



AIWO CONFERENCE

AMPLIFYING AFRICAN INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S VOICES

African Regional Preparatory Meeting on Beijing +25 and the Second Indigenous Women Conference Yaoundé – Cameroon, December 3 – 7, 2019.

The African Indigenous Women's Organization (AIWO), in collaboration with Indigenous Information Network (IIN), Suramama Women's Organization and the International Indigenous Women's Forum (IIFI) brought together representatives of indigenous women organizations for a conference in preparation of some key processes, which includes African Regional Preparatory Meeting on Beijing +25 and the Second World Conference on Indigenous Women in Yaoundé Cameroon from 3rd to 6th December, 2019. Seventeen (17) countries were represented at the Conference and they are as follows: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, and Uganda.



Gathering together telling and sharing stories shows the smiles of the different faces' photos above the young and the old gathering and sharing

The conference started with meetings within the different regions in Africa discussing issues that are of priority and challenges in their areas. The reason is that most of the indigenous women leaders in the region never get the opportunity to meet often and work together. They have to wait for a gathering or a meeting in the region or at the international level to meet. Meeting in Yaoundé in advance was a very important time for all those who attended. The aim of the conference was to draft a regional declaration that would reflect the situation of the rural Africa Indigenous women and give recommendations. The outcome of this conference would also contribute towards the position of Africa indigenous women and girls at the Commission on the Status of Women, Beijing +25 and the Second World Conference of Indigenous Women all set to take place in 2020. This would ensure that the voice of the African indigenous women was heard and included in the global voice of indigenous women.

During the conference, some of the issues discussed included participants expectations for the conference, what they hoped the results would achieve, regional achievements and challenges

facing indigenous women since the Beijing conference in 1995 and recommendations they have. Some of their shared expectations for the conference were as follows:

- 1.They wanted to promote the need for education and capacity building for indigenous women
- 2.Amplify the voices of African indigenous women at the national, regional and international levels to have effective change
- 3.Strengthen the network of indigenous women's organizations represented.
- 4.Bring out strong African indigenous women's perspectives and recommendations highlighting their issues in the region.
- 4.Foster and create collaboration and support platforms for individual organizations working on indigenous women's issues.
- 5.Offer learning and knowledge exchange between the participants and partner organizations.
- 6.Re-evaluate of the Beijing Plan of Action to identify what has been achieved in the last 25 years in the African context and with special focus on indigenous women and what can be done.
- 7.Deepen their knowledge on texts and declarations available on indigenous women's and how to use the different mechanisms to present their issues.
8. Share experiences and learn from each other on their success on women's rights and work on Violence against Indigenous women.

During the conference the participants were able to learn about the African Indigenous Women's Organization (AIWO), history and the origins, from inception in 1998 in Agadir Morocco up to where it is now. The main objectives of forming the organization was:

- To work for the defense and promotion of the rights and interests of African indigenous women.
- To provide assistance and support to the indigenous women of Africa who are victims of violence and female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Supporting the indigenous women of Africa in the preservation of their indigenous knowledge and natural resources.
- Making every effort to guarantee the property rights of indigenous women to enable them to live a decent life in their territories.
- Monitoring the initiation of sustainable economic development in the areas inhabited by indigenous peoples of Africa.
- Organizing training sessions for indigenous women in the field of human rights.

This was the first time in 15 years that indigenous women in Africa came together to discuss their issues and benefit from the different capacity building activities that AIWO had at the time. The last time was in 2004 while in Nairobi to discuss different issues with themes related to Indigenous Women's vital role in traditional knowledge and Biodiversity conservation supported by SWEDBIO of Sweden. AIWO founder members and representatives also highlighted the challenges that AIWO faced during that time such as lack of recognition of indigenous peoples by African governments and other partners in Africa and lack of funding. Participants were informed that when AIWO was formed, the founders found it good to have the organization divided into 5 Sub regions to help in management , creating awareness and be able to work on advocacy and reach out

to different Indigenous women in the sub-regions or chapters (Central, East, North, West, and South) Africa. Despite that, AIWO at the time did not have good structure and experience in fundraising. This problem impacted on many regions where only three regions were left active and as time went by sometimes one region would be left visible. This Conference in Yaoundé was expected to come up with strategies on how to move forward to try and revive the different regional networks.

