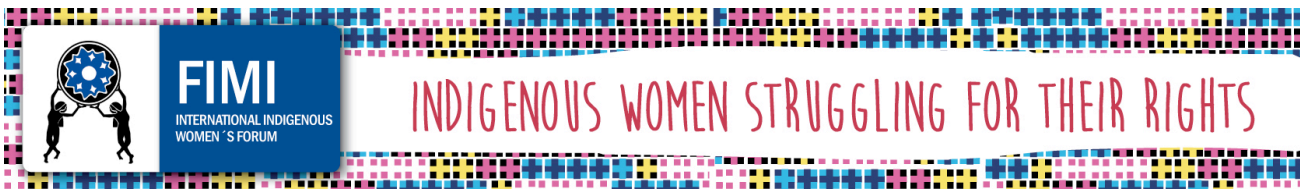
Vision

FIMI envisions a world free from all forms of discrimination, where indigenous peoples can exercise their human rights, have access to economic justice, and where they can participate fully and effectively in decision-making processes that affect their lives on a local, national, regional and international level. FIMI fights for a new paradigm that overcomes racism, social exclusion and inequality so that indigenous women can fully enjoy all fundamental human rights. FIMI works for a future where indigenous girls can achieve their dreams and indigenous women can participate in equal conditions regarding the development of their communities

FIMI's principles and values:

Self- determination

In the context of the indigenous women's rights, self-determination refers to the right as indigenous peoples to freely determine their political status and pursue social, cultural, political and economic development. It also refers to the right that indigenous women have in freely determining their lives by holding elections and making decisions.



Principles of the Seventh Generation

FIMI respects traditional knowledge systems, particularly the principle of the Seventh Generation, detailed in the Great Law of the Iroquois, which declares that in each action, we should consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations and in reality, what we are is interconnected to what the previous 7 generations of ancestors have done. FIMI pays respect to our elders, whose wisdom continues to inform and guide our determination and advocate for women's and indigenous peoples' rights.

Free, prior and informed Consent

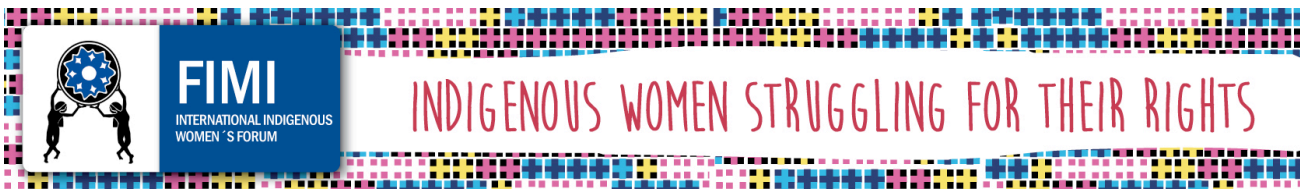
The free, prior and informed consent relates to the right that indigenous peoples have to fully participate in decisions about the processes that directly or indirectly affect their lives. The free consent implies that there should not be coercion, intimidation or manipulation; prior implies that consent was attempted to be attained well in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and that respect for time requirements of the consensus processes with the indigenous peoples has been respected; informed implies that accurate information was provided in an accessible, comprehensible form, including among other things, in a language that indigenous peoples can comprehensively understand.

Complementarity, Reciprocity and Alliance Building

FIMI facilitates the global exchange between indigenous women of various regions as well as between indigenous and non-indigenous and between women and men. This collaboration maximizes the working capacity of all women and men towards progressive social change both in local communities as well as a shared platform at an international level. FIMI also promotes partnerships and collaborative work among indigenous women's organizations and the United Nations system, Member States, and donor agencies.

Full and Meaningful Participation

FIMI uses participatory processes at all levels of planning and implementation. Indigenous women, communities and organizations should be leaders in their own development, in accordance with the needs and specific interests. Additionally, particular attention should be paid to youth participation and elders to ensure intergenerational transfer of knowledge and experience. A full and effective participation of indigenous peoples guarantees the sustainability and continuity of the initiatives.



Respect for Diversity

FIMI respects the full range of diversity that the various indigenous peoples of the world represent. Furthermore, indigenous peoples do not only live in marginalized rural zones but moreover also live in urban zones and in a variety of situations in diverse countries, often divided by national borders. As a result of globalization and conflict, there has been increased cross-border migration of indigenous peoples.

Empowerment

FIMI highlights the importance of processes of empowerment of indigenous peoples as rights holders and not as vulnerable populations. Women and indigenous peoples are considered great agents of change that possess the full capacity to decide their own destiny.

FIMI's Board of Directors:

Tarcila Rivera, Quechua, Director of CHIRAPAQ, Ayacucho, Peru

Lucy Mullenkei, Massai, Director of Indigenous Information Network, Nairobi, Kenya

Lea MacKenzie, Maliseet First Nation, Tewanee Consulting Group, Canada.

Victoria Tauli Corpuz, Igorot, Director of Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines

FIMI Secretariat Staff:

Otilia Lux de Coti, Executive Director.

Mariana Lopez, Program Coordinator.

Maria Manuela Sequeira, Participation and Political Advocacy Officer.

Nadia Fenly, Indigenous Women's Watch Against Violence Responsible.

Yohanis Amador, Indigenous Women's Fund Coordinator.

