Final Report: 2019 Session

Celebrating 15 Years! Project Access Global Capacity Building Workshop for Indigenous Peoples consists of a 3-day intensive training program and participation in a related international meeting or conference where decisions are being made that affect their rights, cultures, and livelihoods. The program assists in providing practical knowledge and skills to participants that can be used toward responses to the challenges that their communities face.
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Project Access 2019 Session Group Photo with Trainees, Trainers and Mentors
A Summary…

The 15th annual session of PROJECT ACCESS facilitated the participation of 21 indigenous peoples’ representatives from 13 countries within a 3-day intensive training workshop, as well as during the 18th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The UNPFII was held in New York from 22 April – 3 May 2019 with “Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection” as its main theme. The UNPFII provides a platform for Indigenous Peoples to raise the visibility of challenges faced by their communities; lobby their proposed solutions to representatives of governments and others; outreach to relevant UN Agencies for support; and raise further awareness about their cultures and work through special events.

To ensure more effective participation at the 2019 session of the UNPFII, Tribal Link organized the training program for delegates preceding the Forum session held at UN Headquarters campus from April 17 – 19, 2019. The program also included an evaluation session with participants on 26 April 2019. A special workshop on technology, in collaboration with Indigital, Microsoft, and Shared Path, was also made available to Project Access participants and held at the Microsoft store on April 27-28, 2019.

Due to the generosity of our funders, critical financial assistance was provided to facilitate delegate trainee participation. Additionally, selected trainees received personalized support and mentoring from the program coordinator, the instructors, and Tribal Link Staff. Six Project Access alumni returned as trainers and mentors for the new participants, further enhancing participant experience. Tribal Link also facilitated opportunities to engage with several UN agencies, departments, and programs, as well as with another indigenous training initiative, International Indigenous Women’s Forum (FIMI/IIWF).

The capacity building training sessions were led by some of the world’s most experienced experts on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and were geared towards giving participants practical knowledge and skills that could be used immediately to forward their peoples’ issues.
A Summary (continued)...

Special emphasis was given to participating effectively in the Permanent Forum including writing clear, concise testimony for presentation at the plenary sessions; understanding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda, as well as an in-depth look at the issue of Climate Change. This year, special sessions focused on the United Nations Voluntary Fund, how to engage the UN Treaty Bodies, and the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF) Small Grants Programme. The 2019 Project Access program was coordinated in cooperation with the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples; UNDP’s Equator Initiative; the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; the Indigenous Peoples Rights Program, Institute for the Study of Human Rights (ISHR), Columbia University; Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program and the US Human Rights Network.

Each year, now in our 15th year, Project Access participants have consistently shared that while they enter the training workshop unfamiliar with each other, they leave as a bonded group, like family. To maintain this connection and further support each other’s work beyond their time at the Forum, the 2019 participants were added to the Project Access Alumni Facebook group where they continue to communicate directly. This is also a helpful tool in Tribal Link’s follow-up activities as new opportunities can be shared and the interaction it assist in highlighting how participants use what they learned during the workshop with their communities and beyond through interviews, presentations, panel participation, and workshops of their own. An ongoing goal is to receive briefs on these activities throughout the year.

Project Access 2019: The Participants...

The selection of participants attending the Project Access Training Workshop and the UNPFII is achieved in a large part by our ongoing partnership with the United Nations Voluntary Fund. Additional nominations for participation is received from indigenous organizations and leaders worldwide. A key guideline for selection is that their respective organizations and/or communities endorse said delegate’s participation. The Project Access program seeks to achieve representation from the seven geo-political regions identified via the UNPFII. The program is mainly undertaken in English, and dependent on funding in a given year, simultaneously in Spanish or Portuguese.

2019 participants having their group intervention evaluated.
2019 Project Access Participants: A Close-Up...

Africa

Hellen Naserian Kisio, (Maasai) Kenya: Hellen represents the Maasai Women Empowerment Association where she is a consultant with a particular interest in traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions, and genetic resources. The Association is involved in economic empowerment and capacity building for indigenous women in Maasailand. They empower traditional women to be self-reliant. The Maasai community is very rich in culture and traditional knowledge that is passed on from generation to generation.