African Indigenous Women's Organization (AIWO) has tried working with different partners and founders despite a lot of financial challenges including indigenous women's organizations globally. One of the very important organizations, which has come out to help indigenous women from Africa not only in networking but also in funding many projects in the region with funds from different donors, is the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI). It is this same organization that has enabled AIWO to have this conference. FIMI has championed the rights of indigenous women globally and taking point in bringing the voices of indigenous women together to have one strong voice during the Beijing +25 process. FIMI is organizing the second world conference for indigenous women in August 2020 where indigenous women from all the seven socio-cultural regions will come together to discuss their issues and priorities.

The director of FIMI was able to talk about the organization and their work with indigenous women both globally and in Africa and also share their road map for the coming year as they were celebrating 20 years of existence. She further explained how FIMI has been lucky to get funders who have supported their call to fund indigenous women. Leading from the South , she explained is a four year Program (2016-2020) supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and jointly implemented by four Women's Funds: AYNI Fund of the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), African Women's Development Fund (AWDF); el Fondo de Mujeres del Sur (FMS) and Women's Fund Asia (WFA). Through the AYNI Fund, the first and only fund directed by and for indigenous women, FIMI aims at strengthening leadership, advocacy, political participation and support activism of indigenous women. This fund develops different aspects in the beneficiary organization and community, and these include: Institutional strengthening, the participation of indigenous women in all areas of social and political leadership: local, national and international, Support the plans and strategies of the indigenous communities and control for the management of their lands and resources so that they can contribute to sustainable livelihoods, mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change and access to public and social services.

The AYNI- LFS fund has had three calls and Africa has had 28 beneficiary organizations. Different indigenous women's organizations have been beneficiaries of this fund and they come from different countries across Africa and these include Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Madagascar and Chad. Through this fund, different organizations have been able to reach indigenous women in their communities and has contributed towards them knowing their rights as indigenous women and having better livelihoods. AIWO has benefited from this fund and was able to do different activities that include workshops for women on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and exchange visits with different indigenous women's groups across East Africa. AIWO was also able to hold a regional conference for African indigenous women. This has been an opportunity for African Indigenous women's organizations to build their capacities. FIMI also appreciated donors who have provided funding for Indigenous women's participation in different conferences, forums, and project activities at all levels. FIMI added and highlighted that the Indigenous women also benefited by joining the rest of the seven socio-cultural regions of the UNPFII in participating in the project of the Indigenous Women's Global leadership school.



After a lot of work, indigenous women took time to socialize with the local Mbororo youth coming to entertain the women to feel how the local cultures feel. The best way was through music and dance.

Through the participation of both organizations the participants were able to learn and share experiences about the different international processes that indigenous women participated in, these processes included the Commission on the status of Women(CSW), United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMPRIP), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations’ Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity(UNCBD) among others. Some of the participants had attended some of these processes and they were able to share their experiences and how they have connected the work they do at the international, Regional, National and local levels.

Through this session the conference had the privileged to have present Ms. Marie-Laure Mpeck Nyemeck the GEF SGP coordinator for Cameroon who came and spoke about the program, where they work and how indigenous women can be beneficiaries. Marie-Laure explained that this was a very important opportunity for indigenous women as the program focuses on areas that impact on the communities at the local levels and that they work has been traditionally known to be on Climate change, Biodiversity conservation, Land degradation, Persistent organic Pollutants including Mercury with the new convention – Minamata and international waters.