Cecilia Ramirez, Coordinator Global Leadership School

Tiziana Forte, Advisor Monitor and Evaluation

Inés Finchelstein, Communications

Luz Aragon, Financial Officer

Otis Plazaola, ICT support

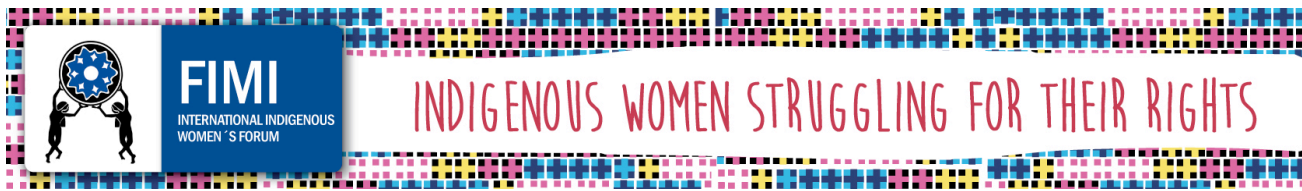
- **FIMI Strategic Programs**

1 Participation and Political Advocacy

2 Capacity Building Program

3 Indigenous Women's Fund

4 Research and emerging issues



1. Participation and Political Advocacy

a) Participation in Expert Group Meetings organized by UNPFII:

- Expert Group Meeting: "Indigenous Youth: Identity, Challenges and Hope: Articles 14, 17, 21 and 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. (29 to January 31, 2013 at New York City, United States).

FIMI supported the participation of two young indigenous Miskito of Nicaragua at that meeting. FIMI developed a series of training sessions where strategic issues were discussed such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, the Millennium Development Goals and the Development Agenda Post 2015.

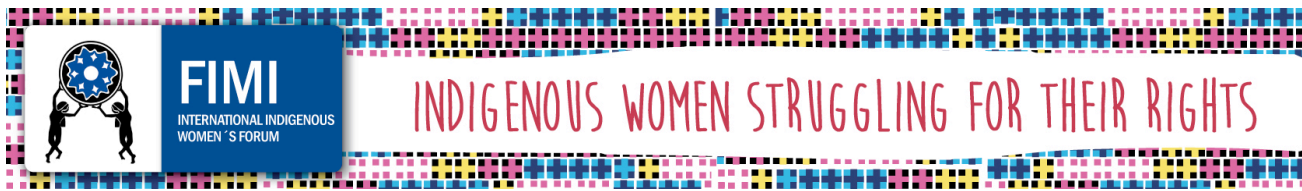
b) Indigenous Women's Participation in the UN Commission on the Status of Women- CSW:

- 57th session of CSW (2013)

FIMI coordinated the participation of 17 indigenous women distributed as follows: Africa (4), Asia (2) Latin America (9) Pacific (1) and Arctic (1). Of the 17 participants, UN Women sponsored 8 indigenous women through the collaboration of Ms. Yvonne MT Hebert.

The technical Secretariat of FIMI supported the indigenous women delegation in 8 events:

- a) UN Women Consultation Day and dinner hosted by UN Women.
- b) Organization of Indigenous Women's Caucus
- c) Roundtable: Current Effects of the Doctrine of Discovery through violence against indigenous women and girls. Organized by the Red Xicana.
- d) NGO CSW Forum Reception.
- e) Press Conference "Indigenous Women in the 57th session of CSW ". Organized by the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
- f) Internal meeting of the Indigenous Women Watch against violence. Event organized by FIMI.
- g) Key issues of gender equity to be reflected in the framework of the Development Agenda Post-2015.
- h) Reception hosted by the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations.
- i) Side Event: Indigenous Women constructing their autonomy together for the violence's eradication and a life with dignity. Event organized by the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues / DSPD, MDG Fund, UNICEF and FIMI.



A political position paper was agreed and distributed (available in English and Spanish). Also paragraphs on indigenous women's demands with key messages were disseminated to advocate in final decisions adopted by the Commission.

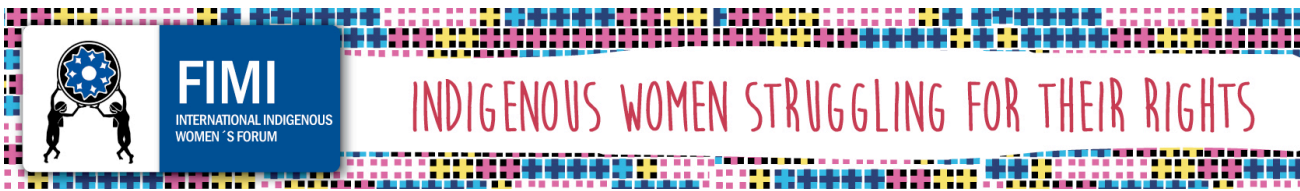
c) Participation in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - UNPFII

- 12th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
(From 20 to May 31, 2013 in New York City).