Emily Rosa Lerosion (Samburu), Kenya: Emily is the communications officer of the Samburu Women Trust (SWT) and a mentor for girls and youth. She is Samburu, an Indigenous community in the drought hit areas of Kenya whose rights are not recognized. The women from this Indigenous community are not included in decision-making processes, therefore, their rights are neither recognized nor included in policy-making. Her work at the Samburu Women Trust is to empower and enlighten project beneficiaries through documentation and raising their concerns through social media platforms. She documents the organisation's work through newsletters, magazines, photos and video documentaries. SWT is a women-led umbrella network of indigenous women advancing women and girls rights in pastoralists and hunter gatherer communities.

Leonard Kipkemoi Mindore (Ogiek), Kenya: Leonard is the Director of the Program for the Heritage of Ogiek and Mother Earth (PROHOME), which is a youth-led community-based organization that started as a pressure group advocating for Ogiek indigenous peoples rights in Kenya. For over two decades, the Ogiek have been fighting for their ancestral lands in the Mau forest, and human rights as a people as enshrined in the Constitution and other international instruments. Although Ogiek had victories in a variety of courts related to land rights, the judgments and decisions have not been respected nor implemented by the Kenyan government.

Asia

Oranee Jariyapotngam (S’gaw Karen), Thailand: Oranee represents the Foundation for Applied Linguistics (FAL), a member of Indigenous Education Network (IEN) in Thailand. The network works to advocate for the right of indigenous peoples in education in Thailand. FAL supports equitable quality education for disadvantaged indigenous children in Thailand by utilizing the local indigenous language to have a strong foundation in their first language and helps them to learn the Thai national language better using their first language. This program is called Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE).
Thingreiphi “Athing” Lungharwo (Tangkhul Naga), Manipur, India: Athing represents the Naga Women Union (NWU), a Women's organization founded in 1994 to fight for the rights of indigenous women and girls. NWU builds the capacity of its constituent units consisting of 21 tribes in the state of Manipur and played a constructive role in conflict resolution and peace building in the Naga society in the context of factional conflict between different armed groups. Athing is also a part of the civil society movement to safeguard the Himalayan region and advocating for incorporating traditional knowledge into development planning at the local level and is a beneficiary of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Indigenous Peoples’ Fellowship Initiative.

Bo Liu (Chinese Mongol), China: Dr Bo Liu lectures in biology at the Minzu University of China. Born in the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia, he specializes in biodiversity conservation and ethnobotany. He has recorded the traditional knowledge of Tibetans, Hani, Dai, and the Zhuang people of China. He trains indigenous peoples on how to recognize and protect endangered and traditional medicinal plants and is a beneficiary of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Indigenous Peoples’ Fellowship Initiative.

Central and South America and the Caribbean

Jupta Lilian Itoewaki (Wayana), Suriname: Jupta is the President of the Mulokot Foundation, founded in the beginning of 2018 by the Paramount Chief of the Wayana community, Ipomadi Pelenapin. Mulokot is part of VIDS (Association of Indigenous Village leaders in Suriname). The goals of the Foundation are to bring sustainable development to the Wayana community by capacity building, developing management skills, executing project with the youngsters and provide training. Jupta is also the translator/interpreter for the Wayana People.

Paul Irshad Andrews (Lokono), Guyana: Paul is the Village Treasurer on the St. Cuthbert Village Council, and a Councilor responsible for youth and women development and empowerment and Sustainable Agricultural Development. The St. Cuthbert Village Council is elected every three years to govern and make representations on behalf of the Peoples of St. Cuthbert’s Mission, approximately 200 households with 1600 residents. The Lokono depend on fishing, hunting, farming and logging within the community while most men work outside with mining and logging companies.

Lucas Manchineri (Manchineri), Brazil: Luis is representing the Pro-Indian Commission of Acre (CPI-Acre), which is a nonprofit organization headquartered in Rio Branco, capital of the state of Acre. CPI-Acre is currently structured in three programs: Territorial and Environmental Management, Indigenous Education and Research, Public Policies and Regional Articulation. It works with 9 indigenous peoples - Huni Ku (Kaxinawa), Yawanawa, Shawádawa, Yaminawa, Nukini, Poyanawa, Katukina, Ashaninka and Manchineri - in Acre.
Sara Yawanawa (Yawanawa), Brazil: Sara is an organizer and facilitator with the Yawanawá Sociocultural Association, a representative body of the Yawanawá indigenous peoples of Acre state, northern Brazil. The group works to create income generating opportunities through the conservation of the community’s indigenous territory and the promotion of Yawanawá culture. Through the sustainable extraction of native agricultural products and a partnership with an international cosmetics firm, the initiative is generating revenue for investing in local infrastructure development. The community secured the revision of the boundaries of the Yawanawá land, extending their legal control over 187,400 hectares of the Amazon forest. This achievement, coupled with the initiative's innovative use of their traditional culture – for instance, through their Yawanawá clothing brand – has made the group a model for indigenous sustainable forest management in Brazil.