She shared different programs by indigenous peoples and especially women that have been funded by the GEF SGP. She gave the participants the different contact details for national coordinators like her in other parts of Africa and encouraged the women to follow it up back in their countries. The national coordinator added that in the coming year SGP will give priority in GEF-7 to the following strategic initiatives, which complement the Impact Programs at the community level: 1) Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries; 2) Low-Carbon Energy Access Benefits; 3) Community-based Threatened Ecosystems and Species Conservation: Land and Water; 4) Local to Global Coalitions in Chemicals and Waste Management; and 5) Catalyzing Sustainable Urban Development.



Taking the time to have different key players in development talk to the women was very important as a way to enhance their capacity in resource mobilization. The GEF Small Grants Program Coordinator from Cameroon came in to help in this and indeed was very productive

During the conference, the participants were able to have different capacity building sessions. These sessions included discussions on networks, how to build networks and why networks were important for indigenous women and their organizations. With different participants sharing and presenting their experiences and knowledge they have gained in attending different forums of Indigenous Peoples at the regional and international levels. In the end, the participants were able to agree that networks make us stronger as indigenous women and amplify our voices better than when we work on an individual basis. It also provides a platform to exchange knowledge, mentorship, and growth. It was established that they had already formed a network during the conference and through this network, they can continue to share information and opportunities that arise.

The participants also spoke on funding for indigenous women organization. During the discussions, it was determined that there are very few funds that are specific to indigenous women and that indigenous women are unable to access most of these funds because of the nearly impossible criteria set by funding partners. Some other challenges that face indigenous women in funding is the lack of information on available funds since most of them live far from cities and connectivity is poor, there is high competition and most times discrimination against indigenous women's organizations, this is mainly because some funding partners do not understand the world views, values and culture of indigenous peoples. It was agreed that indigenous women required capacity building in fundraising skills, they needed to build relationships with different stakeholders, they need to demand specific quotas for indigenous women, they need to have activities that raise funds for themselves. This session was helpful because they were able to know some of the organizations that support indigenous women, and how to connect and be more intentional with fundraising and applying for funding. This was important so that there is a diversity of funding and that the women's organization do not just depend on one or two donors.



Working and networking was very important in the meeting. This made the women have commitments to continue working and complimenting each other as a team to build their networks at the local, national and regional organization at all levels.

Looking back at the indigenous women movement in Africa, the women also spoke about the challenges that they have faced and these included:

1. Lack of access to and ownership of land. This is because women have been denied and many at times evicted from their lands without compensation. In most of the indigenous Communities, women are not allowed to inherit land or any property.
2. Armed conflict in most regions have impacted on indigenous women's lives and their families, affecting food security and livelihood and causing Gender based violence where women and girls are physically and sexually violated during armed struggle.
3. Lack of political representation and implementation of laws that are favorable to indigenous peoples' recognition and inclusion.
4. Lack of capacity and access to education for indigenous women and girls.

5. Lack of inclusion of women in peacebuilding negotiations and other decisions making processes.
6. Women highlighted that early and forceful marriage and teenage pregnancies is increasing.
7. Discrimination/ marginalization for indigenous women and their communities are still common in most countries causing and impacting their socio-economic environment – Schools, health facilities, religion, employment, clean water, dependency of women on men
8. Other problems and challenges discussed were both negative culture and the disappearing of the indigenous languages.

After discussions held between the women in plenary and within their regions, they came up with different recommendations. These were:

1. Education and Capacity building for indigenous women and girls.
2. To advocate for the rights of indigenous women to access and own land
3. Create awareness and train indigenous women and girls on their rights and those of their community
4. Sensitization activities for indigenous women on gender-based violence and advocating for the implementation of laws against it.
5. Empowering indigenous women economically, socially and politically so that they can have a better quality of life for themselves and their communities.
6. Eradicating harmful cultural practices such as early and forced marriages and FGM.
7. Inclusion of women in all decision-making platforms.
8. Meaningful and effective involvement of women in peace building activities.
9. Promote innovation by indigenous women and girls especially on positive cultures and traditions especially on language , food, and art.
10. Creation of an intergenerational exchange and learning platform for indigenous women and girls.