FIMI held 8 special events and meetings:

- a) "Indigenous Peoples managing funds: experiences from Africa, Asia and Latin America." Organized by: Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility - IFAD International Fund of Agriculture Development, International Indigenous Women's Forum - FIMI, Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization, MPIDO, Tebtebba Foundation.
- b) Side event: "Where we are? Where are we going? Indigenous Peoples, the MDGs and the agenda post 2015 " Organized by: FIMI, MDG Fund and Embassy of Spain. The resource is available at:
<http://www.fimi-iiwf.org/odmdg>
- c) Side event: "Global Leadership School of Indigenous Women: capacity building process to enhance participation in decision -making".
- d) MDG F Breakfast: "Progress and challenges in meeting the MDGs". The event was attended by more than 50 people including MDGs office, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples James Anaya and FIMI staff, Global School participants from Latin America and the Continental Network .
- e) FIMI 2013 LEADERSHIP AWARD delivered to two indigenous women leaders at Columbia University in honor of the vision and creativity of them. Later participants from the School offered objects from their communities in an auction, selling all items for the benefit of the School for USD 2,500 approximately. About 70 people attended the ceremony.
- f) Event in collaboration with MADRE and ECMIA: "Violence Against Indigenous Women" Ms. Otilia Lux de Coti shared the progress of work of the Indigenous Women WATCH Against Violence. Ms. Jennes Lekimain, participant of the Global Leadership School from Kenya, Africa., was invited as speaker

FIMI has participated in other side events and activities:



a) MDG F – PAHO Rosalee Coatlicue Gonzalez has presented the multimedia resource developed by FIMI which promote MDGs monitoring through the indigenous peoples' perspective focused on access to water and sanitation and showing the video of the experience of Panama, please check the following link: <https://vimeo.com/61257277>

b) Meeting with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples Mr. James Anaya. The Global School participants attended a meeting with the Special Rapporteur. The issue presented in the meeting was violence faced by indigenous women in different region.

d) Other International Meetings

- Development Agenda post 2015. FIMI supported Mirna Cunningham in the Global Consultation process on addressing inequalities in the Development Agenda post 2015 and the future we want for all.
- FIMI developed a policy position paper on the Development Agenda post 2015.
- Summary and detailed consultations on inequalities and indigenous peoples.
- Invitations to online inquiries about inequalities and indigenous peoples in the virtual platform entitled the world we want 2015.
- Report of the Consultation on Global inequalities.

- Nomination for the Program for Human Rights Activists in 2012 at Columbia University. FIMI circulated information inviting indigenous women to participate in the training program led by the University of Columbia.

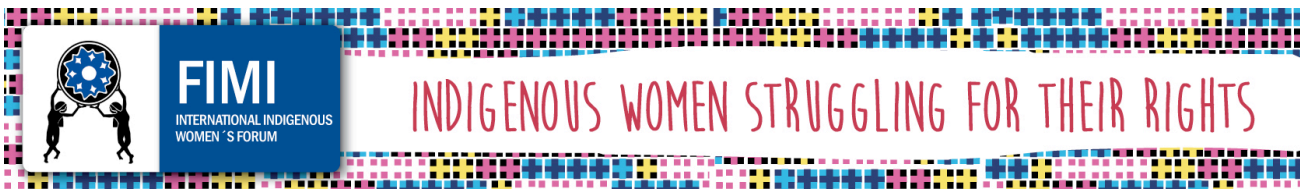
2- Capacity Building Program

a) Development of the principal documents of the International Program:

- IWGLS General Guidelines
- Schedule of Activities
- Student Application Form
- Program topics, reading documents and learning activities.

b) **Academic Advisory Council (AAC)** was established:

1. Elsa Stamatopoulou, Columbia University
2. Eva Gamboa, Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas (ECMIA), SudAmerica.
3. Tania Pariona, Red de Jóvenes Indígenas, America Latina.
4. Guadalupe Martínez, Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de México y Centroamérica.
5. Edna Kaptoyo, Indigenous Information Network, Africa
6. Agnes Leiva, Il'laramatak Community Concerns, Kenya



7. Ikal Angelei, Friends of Lake Turkan, Africa
8. Shimreichon Luithui, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
9. Ellen Dictan Bangoa, Asia Indigenous Women's Network
10. Elina Horo, Adivasi Women's Network, India
11. Megan Davis, UN Permanent Forum Indigenous Issues member, Australia
12. Celeste Mckey, Canada, North America
13. Rauna Kuokkanen, Sami Women's Forum
14. Rosalee Gonzalez, La Red Xicana Indígena, ECMIA, North Region
15. Lydia Alpizar, AWID
16. Charlotte Bunch, Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL)
17. Celia Aguilar, Mexico
18. Yiffat Susskind, MADRE
19. Melissa Nelson, The Cultural Conservancy
20. Srilatha Batliwala, AWID, India
21. Otilia Lux, FIMI

- c) A letter of understanding signed with Columbia University and we are in conversations to explore an understanding with Georgetown University in Washington.
- d) The "Program on Human Rights and International Advocacy Skills" implemented, virtual phase, in presence phase and follow up phase.
- e) Selection of 22 indigenous leaders of 52 candidates, from the following regions:
 - 5 from Africa
 - 4 from Asia
 - 6 from Latin America
 - 2 from the Arctic Region
 - 2 from the Pacific Region
 - 3 from North America

From 22 candidates, only 1 (from North America) due to personal difficulties gave up from the Program.

- f) Establishment of the Virtual classroom Moodle uploaded in FIMI website.
- g) Development of the virtual phase:

Unit I. Presentation and introduction

List of Documents and Reading Materials:

1. Access to and engagement with the virtual platform (Word File)

2. "Comparative perspectives on the Indigenous Rights Movement in Africa and the Americas"
3. Los derechos humanos de las mujeres indígenas: de la aldea local a los foros internacionales, Laura Valladares, 2007
4. Who are indigenous peoples? (UN article)
5. Power point presentation: Advocacy Plan
6. Gender and Indigenous Peoples. United Nations of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Secretariat of the United Nations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Complementary Document:

1. Mairin Iwanka Raya: Indigenous Women Stand Against Violence. A companion Report to the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Women, FIMI, 2007.