Eriverto da Silva Vargas (Marubo), Brazil: A second year participant, Eriverto da Silva Vargas represents União dos Povos Indígenas do Vale do Javari (UNIVAJA), which represents 5 different Tribes (Marubo, Matis, Kanamari, Mayoruna and Kulina). As a representative of UNIVAJA, Eriverto hopes that through the Project Access training he will be better able to articulate the serious disrespect to rights of Indigenous Peoples in their homelands, as well as exchange experiences with other Indigenous Peoples of other regions.

Aira Kamaiura, Brazil: Aira Kamaiura is youth leader and son of the chief of the Kamaiura people in the Xingu Indigenous Reserve, Mato Grosso. The Kamaiurá language belongs to the Tupi-Guarani family. The Kamayurá live in the Upper Xingu region along with Kiabi, Yudja and Suya tribes. The ways of life of these four tribes are quite similar despite having different languages. Their villages are situated around Lake Ipavu, which is six kilometres from the Kuluene River. Much like other small communities of Indigenous Peoples around the globe, the Kamaiura are struggling to adapt to the effects of deforestation and climate change.

North America

Christine Nobiss, Plains Cree-Saulteaux, (Canada). Christine Nobiss is Plains Cree-Saulteaux of the George Gordon First Nation in Saskatchewan, Canada and grew up in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. She is a Decolonizer with Seeding Sovereignty and founder of Indigenous Iowa and Little Creek Camp. She is a speaker, writer, artist, organizer and movement mentor in Iowa, and across the nation and is focused on dismantling colonial-imperialist institutions, and replacing them with Indigenous practices created in synchronicity with this land. Christine graduated from the University of Iowa with a Masters Degree in Religious Studies (with a focus on Native American Religion and Culture) and a Graduate Minor in American Indian Native Studies. She fights for a better future for her two small children.
Karissa John (Mohawk), Canada: Karissa John, Mohawk, Six Nations (Canada). Karissa is the Ukwe Restorative Justice Coordinator at the Fort Erie Native Friendship Centre (FENFC), which provides holistic service delivery to the community. The program aims to help Indigenous peoples restore their spiritual connection to themselves, community, land and waters, re-root in their language, culture to strengthen their identity and pride. The pillars of the program are: understand, heal, revitalize. Karissa also works to enhance community awareness around such issues as, Violence against Indigenous Women, Girls and Two-Spirit, Border Issues and Jay Treaty Rights, Environmental Responsibilities and Honouring Residential School Survivors.

Robert Hawk Storm Bergin (Schaghticoke), United States: A hereditary Sachem (Chief) of the Schaghticoke, Hawk Storm leads the Schaghticoke First Nations, a 501c3 not-for-profit organization whose mission is to preserve, promote and enrich the Schaghticoke peoples’ heritage; provide a safe learning environment for Schaghticoke descendants in their search for direction; and whenever possible, support those seeking harmony and a greater understanding of our collective responsibility as human beings. Since 2012, Hawk Storm has actively advocated for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and is the Schaghticoke’s main representative at United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Sachem Hawk Storm is also a direct descendant of the great Wampanoag Chief Wasanegim Massasoit.

Pacific

Karl Briscoe (Kuku Yalanji), Australia: A second year trainee, Karl Briscoe represents NATSIHWA, the National Professional Association for the Critical Workforce of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Health Workers and Health Practitioners. The purpose of NATSIHWA is to promote the prevention and control of disease in aboriginal communities; address the impacts of disadvantage on the health of aboriginal communities; assist in delivering holistic health care in aboriginal communities in order to improve health outcomes.