Acknowledging and appreciating each other after hard work in a conference or workshop is something Indigenous women like to have. This reminds us all where we were and what we did. It helps us share with family and friends by having a certificate to acknowledge the great work.

Conclusion

A major outcome of the conference is the development of the Yaoundé declaration to be submitted at Commission on the status of women and the review of the Beijing +25. This will also be shared with the other indigenous women's organizations, partners and the gathering at the indigenous world conference of indigenous women..

Annex 1- Declaration

THE YAOUNDE DECLARATION OF THE AFRICAN INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR BEIJING +25

We, the African Indigenous Women and Girls, together with our partners met from the 3rd to 6th of December 2019 in Yaoundé Cameroon, representing fifteen (15) countries; Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Guatemala and Mexico, to discuss progress made on Beijing +25 process, and prepare for the second Indigenous Women's world conference that will be held in 2020.

From 1995 to date, Indigenous Women have progressed in advocating for their rights through capacity building by participating in different National, Regional and International meetings and processes such as The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, The expert Mechanisms on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Commission on the Status of Women, Human Rights Council, Sustainable Development Goals, Environmental process on different conventions like the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Desertification among other environmental and development processes which have all enhanced the leadership and political participation of Indigenous Women of Africa.

Despite our governments signing and ratifying most of the conventions and declarations on the human rights and especially on women's rights like the Beijing Plan of Action, the Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the African Charter on Human and people's rights and other optional protocols and conventions, to date, the main challenge remains the lack of proper and effective implementation of these international conventions. Indigenous women still face numerous challenges of discrimination and marginalization, environmental injustice, Gender based violence, lack of access to education, lack of land and property rights, genocides, low political representation, lack of effective participation of indigenous women in decision making positions, insufficient and inaccessible social services and armed conflict.

We are the Mothers, sisters and daughters of those we work with to conserve and protect Mother Earth. Our landscapes have been impacted by climate change and loss of Biodiversity that is destroying our traditional food systems and our traditional knowledge disappearing at an alarming rate. We are the most impacted by the destruction of the environment. Poverty has refused to leave our doorsteps causing desperation and vulnerability in our communities. Our Natural Resources help us and our communities to feed, clothe, shelter and heal, we need to protect them. We need to live in harmony with nature and we strongly denounce criminalization and persecution of Environmental and human rights defenders.

Our Call for Action

We recognize that achieving the rights of indigenous women and girls is our collective responsibility. A human rights approach is crucial to leaving no one behind.

Therefore, we urge the African governments:

- To ensure, respect, recognition of the rights of indigenous women and girls;
- Take specific measures to include indigenous women and girls in decision-making spaces and policy formulation and implementation.
- To ratify and effectively implement the national, regional and international laws, treaties and conventions that promotes and protects the rights of indigenous women and peoples of Africa such as ILO169, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
- To ensure that indigenous women and girls have access to affordable social services especially sexual and reproductive health services;
- Avail funding to indigenous women and girls to boost their access to agricultural credit, new farming technics, means of production such as land and access to markets for their produce.

We call on United Nations / International Agencies

- To provide technical support for indigenous women's organizations
- To be flexible and allocate special funds for indigenous women's organization and to ensure that the calls for proposals should be simplified for easy access for indigenous women and girls projects.

We urge:

- Indigenous women's organizations in Africa to collaborate share and synergize their actions in the region to amplify their voices.
- Indigenous women organizations to work in partnership with governments and other partners to strengthen the Indigenous peoples' traditional institutions to promote positive traditions and eradicate negative and harmful cultural practices done on women and girls.
- All African indigenous women to work together to promote education of the Girl child and the empowerment of Indigenous women for the advancement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities of our continent.

We the indigenous women from Africa, commit to working with our governments to protect and defend our rights, conserve and protect the environment and the natural resources in our communities.