Unit II. Relevant Human Rights Instruments and Treaty Bodies.

Main documents:

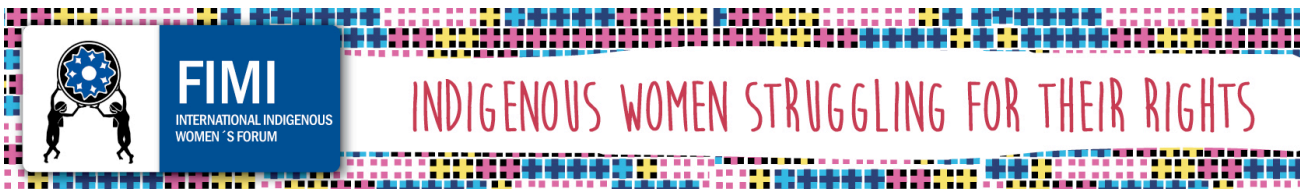
1. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UNDRIP.
2. C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention.
3. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women – CEDAW.
4. Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB).
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child.
6. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Complementary documents:

1. "Cómo hacer que la Declaración de los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Naciones Unidas sea efectiva", Rodolfo Stavenhagen
2. A guide to implement C169.
3. Short history of CEDAW
4. Optional Protocol
5. A guide to indigenous women's Rights under the International CEDAW
6. CEDAW General Comments and Concluding Observations relevant to the rights of Indigenous Women's.
7. Introduction CBD
8. Introduction – Article 8J
9. Mechanism – participation
10. Power point presentation: Climate change, Forest Conservation and Indigenous Peoples Rights.

Unit III: Mechanism of the United Nation System.

Main documents:



1. The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)
2. Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
3. UNPFII: Background, membership of the Forum
4. Provisional Agenda
5. Documents by the Secretariat of the UNPFII by the UN System; by governments.
6. Report of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues

Complementary documents:

1. A video about The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 2. Reports & Documents – Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 3. Report on the Eleventh Session of the Permanent Forum
 4. Review of World Bank operational policies on Indigenous Peoples
 5. Report and response of the Secretariat of the Convention on Indigenous Peoples.
 6. Side events.
- Each unit included forum debates where participants were able to discuss issues, exchange ideas, post comments and make questions. Two experts on human rights and indigenous peoples' issues have played the role of facilitators, promoting discussions among participants, answering questions and following up the elaboration of the students' advocacy plans.
 - In addition the students participated in the 12th session of the Permanent Forum and special events. They also had informal meetings with Bruno Moro, Director of MDG Fund, Kate Gilmore, Director of UNFPA, John Scott, CBD, Hui Lu, OHCHR and James Anaya, Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

h) Follow- up Phase (Virtual):

22 participants have developed advocacy plans to be implemented at local, national and/or international level. Finally, FIMI had the opportunity to provide financial support to 8 indigenous women to implement their plans.

1. Mila Singson (Philippines)

Plan: A training workshop towards enhancing indigenous women. (2,000 US\$)

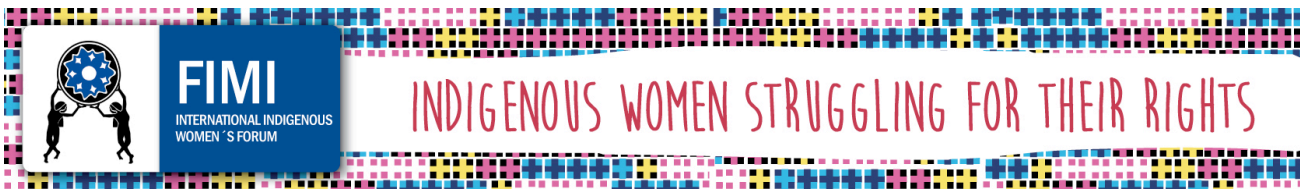
2. Mercy Lekimain (Kenya)

Plan: Reasons for high school dropout among the Massai girl. (2,000 US\$)

3. Gambo Aminatu (Cameroon)

Plan: Increase the Participations of women and capacity building on land rights. (2,000 US\$)

4. Winnie Kodi (Sudan)



Plan: Leadership training for the Indigenous women of the Nuba Mountains Sudan. (4,000 US\$)

5. Daniela Juarez (Mexico)

Plan: Participation of indigenous peoples of Sierra Norte Puebla in making decisions on development in the region. (2,000 US\$)

6. Marigold Keisha (India)

Plan: Workshop on Traditional Land holding system including successful case studies. (4,000 US\$)

7. Chhing Lamu (Nepal)

Plan: To enhance the capacity of highly marginalized Indigenous Women & Their Institution of Nepal. (4,000 US\$)

8. Cecibel Cisneros (Peru)

Plan: Mujeres y jóvenes indígenas, aportan con los conocimientos de la medicina ancestral para el buen trato en los servicios de salud sexual y reproductiva con pertinencia cultural. (2,000 US\$)