Esra Mandoisir (West Papuan), Indonesia: Esra is representing the Papuan Women’s Human Rights Network / Papuan for the Future Network. Esra has been working with Papuan Women’s Human Rights Network (Tiki Papua) since 2011 as a facilitator and campaigner, advocating and campaigning as well as promoting awareness about the state violence against women and other human rights violations experienced by women in Papua. In addition, he promotes, supports and defends the rights of Papuan women. As of 2015, he also coordinates a human rights network named "Papuan for the Future Network" which advocates for the rights of Indigenous peoples of West Papua and builds the capacity of Papuan youths through training on human rights, diplomacy, and community organizing.
Jack Halbert Collard (WhadjuK & Ballardong Clans of the Nyoongar Nation), Australia: Jack represents the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA), which has been at the forefront of Indigenous Peoples campaigns at the global level. He is currently studying Political Science and International Relations at the University of Western Australia and hopes to do a PhD study on First Nations peoples’ pursuit for self-determination. He works with his father facilitating Elders workshops, which have a strong focus on capacity building through the cultural empowerment of Elders who have been systematically disempowered through past policies and legislation of genocide.

Ben Ruli (Gimi), Papua New Guinea: Ben is from the eastern highlands of Papua New Guinea. Although his background is in education his primary professional interest is in environmental anthropology. He wants to help indigenous communities to work on projects that improve their livelihoods, preserve their culture and address climate change. Ben is a beneficiary of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Indigenous Peoples’ Fellowship Initiative.

**Russian Federation**

Daria Egereva (Selkup), Russian Federation: Daria represents the Union of Indigenous Peoples of Tomsk region where she is in charge of government negotiations, fundraising, group and individual rights protection. Until the 1930s, the Selkup were referred to as Ostyak-Samoyeds (остяко-самоеды). They are considered a Samoyedic ethnic group native to Northern Siberia. They live in the northern parts of Tomsk Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Elida Atlasova (Yukagir), Yakutia/Russian Federation: Elida represents the Nomadic ancestral community of indigenous peoples of the North (Yukagirs) "Keigur." Its main purpose is to protect the original habitat of small people - the Yukagirs, preserve and develop their traditional way of life, business, crafts and culture, rights and their legitimate interests. After attending the UNPFII in 2012 and 2014, Elida registered a nomadic tribal community, as the state does not provide registration of indigenous land to indigenous peoples. In 2013, she established an academic program on "Native language and literature of indigenous minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East and primary education" in Northeastern Federal University M.K. Ammosov.

"Traditional Knowledge is our way of life - environmental preservation. Some of our knowledge cannot be transferred, written down. It’s hard to define - it’s me, talking to you.”
- Carson Kiburo
Some Project Access Participant Comments…

Evaluation 2019

- **Sachem Hawk Storm:** “If it weren’t for Project Access, I would probably have come here, gotten frustrated, and never come back. It’s so imperative that we have this work and I’m so proud to be a part of it. Now, when I come back, I’m coming back to my family. I can learn so much from you who have held onto your cultures - and you can learn from us, the perils of being colonized and losing your culture.”

- **Elida Atlasova:** “So, I had a chance to have a program like this ten years ago, but this time (with Tribal Link), it has brought back memories. I got knowledge and now I don’t need much help like before.”

- **Sara Yawanawa:** “I learned a lot and will be carrying this knowledge back to my community. It’s so empowering to know that there are so many people fighting the same fight. I am very grateful for everything.

- **Aira Kamaiura:** “Thanks so much to everyone, Pamela, and Roberto. I was so shy the first day, but was happy to be with everyone. Now I’m less shy, and still happy. I’m going to tell everyone in my community what happened here.

- **Eriverto da Silva Vargas:** “I was here last year - I was going to come early this year, but I was asked to help with a Brazilian mobilization, had to organize logistics for 5,000 people, so I couldn’t come early. I am the result of Project Access. Because of everything I learned last year, I knew how the system works, felt very comfortable. This is thanks to Tribal Link.”

- **Karissa John:** “I couldn’t even imagine going to the UN before, but through networking, when I was walking around the UN, it was so comforting and helpful to see the PA trainees. It helped me to feel I belong. In a practical way, I have already used what I have learned here. My water project is producing a resource guide for indigenous “communities” - I taught them to use “peoples” and they changed it immediately.”