Déclaration

DÉCLARATION DE YAOUNDÉ DES FEMMES AUTOCHTONES D'AFRIQUE SUR LA RÉUNION PRÉPARATOIRE RÉGION AFRIQUE À L'ÉGARD DE BEIJING +25

Nous, les femmes et filles autochtones d'Afrique, avec nos partenaires, nous nous sommes réunies du 3 au 6 décembre 2019 à Yaoundé au Cameroun, représentant ainsi quinze (15) pays ; le Botswana, le Burkina Faso, le Tchad, le Cameroun, La République Démocratique du Congo, l'Éthiopie, La Gambie, le Kenya, le Mali, le Nigeria, le Soudan, la Tanzanie, l'Ouganda, le Guatemala et le Mexique pour discuter le progrès réalisé dans le cadre du processus de Beijing +25 et nous préparer pour la deuxième Conférence mondiale des femmes autochtones qui se tiendra en 2020.

À partir de 1995 à ce jour, les femmes autochtones ont réalisé des progrès quant au plaidoyer en faveur de leurs droits grâce au renforcement des capacités en participant à des différentes rencontres et processus nationaux, régionaux et internationaux tels que l'Instance permanente des Nations unies sur les questions autochtones, le Mécanisme d'experts sur les droits des peuples autochtones, la Commission de la condition de la femme, le Conseil des droits de l'homme, les Objectives du développement durable, les processus environnementaux sur les diverses conventions telles que la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur le changement climatique, la Convention sur la biodiversité, la Désertification entre autres processus environnementaux et développementaux qui ont concouru à favoriser le leadership et la participation politique des femmes autochtones d'Afrique.

Bien que nos gouvernements aient signé et ratifié les différentes conventions et déclarations sur les droits de l'homme et plus particulièrement celles portant sur les droits des femmes à savoir le Plan d'action de Beijing, la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes (CEDEF), la déclaration sur les droits des peuples autochtones, le Rapport de la Conférence mondiale sur les droits des peuples autochtones, la Charte africaine sur les droits de l'homme et des peuples ainsi que d'autres protocoles et conventions facultatifs, à ce jour, le défi principal que nous relevons reste le manque de la bonne mise en application efficace de ces conventions internationales. Les femmes autochtones font toujours face à de nombreux défis relatifs à la discrimination et à la marginalisation, à l'injustice environnementale, aux violences basées sur le genre, au manque d'accès à l'éducation, au manque des droits de propriété et des droits fonciers, aux génocides, au faible niveau de représentation politique, au manque de participation efficace des femmes autochtones dans les processus de prise de décisions, aux services sociaux inadéquats et inaccessibles ainsi qu'aux conflits armés.

Nous sommes les mères, les sœurs et les filles de ceux aux côtés desquels nous œuvrons pour préserver et protéger la Terre mère. Nos paysages ont été touchés de plein fouet par le changement climatique et la perte de la biodiversité qui entraînent la mise à mal de nos systèmes alimentaires traditionnels et la disparition de nos connaissances traditionnelles à un rythme alarmant.

Nous sommes les plus touchées par la destruction environnementale. La pauvreté a refusé de quitter les seuils de nos foyers entraînant ainsi le désespoir et la vulnérabilité au sein de nos communautés. Nos ressources naturelles nous permettent de nourrir, de vêtir, d'abriter et de guérir nos

communautés d'où la nécessité de les protéger. Il nous faut vivre en harmonie avec la nature, raison pour laquelle nous dénonçons vivement la criminalisation et la persécution des défenseurs de l'environnement et des droits de l'homme.

Notre appel à l'action

Nous reconnaissons le fait que concrétiser les droits des femmes et des filles autochtones est notre responsabilité collective. Afin de ne laisser personne en arrière, il faut adopter une démarche axée sur les droits de l'homme.