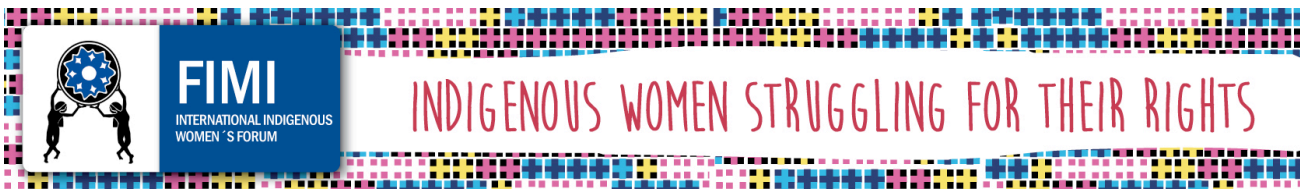
i) VIDEO

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfHhchu4yao>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g5LStgVKp4&feature=share&list=UUHNQ7m21YzwtJ6n6ugv-sPA>

3. Indigenous Women's Fund

The Indigenous Women's Fund is the first and only fund led by and for indigenous women with the purpose of investing resources (material, financial and human) in order to fulfill the individual and collective human rights of Indigenous women. As FIMI's economic and philanthropic branch, the Indigenous Women's Fund is a grant organization that supports indigenous women and their interaction with broader movements, leadership building, and the strengthening of their organizational processes.



The Indigenous Women's Fund was formally established in 2008 during the first International Indigenous Women's Forum held in Lima, Peru. In 2010, the first call for proposals was launched and 860 projects were received, 13 of which were financed.

In 2012, a competition was held to name the Fund with a significant indigenous word. After reviewing several proposals, the name "AYNI" was selected. Ayni is a Kichua/Quechua word that synthesizes reciprocity, solidarity, equity and collaboration both between humans and with other beings of the cosmos (animals, plants, stars, etc.).

The Indigenous Women's Fund- AYNI launched its second call for proposals in August 9th, 2013 through September 15, 2013. AYNI received 203 projects: 47.3% (96) from the Americas, 37.9% (77) from Africa and 14.8% (30) from Asia.

The Indigenous Women's Fund created an Advisory Committee (CA) composed of 11 indigenous women from Latin America, from Africa and from Asia. All of them are leaders committed to the mission and principles of Fund.

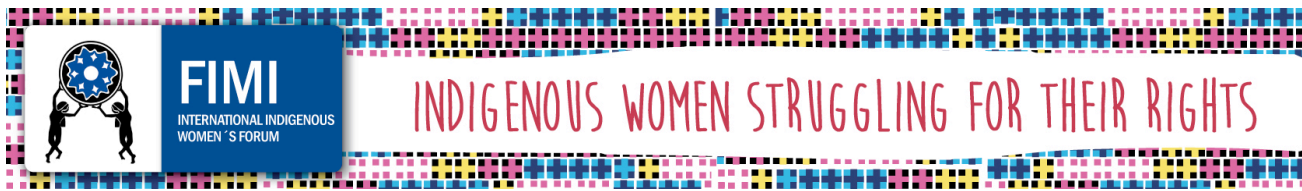
The new Advisory Committee is composed by:

- Mirna Taylor, Nicaragua
- Mariel de los Ángeles Bernal, Argentina
- Roseli Finscue, Colombia
- Teresa Zapeta, Guatemala
- Shimreichon Luithui, India
- Bernice Aquino See, Filipinas
- Helen Valdez , Filipinas
- Peninah Zaninak, Uganda
- Rodah Roino, Kenya
- Hindou Ouru Ibrahim, Chad
- Aminatou Samira gamb, Cameron

All indigenous women selected to be part of the Advisory Committee met the following requirements:

- Knowledge about regional and national indigenous women's organizations at very local level.
- Experience on project's formulation and implementation for the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights, particularly indigenous women's rights.
- Internet access, at least periodically, for a proper discharge of her duties.

Geographical and age balance was taken into account. The working languages are English, Spanish and French.



The functions of the Advisory Committee are:

- Promote an effective working partnership between the grassroots organizations and the team of Indigenous Women's Fund.
- Socialize information issued by the Indigenous Women's Fund to grassroots organizations.
- Take part in the selection process of projects submitted by Indigenous Women's organizations.
- Advise on actions, contents and strategies to strengthen indigenous women's organizations during the grant cycle.

The Advisory Committee and the Fund's team have exchange fluent communication by e-mail and skype.

From 203 proposals received, 156 have met the basic criteria and were submitted to the AC for their review.

The stages of the selection process have been as follow:

- First filter: FIMI team screens proposals submitted and according to the criteria established by the AYNi Fund, qualify them as "eligible or ineligible." Eligible projects were sent to the Advisory Council.
- Second filter: The Advisory Council receives the total number of eligible projects and rates them according to AYNi FUND Assessment Tool (available upon request)
- Third filter: The Advisory Council makes consultations among its members and selects 6 projects to recommend for its support. The Council could consult other indigenous women leaders on specific countries or issues.
- Final Decision: FIMI Board receives the recommended projects and finally approves 6 projects by region.

The criteria to classified projects as non –eligible includes:

1. The project was sent after deadline.

2. The applicant is a non indigenous-organization, political parties and/or individuals. The applicant **must be** a community of indigenous or tribal peoples, or organization / association / group of indigenous women. In case of a mixed organization of indigenous or tribal peoples, the proposal must be submitted by a section, a secretariat, or a group of indigenous women.
3. The applicant did not submit the project in AYNi Fund formats.
4. The project submitted is not complete.
5. Projects aimed at political parties and election campaigns, or individual travel grants.
6. Projects budget is larger than USD \$ 5000.00 U.S.