- **Oranee Jariyapotngam** “I didn’t feel powerful in the beginning because I’m a Tawianese lady. When I first arrived, I met another Asian lady and we felt the same, so I felt much better. Before, I had no idea what the Permanent Forum was, since I had absolutely no preparation - no one from my organization told me anything. I want to take what I learned back to my country. I received so much help from my Project Access colleagues.”

- **Hellen Naserian Kisio:** “Thanks to the UN Voluntary Fund and Tribal Link for making it possible for me , I wouldn’t have been able to get here by myself. I’ve learned so much. I learned to work with a group; before I liked to do my work alone. But now, I can work with someone in a different language and still achieve our goals. I’m going to teach people at home about this.”
Evaluation Session 2019: Impact Measures

**Did you find the training helpful for your advocacy efforts?**

- 100% of the 2019 Project Access trainees participated in the development of statements read at the PFII.

**Would you recommend the training to others?**

- 100% of the Project Access trainees participated in side-events at the PFII.
- 100% of the Project Access trainees networked with other indigenous organizations.

- “I’ve been to many trainings, but Project Access is on another level. This experience has been so helpful.”
  - Leonard Kipkemoi Mindore

- “What Project Access does, is uplift the voices that needs to be uplifted and give you tools that you need without holding back. Because, nobody is more important in this situation, you all have to win. We all have to succeed, if we don’t we cannot get anywhere.”
  - Sachem Hawk Storm

- “...in my advocacy work, I work with women and girls for them to be able to have a voice in the community. Sometimes, it calls for me to have a meeting with the women and the girls in a male-dominated society. I feel I will now be able to address issues in a more powerful way and a systematic way in accordance to how we were taught here at the Project Access training.”
  - Emily Rosa Lerosion
“I think that Project Access is necessary. I had no idea what was going on, and so grateful for it. I am grateful for having an opportunity to meet up with other indigenous leaders and to be part of something at the UN. I also appreciate other opportunities like the side-events. I think that without Project Access, my time here would have been different.”
- Christine Nobiss

“The Project Access Training was really incredible; it was exactly what I wanted before I knew it existed. I have had the opportunity to actually have an opportunity to tag along the mechanisms – knowing the complexities of what the United Nations was, what the mechanisms in place were and how it came to be. When I went to Geneva, I was very confused and I did not know what was going on, and it took me the second to last day to know what was going on.”
- Jack Halbert Collard

“It is an intensive training, I would say. I have learned a lot and I do believe that what I have learnt will leave a positive impact in my community work in Papua, and because there are so many human rights violations on the ground in Papua.”
- Esra Mandosir

“I think that this work that I did this year will help me when I get back to my community, municipal, federal and state levels of authority because I can now speak about the rights that we have internationally. I can educate the Brazilian government; what they signed up to internationally and to remind them of these treaties and declarations and to remind them that it is not acceptable to continue with this and of racism that they are targeting us with.”
- Lucas Manchineri

“In my group, we were having so much fun and still getting the work done easier and effectively. We could all sit and make it easy to understand in a faster way.”
- Paul Irshad Andrews

“In my language we have a saying, ipongmanae it is a loose translation of saying you have done good to me. It is more powerful than saying thank you for you have been good to me. I have learned a lot. I met wonderful people. …we are fun but we are also serious and support each other.”
- Jupta Lilian Itoewaki

“I think one of the best things to ever happen to indigenous peoples movement is the creation of the voluntary fund, and now the creation of the Project Access Training Program. I think it is really one of the best trainings among other best trainings in the world. I am not sure whether you guys have an idea …I mean Borrero, Nina and Pam, how this will help our communities because by training us you are really impacting thousands in our communities. Having said that, I really lack what to say. I once attended the Indigenous fellowship program, and I thought I had it all. The opportunities that the training gave us was powerful. For the first time I was able to read a statement…”
- Leonard Mindore

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues produces a report on Traditional Knowledge in February 2019 with the document number NE/C.19/2019/5
Project Access 2019: Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge

The 2019 Session of Project Access dedicated a portion of its training agenda to discussion the concept of traditional knowledge as it was a main theme of the 2019 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, mentioned in the Paris Climate Agreement, an ongoing discuss at WIPO, and it important to reaching the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The following are comments on Traditional Knowledge (TK) from 2019 Project Access Trainees:

Daria Egereva: “TK is a reflection of life. We are forest people and know how to survive in any climate.”