Nous exhortons donc les Gouvernements africains à:

- Assurer le respect et la reconnaissance des droits des femmes et des filles autochtones;
- Prendre des mesures spécifiques pour associer les femmes et les filles autochtones dans les espaces de prise de décisions et la formulation des politiques;
- Ratifier et à mettre en application de manière efficace les lois nationales, régionales et internationales, les traités et les conventions qui promeuvent et protègent les droits des femmes et des peuples autochtones d'Afrique telles que l'OIT no. 169 et la Déclaration des Nations unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones (DDPA) ;
- Veiller à ce que les femmes et filles autochtones aient accès à des services de santé sexuelle et procréative à un cout abordable;
- Mettent des fonds à la disposition des femmes et filles autochtones pour améliorer leur accès aux crédits agricoles, aux nouvelles techniques agricoles et aux moyens de production tels que la terre.

Nous faisons appel aux Nations unies / Institutions internationales à :

- Accorder un appui technique aux organisations des femmes autochtones.
- Être souples et affecter des fonds spécifiques aux organisations des femmes autochtones et à veiller à la simplification des appels à proposition pour faciliter l'accès des femmes et des filles autochtones aux projets.

Nous exhortons:

- Les organisations des femmes autochtones en Afrique à collaborer, à partager et à conjuguer leurs actions dans la région afin d'amplifier leurs voix.
- Les organisations des femmes autochtones à travailler en partenariat avec les gouvernements et d'autres partenaires pour renforcer les institutions traditionnelles des peuples autochtones afin de promouvoir les traditions positives et éliminer les pratiques culturelles négatives et préjudiciables aux femmes et filles.
- L'ensemble des femmes autochtones d'Afrique à collaborer pour promouvoir l'éducation des filles et l'autonomisation des femmes autochtones pour l'avancement des peuples autochtones et des communautés locales de notre continent.

Nous, les femmes autochtones d'Afrique nous nous engageons à œuvrer avec nos gouvernements pour protéger et défendre nos droits et préserver et protéger l'environnement et les ressources naturelles dans nos communautés.

Annexe 2 : Agenda

<u>Date;</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
3 rd	9-10.30am	Opening Prayer, Welcome Introductions, Objectives	AIWO Eastern Africa/ Suramama
	10:30am	Tea/ Health break	Winnie/AIWO Eastern Africa
	11:00- 1:00pm	Regional group meetings	AIWO Eastern Africa/ Suramama
	1:00-2:00pm	Lunch break	Suramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
	2:00pm-4:00pm	Regional group discussions and presentations.	Participants
	4:00pm-4:20pm	Health/Tea break	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	5:00pm-7:00pm	Networking and media zone	Participants
	7:00pm	Dinner	Suramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
4 th	9:00am-9:30am	Prayer Recap	AIWO Eastern Africa /FIMI Participants
	9.30am-11:00am	Networks and Network building	Winnie Kodi
	11.00am- 11:30am	Health/Tea Break	Suaramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
	11.30am-1:00pm	History of FIMI Presentation of the process regarding the II World Conference of Indigenous Women Plenary Discussion (Q&A session)	Teresa Zapeta FIMI Executive Director
	1:00pm-2:00pm	Lunch	Suramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
	2:00pm-.4:00pm	Funding and Fundraising	Winnie Kodi
	4:00pm-4:30pm	Health/Tea break	Suramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
	4:30pm-5:30pm	Plenary discussion	AIWO Eastern Africa
	5:30pm-7:00pm	Networking and Media Zone	Participants
	7:00pm	Dinner	Suramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
5 th	Official Opening 8:00am-9:30am	Prayer and Welcome Recap Opening remarks from AIWO (objectives), FIMI,	AIWO Eastern Africa FIMI
	9:30am- 10:30am	Presentation on the history and journey by African indigenous	Lucy Mulenkei