The following issues were consider in the evaluation of each project:

1. **Relevance of the project.** Does the project address the needs of the community? Will the project make a substantial contribution towards resolving community issues?
2. **Viability of the project.** Is this a viable proposal? Are the established goals realistic and appropriate for the budget? How sustainable are the results?
3. **Thematic coherence.** Is there consistency between objectives, activities, and outcomes outlined in the project?
4. **Institutional capacity.** What are the capabilities of the staff concerning the project? Has the organization obtained satisfactory results in similar activities?
5. **Institutional credibility.** How legitimate is the organization in the community and beyond?
6. **Priority** is given to projects submitted by organizations and communities that have not received prior funding.

The Advisory Committee held consultations with indigenous women partners and selected the following projects, which received a grant of 5,000 US\$:

Asia region:

1. "Documentation of Cordillera Indigenous Women's Knowledge and Good Practices on Health Care", Innabuyog- Alliance of Indigenous Women's organization in the Cordillera Region, Philippines.
2. "Indigenous Women – Asserting Rights, Forging Solidarity", Kagduma Ho Mga Higaonon INC. (KAGDUMA), Philippines
3. "Leadership Training on indigenous women in Bangladesh", Kapaeeng Foundation, Bangladesh
4. "Mugal Indigenous Women Empowerment ", Mugal Indigenous Women Upliftment Institute (MIWUI), Nepal
5. "Community Based Rehabilitation of indigenous or tribal People of Trauma Victims in the Dhaka Division of Bangladesh", Bangladesh Centre for Human Rights & Development (BCHRD), Bangladesh

Africa region:

1. "Supporting the Mbororo girl child achieves basic education in Mbiame." Lelewal Foundation, North west Cameroon.
2. "Augmentation des revenus économiques des femmes de 44 ménages de PA du Rwanda." COPORWA - Communauté des Potiers du Rwanda, Rwanda.
3. "Ovine a l'intention des Femmes Autochtones de Tchintabaraden." Femmes et enfants en Detresse Feed, Niger.
4. "Promoting sexual reproductive health knowledge and services for Indigenous women in West Pokot County –Kenya." Pastoral Communities Empowerment Project (PACEP), Kenya.
5. "Promotion de la souveraineté alimentaire par la valorisation des ressources locales." Village des Femmes, asbl. RD. Congo
6. "D'appui à la construction de 4 salle de classe en matériaux locaux pour le rattrapage scolaire des enfants Pygmées et autres vulnérables en situation

particulièrement difficile dans le groupement d'IRHAMB/KATANA en territoire de KABARE au Sud Kivu", R.D.Congo.

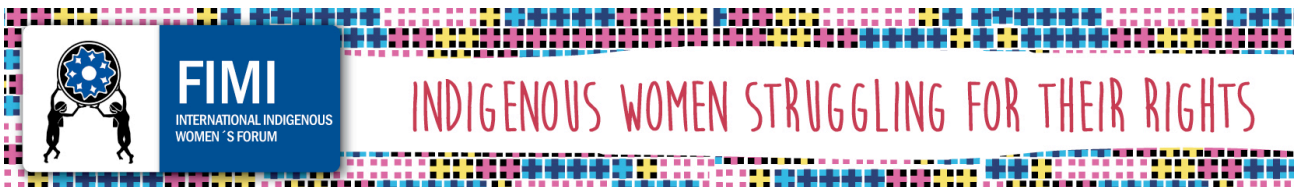
America region:

1. "Fortalecimiento de la Plataforma de Mujeres Radialistas de Oaxaca." Plataforma de Mujeres Radialistas de Oaxaca, Mexico
2. "Tejiendo voces, tejiendo organización." Cabildo Mayor Indígena de Chigorodó. Colombia.
3. "Fortalecimiento de la economía familiar indígena." Mujeres Mano De Tigre Orcuo-Dbön, Sociedad Civil. Costa Rica
4. "Mejoramiento de la competitividad de la artesanía de las Comunidades Nativas de San Salvador, Bená Jema, Nueva Era y el Asentamiento Humano Intercultural Los Yines en el Distrito de Yarina Cocha, Provincia de Coronel Portillo, Región Ucayali" Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Amazónicas de Ucayali. Perú.
5. "Recuperando el principio de la Dualidad en nuestra comunidad." Comunidad Indígena del Pueblo Diaguita del Valle de Tafi, Argentina
6. "Fortalecimiento de la Organización de Mujeres Indígenas del TIPNIS." Organización de Mujeres Indígenas de la Subcentral del TIPNIS. Bolivia
7. "Qi'yaj: Nuestras semillas." Colectivo de Mujeres Maya Mam Chmool B'ee, Guatemala

From the Asia region, the Advisory Committee selected 5 projects instead of 6 because they considered that only 5 of them fulfill the criteria of AYNF Fund. Most of the non-selected projects were submitted by non-indigenous NGOs, indigenous organizations with wide access to other resources or by non-accountable organizations. Due to this situation, one more project was selected in the Americas region, resulting in 7 awardees from this region.

FIMI sent a notification to all applicants regarding their submitted project's acceptance.

IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)



The objective of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) is to strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by financing small-projects which foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to generate lessons learned and approaches for replication and up-scaling.

In order to increase the efficiency of the IPAF, and to empower indigenous peoples' organizations to actively participate in institutional processes, the management of the Facility has been decentralized at regional level, with the support of three indigenous peoples' organizations, namely, Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI) in Latin America and the Caribbean; Mainyito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) in Africa; and Tebtebba Foundation in Asia.