Elida Atlasova: “For me, TK is the basis of our lives. TK is the memory of my grandmothers & grandfathers and also the way of life for my children.”

Bo Liu: “We’ve used TK for sustainable agriculture - don't need fertilizer, but very constant yields year-to-year. TK is important for preservation of species.”

Leonard Mindore: “TK is that knowledge that’s been bestowed upon us by God. It’s a way of life, a way to co-exist with nature which has enable our existence as IPs.”

Sara Yawanawa: TK is our culture, traditions, way of life, and our language, which we need to recuperate, because we’re losing it. TK is the most sacred thing of all, it’s our identity.”

Aira Kamaiura: “Our language is our tradition. We still have strong traditions and languages - everything is entrenched.”

Emily Rosa Lerosion: “TK is our languages, passed down from our ancestors.”

Daisee Francour: “TK is the original instructions for how we engage with the natural world and outlines our roles and responsibilities, and and how the environment takes care of us.”

Karl Briscoe: “Knowing, being, and doing. TK pre-dates colonization, so it’s in our DNA.”

Thingreiphi “Athing” Lungharwo: “TK is passed down, including language. We all have unique TK in each country.”

Victor Carmen: “TK is the way we connect to our ancestors. It is how we express our love to future generations, maintain nature for future generations. It is no coincidence that all of the traditional societies on earth practice it. The most complex form of knowledge on Earth.”

Tai Pellicier: “TK is a link from the physical realm to the spiritual world. Difficult to encase in one definition of TK in both physical and spiritual realm - it has a lot to do with our identity.”

Ghazali Ohorella: “TK is how we interact, our traditions, how we interact with the environment. How we’re connected with plant nation, animal nation.”
Project Access Follow Up Activities...

Tribal Link works with Project Access participants throughout the Permanent Forum session providing support for facilitating meetings, interviews and other interactions that are critical to their work and ability to lobby. Additionally, after the Project Access session concludes, Tribal Link conducts, on a case-by-case basis, follow up meetings with participants and relevant contacts to assist in facilitating future work. In some instances, Tribal Link is asked to do this on behalf of participants who have returned to their communities.

It is a requirement for all Project Access participants to share with their communities upon their return what they learned during the Project Access training and the UNPFII session. During the Fall of 2019, Tribal Link will seek to collect reports and/or testimonials from the Project Access participants indicating what activities were carried out. Past activities have included radio interviews in their country, capacity building workshops in their communities and translation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in their own languages. This year, some Project Access participants have informed us that they are continuing to engage in the United Nations system becoming involved with the Indigenous Peoples Major Group on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Project Access Staffing...

Trainers & Mentors: Roberto Múkaro Borrero (Taino), Borikén (Puerto Rico)/U.S., Program Coordinator; Lead Trainer/Mentor; Migdalia “Tai Pelli” Pellicier (Taino), Caribbean sub-region, Trainer/Mentor, Project Access Alumni; Ghazali Ohoarella (Alifuru), Pacific, Trainer/Mentor, Project Access Alumni; Victor Carmen (Yaqui, Lakota), North America, Mentor, Project Access Alumni; Carson Kiburo (Endoris), Africa, Mentor, Project Access Alumni; Daisee Francour (Oneida Nation of Wisconsin), North America, Mentor, Project Access Alumni; Janene Natasha Yazzie (Diné/Navajo), North America, Trainer/Mentor, Project Access Alumni; Elsa Stamatopoulou-Robins, Columbia University, Former Chief of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Trainer; Morse Flores, United Nations Voluntary Fund, Trainer; Alejandra Pero, GEF/UNDP, Trainer

Tribal Link Foundation Staff: Pamela Kraft, Executive Director, Tribal Link Foundation; Nina Kantcheva Tushev, Program Coordinator • Volunteers: Andy Wanning, Jim Merewether, and Paula Kimper
More photos from the 2019 Project Access Training Session...

Karissa John reading the Project Access statement during the UNPFII plenary

Janene Yazzie, Project Access Alumni, reads statement at UNPFII Plenary

Eriveto da Silva Vargas reading a statement during the UNPFII plenary

2019 Project Access Evaluation session

FIMI Training meets Project Access Training

Athing Lungarwo at the indigenous tech workshop held at Microsoft