		women to Beijing and where we are now. (Q&A session)	
	Health break 10:30am-11:00am	Tea/ health break	Suramama/ AIWO Eastern Africa
	11:00-1:00	Presentation on FIMI work in Africa, AYNi fund and the II World Conference of Indigenous Women Plenary Discussion	Teresa Zapeta, FIMI Executive Director
	1:00pm-2:00pm	Lunch	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	2:00pm- 3:00pm	Presentation on Equality Fund Question and answers	Lucy Mulenkei Teresa Zapeta
	3:00pm-6:00pm	Presentation of other regional and international processes and opportunities for indigenous women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSW/ CEDAW - UNPFII/ EMRIP/ SRIP - SDGs & Environmental Justice - FAO - Climate Change/ Biodiversity - Girl Child programs in Africa 	Lucy Mulenkei Adija Adamu <u>Ali Aii Shatu</u> <u>Balkisu Buba</u> <u>Aiesatou Bouba</u>
	6:00pm- 7:00pm	Media Zone and Crafts fair Networking	Participants
6th	8:00am – 9:00am	Recap of the previous day's work Presentations	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	9:00-10:00	Group discussions in preparation for the second world conference recommendations for the world conference and Beijing +25- our priorities from the grassroot to the international level.	
	10:00-10:30	Group presentations	
	10:30am- 11:00am	Tea/health break	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	11:00am -12:30pm	Mix group discussions to work on action plans.	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama

	12:30pm-1:00pm	Presentation on the group work. Select a drafting team for a declaration.	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	Lunch Break 1:00-2:30	Lunch Break	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	2:30-3:00	Presentation of draft declaration from team	Drafting team
	3:00pm- 3:30pm	Conclusions and Closing of the meetings	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama
	3:30pm -onwards	Media Zone and Crafts fair	
<u>7th</u>	All day	Departures	AIWO Eastern Africa / Suramama

Annex 3 : List of Participants

	Name	Country	Organization	Contact
1	Marie Dorothee Bafalikike Lisenga	Democratic Republic of Congo	Association des femmes et jeunes filles autochones engagées pour la protection de l'environnement et la lutte contre la pauvreté féminine (AFPE)	marielisenga@yahoo.fr
2	Zawadi Nawenga Zawadi-	Democratic Republic of Congo	Solidarity of Young Girls for Education and socio professional Focus Droits Access (FDA)	sojfepefizi.rdc@gmail.com
3	Rusabika Nanga Huguette	Democratic Republic of Congo	Focus Droits Access (FDA)	focus.droits@gmail.com rusabika@gmail.com
4	Akello Molly	Uganda	Fountain Life of Uganda (FOLU)	mollybella2014@gmail.com
5	Sengeruan Martha Mereso	Tanzania	ENCO	marthabbie@gmail.com
6	Ntoipo Martha Lekitony	Tanzania	PIDO	marthantoipo@gmail.com
7	Kobei Cindy Naameni	Kenya	Ogiek Peoples' Development Program	opdp@ogiekpeoples.org cyndiekobei@gmail.com
8	Loonkolia Ilaria Potipa	Kenya	Samburu Alms of hope – Wamba	hilpol.2010@gmail.com
9	Kerapetse Matshwenyego Josephine	Botswana	Botswana Khwedom Council	kerapetsej@yahoo.com
10	Gaga Hermela Wondimu	Ethiopia	Germma Community- initiative for living community-Global School	hermwon@gmail.com
11	Taisir Ahmed Mohamed Zaud	Sudan	South Kordofan Women's Organization for Peace and Development	taysearahmer2008@yahoo.com
12	Kokunda Sylvia	Uganda	OUBDU	kokundasylvia@yahoo.com kokundasylvia@yahoo.co.uk
13	Violet Ocheikwu	Nigeria	Women's Right to Education Programme	vocheikwu@yahoo.co.uk
14	Adija Adamu	South Africa	African Indigenous Women's Organization AIWO Network SA	adijaadamu@gmail.com
15	Didja Tchari Djibrilla	Chad	Association Mbororo Chad	aioumar@yahoo.fr Hindououmar@gmail.com
16	Jonsaba Jaiteh	Gambia	Girls for School Foundation	jonsabajaiteh@gmail.com
17	Walet Aboubacrine Saoudata	Burkina Faso	Tin Hinan- Burkina faso	tinhinanbf@yahoo.com
18	Adizatou W Mohamed	Burkina Faso	Darkoy women group Burkina fasso	tinhinanbf@yahoo.com
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