As co-managers of the IPAF, FIMI is responsible for:

- Supporting the technical review process of IPAF applications
- Channelling resources to organizations awarded by the IPAF Board;
- Monitoring and supervising IPAF-funded projects;
- Strengthening the link between the IPAF small projects and IFAD country programmes;
- Documenting and disseminating knowledge generated by the IPAF; and
- Supporting the IPAF resource mobilization.

As part of the partnership FIMI- Indigenous Women Fund AYNi and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), FIMI continue to monitor and evaluate the 12 projects funded in Latin America and the Caribbean

| # | Country | Organization | Project | Time frame | Amount Approved USD |
|-----|---------|--|--|------------|---------------------|
| 247 | Belize | Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management. | Strengthening food security, traditional land governance, and forest protection of the Q'eqchi people of southern Belize | 24 months | 40,000 |
| 449 | Bolivia | Programa de Desarrollo Integral Interdisciplinario | Promoviendo agricultura sostenible y su comercialización en el municipio de Pocoata – Norte de Potosí | 12 months | 42,000 |
| 865 | Brazil | Associação Indígena Kawaip Kayabi | Semences de l'avenir durable: préservation des espèces sauvages dans la forêt amazonienne | 18 months | 25,232 |



| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| 635 | Chile | Comunidad indígena Llaguipulli | Fortalecimiento organizacional y empresarial de la comunidad mapuche Llaguipulli region Araucania. | 12 months | 40,000 |
| 1074 | Colombia | Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia | Fortalecimiento de la Justicia indígena con perspectiva de género | 12 months | 40,000 |
| 512 | Colombia | Asociacion kwe's uma kiwe peykajn mjinxisa Fondo Paez | Apoyo a mujeres tejiendo economía y cultura en territorio Nasa - departamento Cauca - Colombia | 12 months | 31,268 |
| 633 | Guatemala | Asociacion de Desarrollo Comunitario | El derecho a la vida y la salud desde la mujeres mayas K'iche's de Chuwila, Ixim Ulew | 24 months | 45,000 |
| 907 | Mexico | Asamblea Mixe para el Desarrollo Sostenible A.C. | Pueblos mixes contribuyendo a la mitigación del cambio climático y a la sustentabilidad alimentaria, a través de la reforestación. | 24 months | 48,500 |
| 161 | Nicaragua | Gobierno Territorial Indígena Mayangna Sauni As | Proyecto de Saneamiento, Vigilancia y Control del Territorio Indígena Mayangna Sauni As | 24 months | 42,000 |
| 627 | Nicaragua | Pueblo Indígena de Mozonte | Fortalecimiento de capacidades del Pueblo Indígena de Mozonte para la buena gobernanza local y rescate de la identidad cultural. | 12 months | 35,000 |
| 1034 | Perú | Asociación Comunal Inkawasi Awana | Articulación de las mujeres de la zona costa de la Región Lambayeque como una estrategia de suma de sinergias para el fortalecimiento de capacidades competitivas y el desarrollo sostenible de sus territorios | 24 months | 43,000 |
| 1032 | Suriname | VIDS: Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname | Strengthening the traditional indigenous peoples' authorities of Suriname for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). | 18 months | 35,000 |
| TOTAL Latin America and Caribbean US\$ | | | | | 467,000 |

- Research and emerging issues:

Indigenous Women's Watch against Violence

1. Organization and participation of the following meetings:

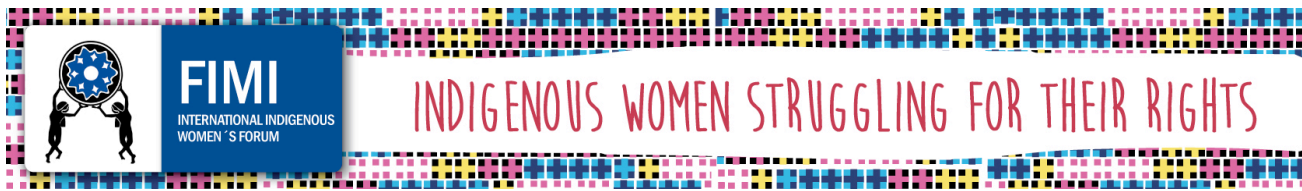
- a) "In-depth session on violence against indigenous women: A life without violence, a life of autonomy." Approximately 22 indigenous women attended the event from the Americas, Africa and Asia. A reception took place after the event.
- b) Side Event: Indigenous Women constructing their autonomy together for the violence's eradication and a life with dignity. Event organized by the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues / DSPD, MDG Fund, UNICEF and FIMI.
- c) Side Event UNPFII 2013: "Violence against Indigenous Women", in cooperation with MADRE and ECMIA.

2. Elaboration of participatory and community Assessments

So far the following assessment has been elaborated:

1. *"UWA'LAJISAXIK KUXLAB'IXEL IXOQIB'.* Levantando el espíritu de las mujeres. Historias de vida de las mujeres Mayas Kiches. Diagnostico participativo y documentación de casos de violencia contra las mujeres indígenas en los Municipios de Quetzaltenango y Cantel", Asociación Mujer Tejedora del Desarrollo –AMUTED- Quetzaltenango, **Guatemala**
2. *"Diagnóstico participativo sobre violencia. Mujeres Indígenas Pech, Honduras"*, Movimiento Indígena Lenca de Honduras (MILH), **Honduras**
3. *"Resultado del diagnóstico: violencia, sus manifestaciones y sanaciones desde la visión Indígena"*. CIARENA, A.C. y Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México, Oaxaca, **México**.
4. *"Nuestra Madre Tierra, nuestros pueblos y nuestros cuerpos ya no aguantan. Estudio de caso: Comunidades Miskitus del Municipio de Waspam, Rio Coco, Región Autónoma Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua"*, Organización Indígena Wangki Tangni, **Nicaragua**
5. *"Diagnóstico sobre la situación de Violencia contra Mujeres indígenas. Un mundo sin violencia, una vida con autonomía, Comarca Ngöbe Bugle, Comunidad de Oma, Panamá"*. Coordinadora de Mujeres Indígenas Ngäbe Bugle. **Panamá**

3. Capacity Building training and workshop on intercultural methodologies



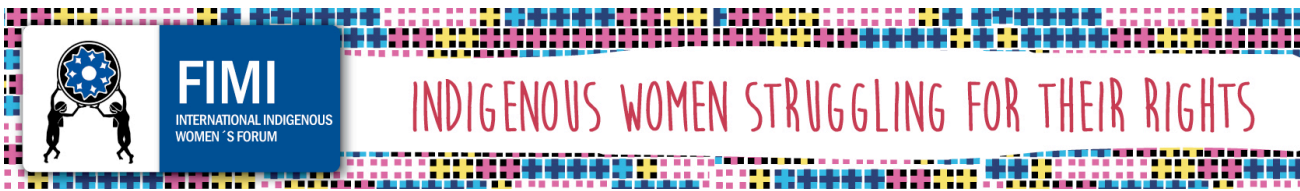
- Workshop with International Expert. Justice delivery through gender perspective with intercultural approach, 8 and 9 of May 2013, Mexico.
- Methodological Workshop on Intercultural Research and conceptual approach to spiritual healing. Consejo de Pueblos Indígenas del Pacífico, Centro y Norte Nicaragua. October, 2013
- We have started conversations with the coordinator of the Asian Indigenous Women Network (AIWN) to explore the possibility of using the Methodological Approaches for Intercultural Research in Asia.
- Publications could be consulted at:
http://www.fimi-iiwf.org/listado_observatorio.php

- **Communications**

- a) FIMI Facebook Fanpage had a total of 4200 friends
It has 1291 likes.
http://www.facebook.com/insights/?sk=po_130945820519
- b) During 2013 first semester, 300 followers were been added to FIMI twitter network. Total of followers: 468.
- c) During the first semester in 2013, 70 mails were sent with news, activities and participation's opportunities through FIMI List server in Spanish and English.
- d) List server total contacts: 1652

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- a) Since July 2012, FIMI is working with an advisor on monitoring and evaluation.
- b) A monitoring and evaluation strategy was developed. (Available upon request)
- c) Monitoring and intermediary evaluation visits have been carried out:



Monitoring will be carried out directly by the FIMI staff or through agreements with networks or partner organizations in countries where projects are being implemented. This will allow constant and continuous contact with organizations and the utilization of instruments made.

The mid-term evaluation visits are planned meetings between the parties involved in the development of a particular project. A visit can be made by the FIMI team or by a FIMI partner network in a given country, previously to the agreement of agendas and instruments to be applied.

In each of the visits we will have the participation of community members, including traditional authorities, administrative authorities leading an indigenous organization, male and female leaders, youth, spiritual authorities and other type of actors that stand out.

Aspects taken into account:

- Level of project progress in relation to proposed targets and indicators
- Level of participation of the community and actors involved (special focus on youth and women)
- Difficulties encountered / strategies implemented.
- Expected outcomes / results obtained
- Advancement of expenses

FIMI team also implements monitoring through a Facebook account where project coordinators have the password and can enter and share comments, photos and overall progress. We also intend to use the FIMI website to open a forum for discussion among implementing organizations, local governments and donors. This medium is not only for monitoring but also to encourage the use of the Internet and social networks by indigenous organizations.

Another strategy is Monitoring of project schedules (disbursements and reports) that was generated from the comparison of approved schedules for each organization with the delivery dates for reports and the completion of disbursements.

In the monitoring process and mid-term evaluation we will take into account compliance of schedules and administrative procedures.

The different organizations need to inform FIMI on the financial performance of the project activities, the level of achievement of project objectives, results achieved and lessons learned from the project.

d) Final and impact evaluation of projects.

This evaluation will take place after the date of completion of each proposal, thanks to a regional workshop, that will have the participation of all project implementing organizations. In this instance we will have interviews, recollection of materials and useful information, as well as a space for sharing experiences and lessons learned.

The products of the final evaluation will be returned to implementing organizations

e) Baseline and specific criteria of evaluation for indigenous peoples

The Monitoring and Evaluation FIMI strategy applies seven specific indicators for indigenous peoples and the projects will be observed depending on them:

- Good living,
- Traditional knowledge,
- Indigenous Women situation,
- Cultural Revitalization,
- Participation and Democracy Promotion,
- Food Sovereignty and Autonomy,
- Self-determination.

These indicators are placed since the first stage of the baseline's building through a tool provided by FIMI to all the implementing organizations (baseline model) to establish the initial and current conditions of the project regarding its objectives and scopes. The baseline is made by the implementing organization before activities begin, and then, it is resend to FIMI who systematize and apply this information in its assessment.